BIOGRAPHIES

OF

Homœopathic Physicians

Collected, and arranged in twenty years and now given in the present Form,

TO THE

Library of Hahnemann Medical College

OF PHILADELPHIA

BY

Thomas Lindsley Bradford, M. D.

For Many Years its Librarian

These books are not to be taken from the Library Reading Room, and are to be kept under lock and key. Excerpts may be made from them by any responsible person.

It is hoped that they may never be mutilated by literary vandals.

They represent much labor, but it has been a labor of love.

PHILADELPHIA,

1916.

RABE, FREDERICK EMIL

FREDERICK EMIL RABE, New York city, son of Carl Rabe and Wilhelmina Katinka Rabe, was born in Arnheim, Holland, May 22, 1854. His earlier education was gained in the public schools of New Haven, Connecticut (1860-1868), Rochester (New York) Academy and the University of Rochester; he was educated in medicine at the New York Homœopathic Medical College, graduating from there in 1883, and the New York Ophthalmic Hospital College, where he graduated O. et A. Chir. in 1884. From the time of his graduation to 1893 Dr. Rabe was assistant surgeon in the New York Ophthalmic Hospital, but since the year last mentioned he has engaged in active professional work. He married, November 12, 1883, Marie Koithan.

King Vol IV

RABE, RUDOLPH FREDERICK

RUDOLPH FREDERICK RABE, JR., Weehawken, New Jersey, was born in Hoboken, New Jersey, January 18, 1872, son of Rudolph Frederick and Elizabeth (Lusbie) Rabe, and is of English and German lineage. He attended successively the Hoboken Academy, Stevens high school, the Lawrenceville school, the Dwight school and Columbia College, at the latter spending two years in the arts department. He was for one year a student in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia College, and two years in the New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital, where he came to his degree in 1896. After graduation he went abroad and studied one year in the University of Berlin, Berlin, Germany, and upon his return in 1897 began the practice of his profession in New York city. In 1900 he removed to his present location. Dr. Rabe is lecturer on materia medica in his alma mater—the New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital, and was township physician and president of the board of health of Weehawken, serving two years in each office. He is a member and treasurer of the New Jersey State Homœopathic Medical Society; member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, the International Hahnemannian Association, the New York Homœopathic Materia Medica Society, the Bayard Club, and a corresponding member of the New York County Homœopathic Medical Society. He married Carrie A. Meiners, May 6, 1896, and has two daughters, Edith M. Rabe and Helen E. Rabe.

King Vol IV

N Am Jl Hom May 1862

Obituary.

WILLIAM RADDE, JR.

It is with much pain that we announce the decease of this young gentleman, in Philadelphia, on the 15th of March, of typhoid fever. He was the eldest son of our respected publisher, William Radde, Esq., of this city.

William Radde, Jr., was born in New-York city, on the 16th October, 1836, and received his education partly at Columbia College, and partly in Germany and France. Several years after his return from Germany he purchased the well-known Homœopathic Pharmacy of Rademacher & Sheek, of Philadelphia, and carried on the business in a most successful and satisfactory manner up to the period of his death.

We had the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with Mr. Radde, and esteemed him as an accomplished, talented, and worthy gentleman. By the physicians of our school he was highly esteemed, and his early death will be sincerely mourned by them.

RADEMACHER, CHARLES L

A CORRESPONDENT in noting the caution to be observed by jurors in accepting circumstantial evidence when the life of an accused man is at stake, has recently cited "the Rademacher case" as an example of the hanging of a prisoner whose guilt was not proved. The case in question was one of the most notable of its kind in the criminal annals of the city and has been occasionally quoted by opponents of capital punishment. There were not a few Philadelphians who doubted whether there was a complete justification of the hanging of the man who was accused of committing the crime, and the remarkable declaration which he made even when he was under the shadow of the noose had some effect in strengthening the doubt. The present reference to the case may warrant a passing examination into the peculiar and skilfully wrought chain of evidence by which the conviction was secured. Many of the facts connected with it continue to this day to figure in the recollections of citizens who were then young and who frequently entertain the readers of these columns with their local reminiscences. The crime took place in the spring of the year 1848, when John Swift was about to enter his final term among the many he served as Mayor of Philadelphia, and it is said that he long held to the opinion that there had never been a complete or fully satisfactory clearing of its mystery.

* * * *

There was at that time on the east side of Fourth street, between Arch and Cherry, a German bookstore, kept by Charles L. Rademacher, who was also a dealer in medical literature and homoeopathic medicines, the floors of the house above the store being occupied by himself and wife and the family of Augustus Koellner. On a stormy March night, Mrs. Rademacher, who was about twenty-three or twenty-four years of age, and who had been married about two or three years before, was heard to utter screams in the bed chamber on the second floor; the groans of her husband were also heard in the same apartment, and when the neighbors entered it they found him bespattered with blood and almost senseless, while his wife lay on the floor dead with six awful slashes in her face, arms and body. The room presented all the evidences of a horrible struggle, and it afterward appeared, according to the account which Mr. Rademacher was able to give, that the couple had been awakened in their sleep by the entrance of some one who, armed with a knife, was searching the room, that when the husband arose to resist the intruder, he was attacked, cut and beaten until he became unconscious, and that when his wife joined in the resistance she was quickly done to death with a sharp instrument. The murderer had apparently made his flight, as he had his entrance, through a window under which was the roof of a shed, and had thence escaped through an alley into Fourth street. He had left behind him in the room a knife which was broken near the handle and which seemed to be a tool that might have belonged to a shoemaker's kit. It was noted, however, that all the cuts could not have been produced by such a knife and that evidently there had also been a weapon with a keen blade for inflicting the deepest wounds.

* * * *

A great popular sensation was excited when the news of the tragedy came out Beyond the statement of the husband and the broken knife, there was in the beginning no evidence or clue to work upon. Those who were at first inclined to discredit or suspect his story soon admitted that there was no circumstance which justified any suspicion whatever of his guilt. In the meantime dense crowds gathered around the house during the next two or three days; the Mayor set all his detectives to work, but the most rigid examination of the occupants of the dwelling, as well as the neighbors, threw little new light on the tragedy. At that time Richard Vaux, as Recorder of the city and also as an Inspector of the Eastern Penitentiary, had been brought into close contact with the criminal classes, and he, too, turned his attention to the case. Among the prisoners of the Penitentiary who had entered it four years before and who had been recently released was a German shoemaker named Langfeldt. The crime of which he had been convicted had been a robbery of a Fourth street store not far from the Rademacher house, as well as of the German Lutheran Church at the corner of Cherry street. In his consultations with the detectives, the Recorder advised that the man who, he thought, was capable of committing the murder, should be locked up, and accordingly a search was made for Langfeldt, who was soon found to be living in a house in the Northern Liberties district. Aside from his forbidding appearance, fresh suspicion was at once excited against him when it was shown that there had been bloodstains upon his clothes and that an attempt had apparently been made to remove them. The Rademachers, however, had never known the man, and the husband could not identify him. There was, therefore, no personal motive of revenge to be imputed, and the fact that a gold watch which the perpetrator of the crime might have carried off was left behind somewhat lessened the force of the theory that robbery had been the purpose.

* * * *

But a workingman at the Northern Liberties house remembered that very early on the morning of the murder, Langfeldt, who occupied the same room with him, came home and acted, he thought, a little strange. It was one or

THE EVENING BULLETIN-

two hours before daylight and after breakfast he observed his room-mate wash his pantaloons in a basin of water. Langfeldt stoutly denied, however, that he had been even out of the house on the night in question. But it was shown in the course of the testimony that he had used at the shop in which he was employed, a knife like the one which had been found among the scattered bed clothes in the Rademacher apartment, and that he had been known to carry it out of the shop. In addition, his companions there were of the opinion that it was the same knife that had been used in the murder. The fact that it was missing on the day when the killing became known and that a sharpened knife had also been taken out of another shop in which Langfeldt had been seen not long before—the examination of the body of the victim having shown conclusively that two different blades had caused the slashes—served to add new links to the chain of circumstantial evidence. It was also subsequently shown that the prisoner before the time of the robbery of the church had lived in the Fourth street house, having come to this city from Bavaria.

* * * *

The excitement against the German was so intense that it became necessary to guard him from threats of violence, and he was committed by a Coroner's jury for trial and speedy preparations were made to bring him into court. The trial took place in May, 1848, before Judges Edward King and Aaron V. Parsons. The prisoner, who was without friends was too poor to employ counsel, and although Richard Vaux was firmly convinced of his guilt, he volunteered to serve in that capacity, as did also Joseph P. Loughhead, afterward District Attorney, in order that Langfeldt might be protected in all his legal rights. David Webster, as the public prosecutor, in assisting the Attorney-General, conducted the case for the Commonwealth with consummate skill in analyzing the testimony and indeed won for himself a high reputation for the cogent power as a lawyer which he displayed in handling a case which rested at every point on circumstantial evidence. In fact the defence seems to have been unable to meet him on any ground, save partly that a full motive had not been proved, that there was no direct evidence whatever against the prisoner, that the kind of testimony which had been presented might be misleading and that it had aroused a public feeling against him by which the jury should not be influenced. Langfeldt protested that he was entirely innocent and that he was a victim of circumstances. The jury is said to have remained out until the next morning and then brought a verdict of murder of the first degree and a few days afterward the death sentence was passed upon him by Judge King. Langfeldt still insisting that he was guiltless. He was not hanged, however, until the following October, and in the meantime every attempt that was made to induce him to make a confession was met with the continued asseveration that he was innocent, and that if he were made to suffer death it would be upon false testimony.

* * * *

Langfeldt was proof, too, against the efforts of the various clergymen who went to him in the hope of preparing him for spiritually meeting his doom. He had been a Catholic in his early days, but he said he now had no preference for one religion over another and that he was willing to die as a philosopher and Christian, and allow the Almighty to judge him on his own deservings. It was thought that when he saw no possible escape from the death penalty, he would make a confession on the scaffold to Sheriff Lelar. But to the clergyman who remained with him to the last he only reiterated what he had previously communicated from his cell to the public, asking, however, that a paper in which he had allowed his final protestation to be recorded should be read by the minister. "Here"—such were the words of the statement—"I stand upon the point to leave this present world to go to my Creator. He who knows all things without witnesses holds my case and shall judge without witnesses. I am condemned by the court of Philadelphia for the murder of Catherine Rademacher through false witnesses. The judges can have no spirits within them to condemn a man under such circumstances. Upon the statement of a person lying in his bed there can be no connection drawn that any persons would have been induced to be guilty of murder. My writings, published in the German newspaper, prove my innocence. I forgive it all. I am going to my Creator, who shall judge me for all my good and evil. I forgive the witnesses and jury. God will judge."

* * * *

But most Philadelphians were nevertheless convinced that the circumstantial evidence had revealed the truth.

PENN.

Jan 19 1904

RADWAY, E G

Just a few months after he received his diploma entitling him to practice, Dr. E. G. Radway died. Dr. Radway was a member of the class of 1900 and among his classmates was a favorite because of his modesty, his courtesy, and his gentleness. He had had a hard time during his whole college course on account of the condition which finally resulted in his death. He was a sufferer from congenital heart disease and as a sequel to this there recently developed a condition of ascites. From this complication he died at his home in Newburg township early this summer.

A pathetic incident of the funeral services was that he was borne to the grave by six of his associate physicians, men who had been his friends during his lifetime and who sorrowfully paid this last tribute to him.

Dr. Radway was unmarried, and made his home with his father and mother in Newburg hamlet, of which place he had been for several years the health officer.

Cl Hom Reporter Sept 1901

RAMSEY, GEORGE W

George W. Ramsey, Harrisburg, Pa., Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital of Philadelphia, 1897; member of the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania; aged 72; died July 4, at the Keystone Hospital, of uremia and chronic myocarditis. 1929.

Philadelphia May 6, 1896

Dr I. L. Bradford:-
#1862 Frankford Ave.

Dear Friend:-

I sent you a note through Mr Chase at the time our examinations were over, and have been expecting to hear from you, I thought perhaps you did not care to have me while Mr Chase was busy with the Seniors in the small room.

Have you made any arrangements for your assistant during next years course?

I am in hopes your suggestion will still hold good for me, I expect to be at the Col-

lege about noon tomorrow (Thursday) and would be pleased to see you.

I have one more book in my possession belonging to the Library which I borrowed, and I will bring it down with me. "Materia Medica Burt" remaining

Yours respectfully
Geo. W. Ramsey
#2436 Nicholas St.
Phila.

May 16. 1899

Salt Lake City Ut.

Dr. S. L. Bradford Philadelphia

Dear Sir

In 1851 Hering published in the N. A. Journal of Homeopathy, page 40 a classification of remedies according to the electro-chemical series. If you have that number loose and any other bearing on this subject please send them.

I do not know but what you may think that my orders amount to so little that they cannot be considered by you. If you think so, just say so, and I shall never bother you again.

Enclosed find the reprint of my article in the Hom. Recorder for April 1899. If you dont think it worth keeping, send it back.

Respectfully

A Ramseyer

c/o J. C. Ry S.

Salt Lake City

OFFICE OF

Z.C.M.I.

(EAGLE ROCK BRANCH)

MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS, JOBBERS
AND DEALERS IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

Eagle Rock, Idaho, 17 Aug 1892

Dr T L Bradford

Dear Sir, What are you willing to allow me for the Cal. Homoeopath?

Have you a 2nd hand copy of Hering's Materia medica? also of Hering's mat. med. Cards? and for what price?

Do you care to take Jousset, Traité de médecine (hom.) in French, 2 vols, bound, and what would you allow likely? In bookexchange, of course.

Yours truly,
A Ramseyer

Sept 25. 1900

Dear Doctor.

I can get you from Germany in about 3 or 4 weeks the two following books, if you care for them:

1st Bibliotheca homoeopathica - Verzeichniss homoeopathischer Schriften - Arnsberg 1832
(Catalogue of hom. writings -)

2d. Bibl. hom. oder Verzeichniss aller bis 1833 erschienenen homoeopath. Werke. Leipzig 1833.
(Cat. of all the hom. works published up to 1833)

Price $10 for each post paid -

Thinking they might be of use to you in your bibliographical researches.

I remain as ever yours

A Ramseyer
Y. M. C. M. I.
Salt Lake City

RAND, GARDNER S., M. D., of Charlotte, Mich., was born at Kendge, N. H., July 5th, 1820, being the son of Gates Rand, and a direct descendant of the early pilgrims who landed upon Plymouth Rock. His father having a large family and but small means, he was thrown upon his own resources at the early age of fifteen. Owing to circumstances he had received but a limited degree of instruction, and commenced life with a meagre education and slight knowledge of the world that lay beyond the threshold of his home.

He entered the office of Dr. Sherriteffs, but before he had completed his medical studies circumstances obliged him to go to Michigan to settle the estate of a deceased brother; this for a time brought him into contact with mercantile life, and his personal interest led him to pursue the business for the term of twelve years.

Although greatly occupied with his mercantile duties, he nevertheless found ample time to continue his studies in medicine, which progressed under the instruction of J. P. Hart, M. D. In 1849, having closely investigated the system of homœopathy, he adopted its practice, and in the same year was prominent in organizing a homœopathic society in the State of Michigan. Receiving his degree at the Hahnemann College, he removed to Charlotte, Mich., January, 1857, and established an excellent practice.

RAND, J P

J. P. Rand, the writer of this sketch, is registered as a licensed physician at Monson, Mass. Innate modesty forbids me to speak of his professional attainments. He was married January 17, 1889, to Harriet M. Anderson, who died May 6, 1892, leaving one child, a boy, now thirteen years of age.

JOHN PRENTICE RAND, Worcester, Massachusetts, was born November 8, 1857, in Francestown, New Hampshire, son of Thomas Prentice Rand and Lydia Wheeler, his wife. The family is English, descended from Robert and Alice Rand who came from England in 1635. He attended the public schools of his native town and fitted for college at the Francestown Academy in 1880. In 1883 he graduated from the New York Homœopathic Medical College. From March, 1883, until August, 1888, he practiced at Monson, Massachusetts, then removed to Worcester, where he practiced until December, 1898. He was then called to Monson by the death of a brother and remained there until February 7, 1905, when he again took up practice in Worcester. During the winter of 1888 he took post-graduate studies at the New York Polyclinic. He has been consulting physician to the Westborough Insane Hospital since the organization of the consulting board, and a trustee of the Massachusetts State Sanatorium since August, 1903. In 1899 he was president of the Massachusetts Surgical and Gynecological Society; has been president of the Worcester County Homœopathic Medical Society, the Homœopathic Medical Society of Western Massachusetts; vice-president and orator of the Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society; vice-president and necrologist of the alumni association of the New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital. In 1885 he joined the American Institute of Homœopathy and has been an active worker at its meetings. In 1905 he was selected to give a special course of lectures to the students of Boston University School of Medicine. He has been a frequent contributor to medical journals and the public press. In 1897 he published, in connection with his brother, the late Dr. N. W. Rand, a volume of original verse entitled "Random Rimes," which passed through two editions. He is a life member of the Morning Star Masonic lodge of Worcester. Dr. Rand married, January 17, 1889, Harriet M. Anderson of Monson, Mass., by whom he has one child, Frank P. Rand. Mrs. Rand died in 1892, and on September 3, 1904, he was united in marriage with Lena M. Adams of Wethersfield, Connecticut.

King Vol IV

RAND, JOHN P., M.D., of Worcester, Massachusetts, was born at Francestown, New Hampshire, November 8, 1857.

His early education was received at the public schools of his native state, in which he taught for three winters. He was fitted for college at Francestown academy, where he graduated in 1880, being chosen valedictorian of his class. In the fall of the same year he entered the New York Homœopathic Medical College from which he graduated in the class of '83. At the closing exercises he was selected by his class to deliver the class poem. Upon receiving his diploma he entered into partnership with his brother, Dr. N. W. Rand, of Monson, Massachusetts, with whom he remained five years. In August of 1888, he opened an office at Worcester, Massachusetts, where he still resides.

January 17, 1889, Dr. Rand was united in marriage to Miss Harriet M. Anderson, a graduate of Mt. Holyoke seminary, who died May 6, 1892, leaving one child.

In 1885 the Doctor became a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy. He also has been an active member in the Homœopathic Medical Society of Western Massachusetts and the Worcester County Homœopathic Medical Society, to both of which he has been elected president.

In the winter of 1888 he attended the Polyclinic in New York, giving especial study to the examination of sputa for tubercle bacilli in which work he has since gained a wide reputation.

As a writer he is well known, his productions having appeared in the *Medical Record*, *New England Medical Gazette*, *North American Journal of Homœopathy*, *American Observer*, *United States Medical Investigator*, *The Chironian*, *People's Health Journal* and the local press.

JOHN PRENTICE RAND, M. D.,
Monson, Mass.

RAND, JOHN P

Worcester March 1st 1893

Thos L Bradford M.D.

Dear Doctor! I have just been reading your Satire Morituri Salutamus in the Homeopathist Recorder And feel impelled to inquire of you Are the individual who, as a boy, I used to know in Francestown N.H. & who used to sing in the church choir upon Dissension split the good old congregation? Whose father I Reuen Wells, by sight and reputation, and whose sweet sister Emma I fondly

Have of Running as an Academ
Student?

If You are the gentleman
I have Spoken You may be
perhaps interested to learn that
I am the Youngest Son of Dr
Rand of Francestown. That
My Brother Dr J W Rand of
Aboudon Mass is a Homeopathic
Physician and that I am
Practicing Medicine in the same
school as Yourself.

I hope You will find time to
Answer this inquiry for I
Am indeed Nations of the same
Town I shall take an additional
interest in Your Writings and shall
hope at some time to meet You
personally Believe me Yours

Jno C Rand

RAND, JOHN P

Monson, Mass.

Jan 5 1900

Dear Doctor Smith - JAN 8 1900

Your kind favor of Jan 4th concerning my brother just received. I thank you greatly for the privilege to add a word to his biographical sketch. If for any reason you cannot use all I now sent you will kindly select what you think most appropriate.

Trusting the U.S.S. will reach you promptly

I am sincerely

John P Rand

American Institute of Homeopathy

JAMES W. WARD, M. D., PRESIDENT
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

HERBERT DANA SCHENCK, M. D., FIRST VICE PRESIDENT
BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

SARAH M. HOBSON, M. D., SECOND VICE PRESIDENT
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

J. RICHEY HORNER, M. D., SECRETARY,
CLEVELAND, OHIO.

T. FRANKLIN SMITH, M. D., TREASURER,
NEW YORK CITY.

WILLIAM O. FORBES, M. D., REGISTRAR,
HOT SPRINGS, ARKANSAS

THE NEXT MEETING WILL BE HELD IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA, (LOS ANGELES,) JULY 11—16, 1910.

BUREAU OF HOMEOPATHY:
JOHN PRENTICE RAND, M. D., CHAIRMAN,
5 BENEFIT ST.,

WORCESTER, MASS.

Jan 20th 10

Dear Doctor Bradford

Your Kind Letter just received and I thank you much for it. Have written Dr Borricke & Tafel for your book and when it comes I mean to take the matter up with the State Society and have the tablet corrected — or if that is not feasible to have the false record erased. I will write you further if I need more information.

Fraternally J. P. Rand

P.S. I suppose you have seen notice of the death of Chas. Kingsbury also Andrew Gregg within the last two years.

The picture I sent was ~~just~~
printed in the Weekly Gazette
I sent them when they got it -
probably from the Journal Sketch
from Montreal - J. O. K.

Worcester Sunday act 8/
T. L. Bradford MD

Dear Doctor!

Your letter and
some time ago and today
a marked copy of a
Philadelphia paper reporting
the action of the Philadelphia
Physicians in relation
to the subject of Inebriation
and the Sunday Liquor traffic.
Please accept my sincere
thanks for both.

Fraternally
J. P. Reed

Worcester Aug. 13 — 92

Dear Doctor!

Accept my thanks for your occasional memoranda on the tuberculosis question. I am interested in all that pertains to the subject for personal and professional reasons. My sister Frances whom you would have known died from it. My wife & her sister Edith have "flirted" on Mon of T. 92 and Mrs Goodwood only knows what is in store for the next year —

I am pained to hear that

Mr. Peter Emmet Presents
his Compliments to Mr. Hall
and begs to know whether
Mrs. Hall received the Letter
he addressed to her
some time since to Boston
Mr. Hall's residence in this city.
He does not know this
fact from personal
observation but from
other sources.
He has a friend to
introduce to Mr. Hall
and would
like to see him.

Very sincerely
P. E. Emmet

RAND, NEHEMIAH WHEELER

NEHEMIAH WHEELER RAND, M. D.,
Monson, Mass.

Was elected a member of the Institute in 1881 at Brighton Beach, N.Y.
vas the son Thomas Prentice and Lydia Wheeler Rand and was born Septem-
14th, 1853, at Francestown, N.H. where he attended the public schools
"Academy". He studied medicine with Drs. Benton and Henry Dearborn,
lilford and J. K. Warren of Palmer, Mass. He attended lectures at Dart-
h Medical College, Hanover, N.H. in 1875, Boston University School
edicine session 1876-7 , N. Y. Homoeopathic Medical College, 1877-8,
uating threrfrom in 1878. He practised in Palmer, Mass. in 1878, re-
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, M.D.

a.I.H 1899

NEHEMIAH WHEELER RAND, M.D.,
MONSON, MASS.

Was elected a member of the Institute in 1881 at Brighton Beach, N. Y. He was the son of Thomas Prentice and Lydia Wheeler Rand, and was born September 14th, 1853, at Francestown, N. H., where he attended the public schools and "Academy." He studied medicine with Drs. Benton and Henry Dearborn, of Milford, and J. K. Warren, of Palmer Mass. He attended lectures at Dartmouth Medical College, Hanover, N. H., in 1875, Boston University School of Medicine, session 1876-7, New York Homœopathic Medical College, 1877-8, graduating therefrom in 1878. He practised in Palmer, Mass., in 1878, removing to Monson the following year where he remained until his death, November 5th, 1898. He married Miss Jenny Peck, July 30th, 1879, and spent a year in Europe, where he attended medical lectures in Vienna. Mrs. Rand died April 21st, 1886, leaving two children. Dr. Rand had been President of the Homœopathic Medical Society of Western Massachusetts and Vice-President of the Worcester County Medical Society. In 1897 a collection of his poetical writings, together with those of his brother, was published under the title of "Random Rimes," of which a second edition has since been published. Dr. Rand was the older brother of our associate, John Prentice Rand, M.D.

A Inst Hom 1899

Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society

232 Mass. Av. Boston 11.6.98

Dear Doctor:—

The death of our colleague, Dr. N. Wheeler Rand occurred in Monson Mass. on Nov. 5th. Funeral services will be held at his late residence in Monson, on Tuesday Nov. 8. 1898 at 2. p.m.

Train leaves Boston (B. & A. R.R.) at 10.30 a.m. {Change at Worcester
" " Worcester (") at 12.10 p.m. for Palmer.
" " Palmer (C.V.R.R. at 1.40 p.m. " Monson.

F. P. Batchelder Corresp. Secy.

Death has been very busy. The east furnishes another sad bit of intelligence. Dr. N. W. Rand, of Monson, Mass., departed this life November 5th, after an illness of ten days. One week before his death he had undergone an operation for appendicitis. He was born in 1853, and graduated from the N. Y. Hom. Med. College in 1878. He was a popular physician and friend. He occupied many places of trust and honor. And while a vigorous prose writer, his memory will be preserved by his many contributions to "Random Rimes," a book before the profession and the world.

Am Hom't Dec. 1 1898

Dr. Nehemiah Wheeler Rand. the son of Thomas Prentice and Lydia Wheeler Rand, was born at Francestown N.H. Sep. 14th. 1853.

His early education was received in the public schools and at the old Academy, of his native town. ~~His medical~~ He studied medicine at Darthmouth, Boston University and the New York Homoeopathic medical College, from which he graduated with honor in the class of ,78.

After his graduation he practiced for a time in Palmer and Feb. 15. 1879 he located at Monson Mass. where he remained until his untimely death, from appendicitis, Nov. 5th. 1898.

July 30th. 1883 he was married to Jenny Peck, a graduate of Mt. Holyoke Seminary and a former teacher in Monson Academy. Their first year of married life was spent in travel and study abroad. Two children were born of this union who still survive. Mrs. Rand herself died April 21st. 1886 ~~a few days~~ Shortly after the birth of the youngest child.

Dr. Rand's standing among the medical fraternity was an enviable one. He was an acknowledged leader. In 1895 he delivered the annual Oration before thr MASS. Hom. Medical Society. of which he had thrice been elected Vice-President. In 1899 he declined the nomination for thr Presidency of the same Society, because he did not wish to run against an old and intimate friend.

In educational matters he took a lively interest having served for 12 years upon the Monson School Board, for nine of which he was the Chairman.

In 1898 he was invited to deliver a course of lectures before the students of Boston University, which he had in preparation at the time of his death.

He was a natural student, a poet and a philosopher. Many of his literary productions appeared from time to time in the public press. In 1892 the greater part of his poetical writings (together with those of his brother) were collected in book-form under the euphonious title of RANDOM RIMES, a second edition of which has since been published.

In medicine and Religion Dr. Rand was thoroughly independent. He cared little for "pathy" or "creed" but was ready to accept the truth wherever he found it. Few, if any, would question the fitness of this his simple epitaph:

"He was a man, take him for all in all,
I shall not look upon his like again",

JAN 8 1900

RANDALL, ALBERT FRANCIS

RANDALL, ALBERT FRANCIS, M.D., of Port Huron, Michigan, was born December 11, 1848, at Bolton, Brome county, Lower Canada. His mother, Delia Whitcher, was born in New Hampshire and his father's ancestry in that state dates back to the year 1623.

He was born with a great desire for reading, or at least such tendency was developed at a very early age, and the medical instinct was also a natural trait, as shown by the way he remembered his father's informal discourses on the virtues of "rheumaty weed, witch hazel, moose missy, black sanicle", etc., as they repaired the "hedge fences," or searched for the cows in their forest pasture, and later when providing himself with a note book he recorded sundry "sure cures," as set forth in the newspapers, and such domestic medical treatises as fell into his hands. His early education consisted of attendance at the district school, when he could be spared from the labors of the farm, and a few terms at the academy. He began teaching at seventeen, went to Minnesota at nineteen where the needless death, as it seemed to him, of a young woman from typhoid fever, directed anew his attention to medical science. His reading had biased his mind in favor of the Eclectics but an uncle of his, who was a strong believer in Homœopathy as well as a successful lay prescriber, urged him to become a homœopath, but when he mentioned the subject to the doctors they invariably stated that "the homœopathic theory was all nonsense," which was to him rather surprising; if they had said that the mortality among homœopaths was shockingly large they would have given, to his mind, a reason; but looking at the question as a layman does he cared nothing for disputes about theories, and since no opposition had been offered to their claims that they cured "more safely, quickly and pleasantly," he determined to investigate. He began the study of medicine under the direction of Edmund Beckwith, M.D, at Rochester, Minnesota, attended two courses of lectures at the Detroit Homœopathic College and graduated therefrom in 1873.

He began practice the same year at Lexington, Michigan, where he remained ten years, then spent two years at Almont, Michigan, and for the last eight years at Port Huron, Michigan. Included in these twenty years are brief stays in Detroit, Michigan, and Brodhead, Wisconsin.

He was married February 26, 1875, tos Mis S. J. Card. Three children have been born to them, one survives. Several years ago he became enamored of the eye specialty, and fitted himself therefor by special training at the Homœopathic Ophthalmic College, New York, under Dr. Deady, and by a course in eye and ear at the Polyclinic, New York, and later attended Knapp's Ophthalmic Institute. Has also taken a course in general and gynæcological surgery at the Post-Graduate College, New York.

Is a member of the Michigan State Homœopathic Medical Society, of which he has been Corresponding Secretary, member of the Judiciary committee and Vice-President.

He is a Prohibitionist, Second Adventist, and hates whisky and tobacco.

ALBERT FRANCIS RANDALL, Port Huron, Michigan, born Province Bolton, Quebec, Canada, December 11, 1848; graduated from Detroit Homœopathic College, 1873; post-graduate courses in Post-Graduate Medical College, New York, New York Polyclinic, New York Ophthalmic Hospital and the Metropolitan Post-Graduate School; member board of censors, Detroit Homœopathic College; ex-vice-president, Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of Michigan.

ALBERT FRANCIS RANDALL, Port Huron, Michigan, was born December 11, 1848, at Bolton, Brome county, Lower Canada, son of Joseph and Delia Whitcher Randall. On the paternal side the first American ancestor came from England about 1622, and settled in Rye, New Hampshire, and his descendants served in the revolutionary war. The mother emigrated from New Hampshire to Lower Canada when very young. He attended the common schools, the Magog high school in 1866, then spent one term at Waterloo Academy. He began the study of medicine with Dr. Edmund Beckwith of Rochester, Minn., then entered the Detroit Homœopathic College, whence he graduated in 1873. He began practice at Lexington, Michigan, in 1873, and remained there ten years. He next practiced for two years at Almont, Michigan, then removed to Port Huron, 1885. He has taken the following post-graduate courses:—1889-90, at the New York Post-Graduate School; 1889, attended the Ophthalmic Hospital, New York, under Prof. Deady; 1890, at the Polyclinic, New York; 1892, attended Prof. H. Knapp's eye and ear clinics at his hospital; 1895-96, Metropolitan Post-Graduate College, New York. In his practice he pays special attention to diseases of eye and ear. He is censor of the Detroit Homœopathic College. In 1892 he filled the office of vice-president of the Y. M. C. A. of Port Huron. He is a member of the Michigan Homœopathic Medical Society and has been a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, vice president, corresponding secretary and member of the judiciary committee of the State Homœopathic society. Dr. Randall married, February 26, 1875, at Lexington, Sarah Jane Card. They have one child living, Ethel Annis Randall.

King Vol IV

RANDALL, EDWARD GOVE

EDWARD GOVE RANDALL, Waterville, New York, born Poultney, Vermont, April 3, 1872; literary education, Troy Conference Academy, Poultney, and University of Vermont, graduating from the latter A. B., 1895; graduated M. D., Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital of Philadelphia, 1898; member of the American Institute of Homœopathy.

RANDALL, NATHANIEL, M. D., of Woodstock, Vt., was born there July 14th, 1809. His father, Nathaniel Randall, was a ship-builder, but soon after his marriage, at the age of thirty, turned his attention chiefly to farming and house-building. Both his parents were natives of Massachusetts, but removed early to Vermont. His ancestors on the father's side were English; on the mother's, Irish.

Dr. Randall was the fourth of a family of nine children. His early advantages of education were those of the great majority of New England boys a half century ago—the common district school, for a few months in the year only. But his opportunities, though limited, were well improved. At the age of eighteen, he was entered as an apprentice at the jewelry and watchmaking business, in Woodstock; and after the expiration of the term of his apprenticeship, was journeyman for four years in various cities—Albany, N. Y., Little Falls, N. Y., Newark, N. J., and city of Washington, D. C. He then commenced business for himself in Brockport, N. Y., but in a short time found himself suffering severely from that terrible scourge of so many men of sedentary habits and close application—dyspepsia. He sought the best medical aid in that part of the country; and was liberally dosed with calomel, which he took freely, and with unbounded confidence in the wisdom and skill of the doctors who prescribed it. The consequences were the same as have resulted from the liberal administration of this drug in thousands of other cases—salivation, with pain in the limbs, from which he suffered for many years. These sufferings naturally lessened his faith in the allopathic system of practice, and he resolved to know something about medicine himself, and to inquire into other schools than that of allopathy. Accordingly, in 1847, he began to study with Professor Benjamin Rush Palmer, President of the Medical College in Woodstock, Vt., and continued with him three years, attending meanwhile three courses of lectures, and receiving the degree of M. D., in 1850; and not long after he began practising homœopathy with good success in his native town; but did not continue in practice many years, not finding the profession altogether congenial with his tastes. He still serves the cause, however, in the capacity of vender of homœopathic medicines.

Dr. Randall is a free and fearless inquirer not only into the various systems of medical practice, but into all other subjects. In politics he belongs to the Jeffersonian school; in religion, to the Unitarian, modified somewhat by Spiritualism. He has faith in human progress, and is always ready to give a cordial welcome to new ideas. He has been an earnest and efficient advocate of the cause of temperance in his State; and *practises* temperance in all things—except in speech; here he is sometimes a little *in*temperate. He is a firm believer in free thought, free speech, a free press, free suffrage (including woman's); in phrenology, mesmerism, clairvoyance and spiritualism; and is an earnest advocate of all manner of reforms—political, medical, scientific, social and religious; and has occasionally written articles for the newspapers on these subjects. On the whole, a man of faith, progress and courage, and therefore well fitted for these new times.

RANDALL, NATHANIEL

Name in full Nath[l] Randall M.D

P. O. Address in full Woodstock Vermont

Graduate ~~(or Licentiate) of~~ M. Woodstock Med. Col.

Born in Newcastle, Del., July 14, 1831. His literary education was obtained in carefully selected institutions in Wilmington and Philadelphia. His medical studies were pursued under the direction, and in the office of his uncle Dr W. Williamson of Phila., until his grad. from the Hom. med.coll.of Penna., in March, 1852. He wrote an excellent thesis on hydrophobia.

After his grad. he spent several years at the family residence, Randelia, on the Eastern shore of Maryland, and occupied himself in the investigation of scientific subject and the study of the best authors. In 1855 he responded to a call from Norfolk, Va., for medical aid during the malignant form of yellow fever which then prevailed in that city. He continued there until the failure of his own health compelled him to leave. He returned to Phila. and opened an office, but soon afterwards hearing of a favorable opportunity for a physician in Reading, Pa., he removed to that city in 1856. After a few months trial not being pleased with the location, he again returned to Phila. where he continued to practice his profession until nearly the time of his decease, which occurred on the 13th of July, 1858. within one day of the completion of his 27th year.

(Trans. Am.Inst.Hom.1859.p 166.)

Dr. William H. Randel graduated in the spring of 1851 from the Medical Department of the University of the City of New York. He immediately began the practice of homœopathy in Albany. He visited Europe in 1867, and spent a greater part of a year in observing the results of treatment adopted in the principal hospitals and remedial institutions in England and on the Continent.

WILLIAM H. RANDEL, M.D.

ALBANY, N. Y.

Dr. Randel was a native of the city in which his whole professional life was passed and in which he died. He was born in Albany, August 28th, 1832. His academical education was acquired in Newark, N. J., under the supervision of his uncle, the late William R. Weeks, D.D., a well known educator and disciplinarian. Afterwards he returned to Albany and studied medicine in the office of Dr. John A. Paine. One course of lectures he attended at the Albany Medical College in the session of 1849-50. The concluding year of his college course was as a member of the medical department of the University of the City of New York, from which he received his diploma in the spring of 1851.

Immediately after his graduation he began the practice of Homœopathy in Albany, and with the exception of about one year, 1867, which he spent in European travel and study, he resided constantly in that city, where his many desirable qualities of mind and his professional ability were well appreciated, and he succeeded in building up a large and lucrative practice.

Few physicians have been more devoted to the duties of their calling. He never allowed himself any rest, he rarely attended any place of amusement, and was seldom absent from the city.

Blessed with a vigorous constitution, not given to any irregularities or excesses, he could always be relied on for any duty, however arduous or exciting. In his practice he might be called conservative. Though firm in his convictions as a homœopathist, he was more inclined to study the resources of well-established methods than to experiment with new and untried measures.

He was elected a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy in 1854, and became a senior in 1879. He was present and participating at the formation of the Albany County Homœopathic Medical Society, of which he was President in 1865. He was its delegate for a number of years to the State Homœopathic Society, and became a permanent member of the latter in 1873.

Dr. Randel was closely identified with the history and progress of the Albany City Dispensary and Homœopathic Hospital from its begining in 1868. He was one of its first Board of Trustees, and has ever since, until his death, served either as member of the Medical Staff, or as one of its consulting physicians.

The circumstances of his fatal seizure were peculiar; while in attendance on a case of labor and in the act of applying the forceps, he was suddenly attacked with apoplexy which terminated in death within two days, on Dec. 14th, 1887. He leaves a wife and two children.

At a special meeting of the Albany County Homœopathic Society held soon after, eulogistic remarks were made and appropriate resolutions of esteem were unanimously adopted by his surviving colleagues.

A. I. H. 1888

Name in full

William H. Randel

P. O. Address in full

No. 1 Clinton Square Albany

Graduate ~~(or Licentiate)~~ of

University of N. Y. City N. Y.

OBITUARY.

Dr. William H. Randall, one of the oldest and most esteemed physicians in Albany, died December 15th, after a short illness. The Albany County Homœopathic Medical Society adopted appropriate resolutions of sorrow and regret, and eulogistic remarks were made by Drs. Paine, Pratt, Gorham, Cox and Jones. N Y Med Times

Jan 1888

PROF. EGBERT GUERNSEY RANKIN, A. M., M. D.

Prof. Rankin was born in Astoria, Long Island, in 1856. He is the son of the late James Murdoch Rankin and grandson of Henry Rankin, a Scotchman of Covenanter stock, and a man of considerable prominence in his time in commercial circles of this city. On the maternal side he is of Knickerbocker and English descent. Both maternal great-grandfathers were officers in the Revolutionary Army and members of the Provincial Congress of New York.

Prof. Rankin's early education was received in the Adelphi Academy and at Lockwood's Academy, Brooklyn. From the latter he graduated with high honors. Having settled upon the profession of medicine, he entered Columbia College in 1872. Graduating from Columbia in 1876, he placed himself under the preceptorship of his old friend, Dr. Egbert Guernsey, after whom he was named, and matriculated in the Medical Department of the New York University. At this institution he received his degree of M. D. He next became a member of the house staff at the Ward's Island Hospital, where he served as interne. In 1879 he received the degree of A. M. from Columbia. On leaving Ward's Island he entered as assistant the office of the late Prof. William Todd Helmuth, with whom he remained two years. In 1886, he became associated in practice with his former preceptor, Dr. Egbert Guernsey, first professor of obstetrics in the New York Homœopathic Medical College.

In 1884 he was appointed a member of the Medical Board of the Ward's Island Hospital (Metropolitan), in which institution he has since taken the deepest interest. After several years' service on the surgical side of this hospital, at his own request he was transferred to the medical, and since then has devoted himself to medicine exclusively.

Prof. Rankin was much interested in the establishment of the Tuberculosis Infirmary on Blackwell's Island, and was chairman of the committee which presented the matter to Commissioner Folks.

In 1889 he published his work, "A Digest of External Therapeutics," which met with marked success, the first edition being exhausted in less than six months. The work is now in its third edition. He is now engaged in writing a text-book, entitled "Diseases of the Heart, Aorta and Lungs."

In addition to the above he is the author of numerous magazine articles. Chironian Jan 1904

EGBERT GUERNSEY RANKIN, A. M., M. D.,
NEW YORK.

PROF. E. GUERNSEY RANKIN, A. M., M. D.

RANKIN, FRANCIS H

N Y Med Times Dec 1896

DR. FRANCIS H. RANKIN, a leading physician of Newport, died at his residence, November 10th, at the age of fifty-one years. Dr. Rankin was the son of the Hon. Robert G. Rankin, at the time of his death the Senior Regent of the New York State University. On the breaking out of the Franco-Prussian War, Dr. Rankin, with his classmate in the New York University, Dr. William N. Guernsey, was pursuing his studies in Vienna. Both applied for and received appointments in the Prussian service as assistant surgeons. Dr. Rankin continued in the service till the close of the war, but Dr. Guernsey was prevented from entering on his work by sickness.

RANKIN, J. S.

J. S. RANKIN, M. D., a native of Ohio, graduated at the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, in 1858. Soon after receiving his degree, he located in Carlisle, Pennsylvania, where he practiced about six months, when he was induced to remove to Allegheny City, Penna., where he practiced about three years and a half. He then removed to Pittsburgh, and was associated in practice with Dr. M. Coté, for one year, and then opened an office by himself in the latter city, where he is still engaged in active practice. He is an estimable citizen, a good companion, and a successful practitioner.

Dr. Rankin is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania, and of the Homœopathic Medical Society of Allegheny County. He is also a corporator of the Homœopathic Hospital and Dispensary of Pittsburgh, and a valuable member of its medical staff. W. C.

Trans.Hom.Med.Soc.Penna. 1870-71.

JOHN STEPHEN RANKIN, M. D.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Was elected a member of the Institute at the meeting in Cincinnati, in 1865, becoming a Senior in 1890. He was born in Carroll Co., Ohio, April 7th, 1831. In 1853 he accepted the the professorship of mathematics in the St. Clair Institute, near Pittsburgh, Pa. and the following year began the study of medicine with Drs. John C. Burgher and our late associate, Jabez P. Dake, attended lectures at the Homoeopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, 1856-7 and 1857-8, graduating March 2, 1858. He practised at Carlisle, Pa.during the spring and summer of 1858, removing thence to Allegheny where he continued until 1862, when he went to Pittsburgh, becoming associated for a short time with Dr. Marcellin Coté. He was a director of the Homoeopathic Medical and Surgical Hospital and Dispensary of Pittsburgh, and a member of its medical staff almost from its organization. He was a member of the Homoeopathic Medical Societies of the Stae and County of Allegheny. He was married in 1863 to Miss Louisa Giffen, who, with five sons survives him. He died of acute pneumonia, after an illnes of one week, April 21st, 1899.

AIH 1899

Soon after receiving his medical degree he returned to Pittsburgh and became associated with the late Dr. Mc Cate, for a short time, and then opened an office himself and by his industry, integrity and skill became one of the leading physicians of the city.

In 1863 he was married to Miss Louisia Giffen an amiable young woman and a graduate of the Female Seminary of Washington, Pa. - an alliance which was never regretted by either of the contracting parties. He was a corporator of the Homoeopathic Medical & Surgical Hospital and Dispensary of Pittsburgh, Pa., and a member of its medical staff almost from its organization until his death. He was deeply interested in its efficiency & success & gave much of his valuable time to hospital work, which seemed to be performed more for its subjective joy, than for any prospective gain. Dignified, courteous,

In Memoriam.

Dr. John Stephen Rankin, one of the oldest and most respected physicians of Pittsburgh, died at his late residence 827 South Negley avenue, ~~Saturday~~ Friday, April the 21st at 2.05 P.M., of acute pneumonia, after an illness of one week, at the age of 68 years.

Dr. Rankin was a native of the state of Ohio, where he lived with his parents and received his literary education. In 1853 he came to Pennsylvania and accepted the chair of mathematics in the St. Clair Institute, a classical academy near Pittsburgh: a position which he filled with credit to himself and the satisfaction of the faculty, patrons and management of the school. While occupying the above named position he entered upon the study of medicine under the preceptorships of Drs. J. P. Dake & J. C. Burgher: and in 1858 graduated in medicine, from the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, Pa.

affable - his intellectual and moral force commanded respect and admiration from all who came within the circle of his influence. Hospitality, sincerity & devotion characterized all his domestic relations. Many will cherish his memory for some encouraging word kindly spoken or some good deed unselfishly performed.

* Dr. Rankin was a member of the Homoeopathic Medical Society of Allghany County, of the Homoeopathic Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania and of the American Institute of Homoeopathy. His wife & five sons survive him.

* At a special session of the Homoeopathic Medical Society of Allegheny County, an appropriate floral offering was voted for his obsequies, and the following resolutions adopted.

Resolved, That the following minute be placed on record relative to the death

John S. Rankin, M.D.:

"It having pleased Almighty God to take from our midst our fellow member and greatly esteemed father, Dr. John S. Rankin, we here record our cordial appreciation of the physician and the man.

Thoroughly imbued with a true spirit of his profession, he was ever alive to the highest interests of his patients, while his daily walk and conversation gave evidence of the life and character of a christian gentleman.

Resolved, That this Society respectfully offers its sympathy to the bereaved family, and that it attend the funeral as a body."

J. C. B.

John Stephen Rankin, M.D.—Dr. John Stephen Rankin, one of the oldest and most respected physicians of Pittsburg, died at his late residence, 827 South Negley Avenue, Friday, April 21, 1899, at 2.05 o'clock P.M., of acute pneumonia, after an illness of one week, at the age of 68 years.

Dr. Rankin was a native of the State of Ohio, where he lived with his parents and received his literary education. In 1853 he came to Pennsylvania and accepted the chair of mathematics in the St. Clair Institute, a classical academy near Pittsburg, a position which he filled with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of the faculty, patrons and management of the school. While occupying the above-named position he entered upon the study of medicine under the preceptorships of Drs. J. P. Dake and J. C. Burgher, and in 1858 graduated in medicine from the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania. Soon after receiving his medical degree he located in Carlisle, Pa., where he practiced about six months, when he removed to Allegheny, Pa., where he practiced about three and a half years. He then removed to Pittsburg and became associated with Dr. M. Cote for one year, when he opened an office for himself, and there passed his life. By his industry, integrity and skill he became one of the leading physicians of the city.

In 1863 he was married to Miss Louisa Giffen, an accomplished lady and a graduate of the Female Seminary at Washington, Pa. His wife and five sons survive him.

He was a corporator of the Homœopathic Medical and Surgical Hospital and Dispensary of Pittsburg, and a member of its medical staff almost from its organization until his death. He was deeply interested in its efficiency and success, and gave much of his valuable time to hospital work, which seemed to be performed more for its subjective joy than for any prospective gain.

Dr. Rankin joined the Homœopathic Medical Society of Pennsylvania in 1872, and was president of the Allegheny County Homœopathic Society in 1879. He joined the American Institute of Homœopathy in 1865.

Dignified, courteous, affable, his intellectual and moral force commanded respect and admiration from all who came within the circle of his influence. Hospitality, sincerity and devotion

characterized all his domestic relations. Many will cherish his memory for some encouraging word kindly spoken, or some good deed unselfishly performed.

At a special session of the Homœopathic Medical Society of Allegheny County an appropriate floral offering was resolved upon for his obsequies, and the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the following minutes be placed upon record relative to the death of Dr. John S. Rankin:

It having pleased Almighty God to take from our midst our fellow-member and greatly esteemed brother, Dr. John S. Rankin, we here record our cordial appreciation of the physician and the man.

Thoroughly imbued with the true spirit of his profession, he was ever alive to the highest interests of his patients, while his daily walk and conversation gave evidence of the life and character of a Christian gentleman.

Resolved, That this Society respectfully offers its sympathy to the bereaved family, and that it attend the funeral in a body. Trans. Hom. Med. Soc. Penna. 1899

RANNELLS, JOHN WILTON

NEW YORK, JUNE, 1870.

DEAR DOCTOR:

Will you assist me in compiling a correct list of Homœopathic Physicians in the United States, by filling up and returning to me, *at once*, the following blank, if you have not already filled up a similar one.

I will be much obliged to you for any information relative to the introduction of Homœopathy in your neighborhood, together with a sketch of your personal connection therewith.

Yours truly,

HENRY M. SMITH, M.D.,

107 Fourth Avenue.

My full name is John Wilton Rannells

I graduated at the Eclectic Cincinnati O Medical College, in the year 1846

My present address is New Antioch county of Clinton

State of Ohio, where I have resided since 1830

and practiced Medicine since 1846 except about two years in Illinois

Previous to that time I practised in

I was introduced to examine Homeopathy and test its efficacy by an interview with Professor Gatchell & Dr Irwin of Cincinnati in 1851 or 1852 since that time I have steadily advanced in faith & practice. My own family have used little medicine other than homeopathic, and but an occasional prejudice in the people in advance and prejudice in the people would have made more rapid progress I could have made more rapid progress than I have.

I began to practise Homœopathy in the year at

P. 8

At this time most of my patients receive homoeopathic treatment. The friends of the system are increasing in number & influence. There is no "Homoeopath" except myself in the County at this time. A friend, and fellow graduate, of the Eclectic M. College recently located in Circleville. O. He has been longer in the faith than I. This Gentleman (Dr. L Hubbell) can report to you from that quarter.

There is also a "Dr Hoyt" practicing in Hillsborough. O. with good success as I learn.

J. H. Ramsell

RANSOM, ELIZA TAYLOR

ELIZA TAYLOR RANSOM, Boston, Massachusetts, born Escott, Ontario, Canada, May 1, 1867; literary education, Oswego State Normal School; graduated, Boston University School of Medicine, 1900; post-graduate courses, New York Post-Graduate School, New York Polyclinic, New York Pathological Institute and Johns Hopkins Medical School, Baltimore; member of the American Institute of Homœopathy.

RAUE, CHARLES G., M. D., of Philadelphia, was born in the village of Nieder-Cunnersdorf, in Saxony, May 11th, 1820. He attended college at Budissin, from 1837 to 1841. While there he was strongly attracted by the psychological theories of Professor F. E. Beneke, of Berlin, which he presented in a popular form to the public in a treatise, published in 1847. The following year he removed to the United States, and commenced his professional studies in the office of Dr. C. Hering, of Philadelphia. Having received his diploma from the Philadelphia College of Medicine, in 1850, he commenced practice in Trenton, N. J., where he remained until 1859, in which year he came back to Philadelphia. In 1864, he was elected Professor of Pathology and Diagnosis at the Homœopathic College of Pennsylvania, which position he held until 1870, when he resigned the chair.

Dr. Raue has written, besides the work above mentioned, which has passed through a number of editions in Germany, a work on "Special Pathology and Diagnostics, with Therapeutical Hints," 1867; on the "Influence of the Tides on Parturition," 1864; and edited for three successive years, 1870–'72, the *Record of Homœopathic Literature*.

He has been twice married; first, to Miss Philippine J. Welflug (died 1865), and, second, to Miss Hermine Jüngerich. As a lecturer, he was considered clear, fluent, and instructive.

WE PRESENT to our readers the portrait of Dr. Charles G. Raue, of Philadelphia, the student and lifelong friend of Hering, the steadfast and faithful follower of the Law of Hahnemann, the last link between the old days of careful homœopathy as Hahnemann taught it and modern homœopathy as it is taught by many. A student at the opening of the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania and an actor in the drama of our school for the last fifty years. Philosopher, teacher and writer, he now is still engaged in the busy life of a city physician and is still filled with the fire and mental vigor of earlier years.

C. G. RAUE, M. D.

My full name is *Raue, C. G.*
I graduated at *Philadelphia* Medical College, in the year *1850*
My present address is *Phila., 121 N 10th St.* county of *Phila.*
State of *Pennsylvania* where I have resided since *1858.*
Previous to that time I practised in *Trenton, N. J.*
I began to practise Homœopathy in the year *1850* at *Phila.*

W. SMITH M.D. PHILA. PA. 1901

Charles G. Raue was born in Nieder-Cunnersdorf, a village situated in the vicinity of Loebau, Saxony, on the 11th day of May, 1820. He studied in the College of Teachers at Bautzen, from 1837 to 1841, and taught school for several years in Burkau, where he wrote his first work on psychology—"Die Neue Seelen-Lebre Beneckes," which appeared in 1847, and underwent five editions, the last being printed in 1876. This work was extensively used as a text-book, and has been translated into the English, French and Flemish languages.

It was at this stage of his life that Dr. Raue determined to enter the field of medicine, a profession for which he had always felt the greatest love and inclination, having even cherished the fond hope in his early youth of some day becoming a physician. The opportunity being offered him to study homœopathy under Dr. Constantine Hering, he left his native country in 1848, and made Philadelphia his home. Dr. Raue now availed himself of every opportunity to become a thorough physician; graduated in the Philadelphia College of Medicine in 1850, and gained much knowledge of practical medicine, and especially of the new therapeutics, from his esteemed preceptor and friend, Constantine Hering.

He went, when he came to Phila., to live at the house of Dr Hering - and acted as secretary for him.

After practicing medicine in Trenton, N. J., for several years, where he had established an extensive practice, Dr. Raue came back to Philadelphia in 1858. He now became actively associated with the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, being elected to the chair of Special Pathology and Therapeutics, in 1864. As a lecturer he was considered clear, fluent and instructive.

DEATH OF DR. CHARLES G. RAUE.

DR. CHARLES G. RAUE, one of the four medical men who introduced homeopathy in Philadelphia, died August 21, aged seventy-seven years. Dr. Raue went to Philadelphia in 1848 from Neidar-Cunnersdorf, in Saxony, the place of his birth. He was the author of "Raue's Special Pathology and Diagnostics," which, since 1867, has been used as a text-book in all American homeopathic colleges.

Am Hom't Sept 1896

Two years later, owing to a split which took place in the management of the Homœopathic Medical College, the Hahnemann College was founded, Drs. Hering and Raue procuring a charter for this new institution. It became so prosperous, that after two years of its existence the old college was merged into it; and it stands to-day the strongest and most celebrated school of Homœopathy in the world.

Raue's Special Pathology and Diagnostics, with Therapeutic Hints, made its appearance in 1867, and is, perhaps, his most widely known work, having been used as a text-book in all American Homœopathic Colleges. Three editions have so far been exhausted; a fourth now being in press. The reason for the writing of this work is given by the author in the following words:

"When I was called upon to lecture on Special Pathology and Diagnostics, about four years ago, I looked around for a work which would furnish the essential points of these branches of medical education, together with Homœopathic Therapeutics, in a concise manner and up to the latest researches; but I looked in vain! I was obliged to prepare my own materials. The result of these labors seemed, in the estimation of my pupils and indulgent friends, worthy of a more permanent form and wider diffusion than oral teaching affords."

Besides writing many articles for German and English Homœopathic Journals and Societies he also edited "The Yearly Record of Homœopathic Literature" from 1870 to 1875, which is a library containing extracts, reviews, and notices of all the important articles which had appeared in the leading homœopathic journals of the world during those years.

In the year 1889, after a life-long study of psychology, in which Dr. Raue has ever sus-

tained that profound interest manifested when he wrote his first work on the subject, "Psychology as a Natural Science," made its appearance. It was written after much study and personal investigation of the subjects treated of, and has aroused considerable attention and comment in the philosophical world. Prof. Elliot Coues, of Washington, says of this book: "My present impression and belief is, that Dr. Raue has discovered or invented or at any rate set forth a more logical and coherent system of Psychology than any other author whom I have studied."

Among the medical societies of which Dr. Raue is an active member may be mentioned the American Institute of Homœopathy, of which organization he is a senior member, having been connected with it for over twenty-five years. He is also an active member of the State and county medical societies, corresponding member to the Homœopathic Institute of Madrid, honorary member of the Alumni Association of the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, having received the honorary degree from this institution in 1892, honorary member of the Homœopathic Society of Mexico, etc. Dr. Raue has also been consulting physician to several homœopathic hospitals for many years, and is still engaged in active practice in his special line of work.

Hahn. Institute. Nov. 1895.

A DISTINGUISHED HOMŒOPATH.

The Last Link Between the Old Days of Careful Homœopathy as Hahnemann Taught it and Modern Homœopathy as it is Taught by Many.

CHARLES G. RAUE, M. D.

We present to our readers the portrait of Dr. Charles G. Raue, of Philadelphia, the student and lifelong friend of Hering, and the steadfast and faithful follower of the Law of Hahnemann. A student at the opening of the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania and an actor in the drama of our school for the last fifty years. Philosopher, teacher and writer, he now is still engaged in the busy life of a city physician and is still filled with the fire and mental vigor of earlier years.

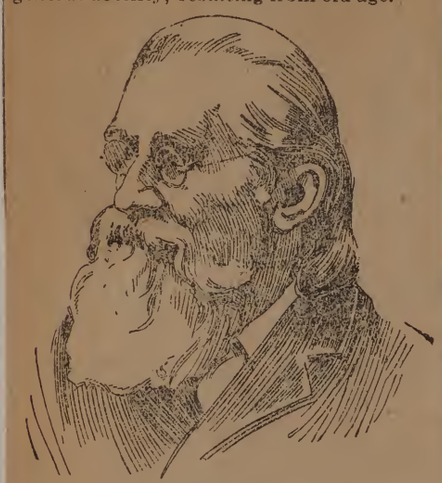
Charles G. Raue was born in Nieder-Cunnersdorf, a village situated in the vicinity of Lœbau, Saxony, on the 11th day of May, 1820. He studied in the College of Teachers at Bautzen, from 1837 to 1841, and taught school for several years in Burkau, where he wrote his first work on psychology—"Die Neue Seelen-Lehre Beneckes," which appeared in 1847, and underwent five editions, the last being printed in 1876. This work was extensively used as a text-book, and has been translated into the English, French, and Flemish languages.

It was at this stage of his life that Dr. Raue determined to enter the field of medicine, a profession for which he had always felt the greatest love and inclination, having even cherished the fond hope in his early youth of some day becoming a physician. The opportunity being offered him to study homœopathy under Dr. Constantine Hering, he left his native country in 1848, and made Philadelphia his home. Dr. Raue now availed himself of every opportunity to become a thorough physician; graduated in the Philadelphia College of Medi-

OBITUARY.

Dr. Charles G. Raue.

Dr. Charles G. Raue, the oldest homœopathic physician in Pennsylvania, and one of the founders of the Hahnemann Medical College, died yesterday morning at his home, 121 North Tenth street. His death was due to general debility, resulting from old age.



DR. CHARLES G. RAUE.

Charles G. Raue was born in Nieder-Cunnersdorf, a village in the vicinity of Loebau, Saxony, on May 11, 1820. From 1837 to 1841 he studied in the College of Teachers at Bautzen, and taught school for several years in Burkau, where he wrote his first work on psychology, "Die Neue Seelen-Lehre Beneckes," which appeared in 1847, and underwent five editions, the last being printed in 1876. This work was extensively used as a text book, and has been translated into the English, French and Flemish languages.

From a youth the young student had cherished the hope of some day becoming a physician. The opportunity was offered him to study homœopathy under Dr. Constantine Hering, and in 1848 he left his native country, making his home in this city. He availed himself of every opportunity of becoming a thorough physician, graduating from the Philadelphia College of Medicine in 1850. From his friend and preceptor, Dr. Hering, he gained much knowledge of practical medicine, and especially of the new therapeutics.

After graduating Dr. Raue spent several years in Trenton, N.J., where he established an extensive practice. In 1858 he came back to Philadelphia, and became actively associated with the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, being elected in 1864 to the Chair of Special Pathology and Therapeutics. He was clear, fluent and instructive as a lecturer.

Owing to a split which took place in the management of the Homœopathic Medical College, the Hahnemann College was founded two years later, Drs. Hering and Raue procuring a charter for the new institution, which became so prosperous that at the end of two years the old college was merged into it.

In 1867 Dr. Raue published his "Special Pathology and Diagnostics, with Therapeutic Hints," which is his most widely known work, having been used as a text book in all American homœopathic colleges. Besides writing many articles for German and English homœopathic journals and societies, he also edited the "Yearly Record of Homœopathic Literature" from 1870 to 1875, which is a library containing extracts, reviews and notices of all the important articles which had appeared in the leading homœopathic journals of the world during those years.

Dr. Raue made a life-long study of psychology, and in 1889 his work, "Psychology as a Natural Science," made its appearance, arousing considerable comment and attention in the philosophical world.

Dr. Raue was the senior member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, having been connected with it over twenty-five years. He was also a member of the State and county medical societies, corresponding member of the Homœopathic Institute of Madrid, honorary member of the Alumni Association of the Hahnemann Medical College, having received the honorary degree from this institution in 1892. He was also an honorary member of the Homœopathic Society of Mexico.

For many years Dr. Raue was consulting physician to several homœopathic hospitals, besides enjoying an entensive city practice. He leaves a widow and three children, two of whom are physicians. For twenty-five years he had been a subscriber to the LEDGER, his only paper.

Public Ledger, Aug. 22. 1896.

DR. CHARLES G. RAUE DEAD.

The Distinguished Homeopathic Physician Passes Away at His Home After a Long Life of Usefulness.

Dr. Charles G. Raue, the well-known physician, died early yesterday morning of general debility at his residence, 121 north Tenth street. He had been in ill health for a long time, and for the last ten days had been failing rapidly. He leaves a widow and four children.

Dr. Raue was born in Niedar-Cunnersdorf, a village near Loebar, Saxony, on May 11, 1820. He studied in the College of Doctors at Bantzer from 1837 to 1841, and taught school for several years in Burkau, where he wrote his first work on psychology, "Die Neue Seilen—Letre Beneckes," which appeared in 1847, and underwent five editions, the last being printed in 1876. This book was extensively used as a text book, and has been translated into the English, French and Flemish languages.

It was at this period of his life that Dr. Raue determined to enter the field of medicine, his inclinations always having been turned toward this profession. He soon found an opportunity to study under Dr. Constantine Hering, and in 1848 he left his native country and came to this city and took up the study of homoeopathy. He became a student at the Philadelphia College of Medicine, and was graduated from that institution in 1850.

Having completed his studies, Dr. Raue moved to Trenton, N. J., and soon established an extensive practice. In 1858 he moved back to this city, and became actively associated with the Homoeopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, being elected to the chair of special pathology and therapeutics in 1864. Two years later, owing to a split which took place in the management of the Homoeopathic Medical College, the Hahnemann College was founded, Drs. Henry and Raue securing the charter for the new college. A few years later the two institutions were merged into one.

Dr. Raue has written many works on the subject of medicine, all of which are extensively used among Homoeopathic schools. In 1889, after a life-long study of psychology, Dr. Raue wrote his great work on "Psychology as a Natural Science," which is considered one of the best works of the subject in existence.

North American. Aug 22

DR. C. G. RAUE DIES OF OLD AGE.

The Link Between Hahnemann's School and Modern Homeopathy.

PROFESSIONALLY EMINENT.

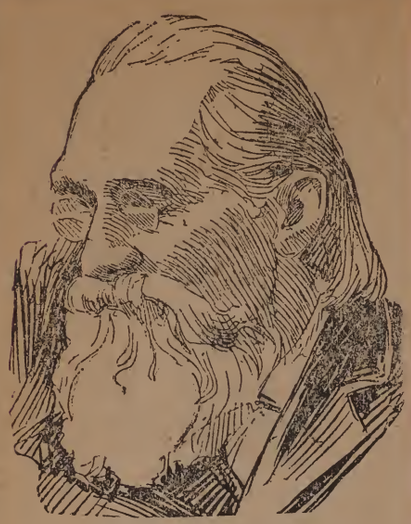
He Attained Distinction as a Physician, as a Teacher and as an Author. An Active Member of Many Societies.

Dr. Charles G. Raue, the distinguished physician, who had been assigned by his co-workers a foremost position in the school of homoeopathy, died at his home, 121 North Tenth Street, yesterday morning. The cause of death was general debility. He has been in failing health ever since last Spring, but during the last ten days sank very low. A widow and four children survive.

Dr. Raue was spoken of as "the last link between the old days of careful homoeopathy as Hahnemann taught it and the modern homoeopathy as it is taught by many." The student and lifelong friend of the famous Dr. Hering, he was a student at the opening of the Homoeopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania; since then he has been teacher, writer and physician. He was personally one of the most charming of men, and he enjoyed the deepest confidence and regard of a very large circle of friends.

Charles G. Raue was born in Nieder-Cunnersdorf, Saxony, on the 11th day of May, 1820. He studied in the College of Teachers at Bautzen from 1837 to 1841, and taught school for several years in Burkau, where he wrote his first work on psychology—"Die Neue Seelen-Lehre Beneckes." This work was extensively used as a text book, and has been translated into the English, French and Flemish languages.

It was at his stage of his life that



Dr. Charles G. Raue.

Dr. Raue had the opportunity to study homoeopahty under Dr. Constantine Hering. He left his native country in 1848 and made Philadelphia his home and graduated in the Philadelphia College of Medicine in 1850. After practicing medicine in Trenton, N. J., for several years Dr. Raue came back to Philadelphia in 1858 and became actively associated with the Homoeopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, being elected to the chair of special pathology and therapeutics in 1864.

Owing to a split which took place in the management of the Homoeopathic Medical College, the Hahnemann College was founded, Drs. Hering and Raue procuring a charter for the new institution. After two years of its existence the old college was merged into it.

HIS WRITINGS.

"Raue's Special Pathology and Diagnostics, with Therapeutic Hints" made its appearance in 1867, and is, perhaps, his most widely known work, having been used as a text book in all American homoeopathic colleges. Beside writing many articles for German and English homoeopathic journals and soc'et es he also edited "The Yearly Record of Homoeopathic Literature" from 1870 to 1875. In the year 1889, after a life-long study of psychology Dr. Raue published "Psychology as a Natural Science."

Among the medical societies of which Dr. Raue was an active member may be mentioned the American Institute of Homoeopathy, of which organization he is a senior member, having been connected with it for over twenty-five years. He was a'so an active member of the State and county medical societies, corresponding member to the Homoeopathic Institute of Madrid, honorary member of the Alumni Association of the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, having received the honorary degree from this institution in 1892, and honorary member of the Homoeopathic Society of Mexico. He was also consulting physician to several homoeopathic hospitals for many years.

Press. Aug 22. 96

DR. RAUE CREMATED

Many Prominent People Attend the Funeral of the Noted Homœopathic Physician.

The funeral of Dr. Charles G. Raue, the eminent homoeopathist, took place at his late residence, 121 North Tenth street, yesterday. The medical fraternity, irrespective of schools, was largely represented.

At the foot of the coffin a sheaf of wheat had been placed, while in the hand of the dead physician was a dark red rose and cluster of lilies of the valley. The floral offerings were numerous and beautiful. The funeral services were conducted by the Rev. W. H. Allen, of the Church of the New Jerusalem, Twenty-second and Chestnut streets, and Rev. Adolph Roeder, of Vineland, N. J. At their conclusion the funeral cortege proceeded to the Philadelphia Crematory, at Germantown, where the body was cremated. The honorary pall-bearers were Drs. T. S. Dunning and William H. Bigler, representing the Philadelphia County Medical Society; C. B. Knerr, J. C. Guernsey, W. B. Van Lennep and Jesse Thatcher, for the family and friends, and Pemberton Dudley and C. Mohr, of the Hahnemann College faculty.

Times. Aug 25. 96

DR. CHARLES G. RAUE.

Philadelphia, Aug. 21 (Special).—Dr. Charles G. Raue, the oldest homoeopathic physician in Pennsylvania and one of the founders of the Hahnemann Medical College, died this morning at his home in this city. His death was due to general debility, resulting from old age. Charles G. Raue was born in Nieder-cunnersdorf, a village in the vicinity of Loebau, Saxony, on May 11, 1820. From 1837 to 1841 he studied in the College of Teachers at Bautzen and taught school for several years in Burkau, where he wrote his first work on psychology, "Die neue Seelen-Lehre Beneckes," which appeared in 1847, and went through five editions, the last being printed in 1876. He studied homoeopathy under Dr. Constantine Hering in 1848, having left his native country and made his home in this city. He was graduated from the Philadelphia College of Medicine in 1850. He spent several years in Trenton, N. J., where he established an extensive practice. In 1858 he came back to Philadelphia and became actively associated with the Homeoepathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, being elected in 1864 to the chair of special pathology and therapeutics. Two years later, with Dr. Hering, he founded the Hahnemann College. Dr. Raue made a lifelong study of psychology, and in 1889 his work, "Psychology as a Natural Science," made its appearance, arousing considerable comment and attention in the philosophical world. Dr. Raue was the senior member of the American Institute of Homoeopathy.

Tribune. Aug 22 1896

Philadelphia, August 21st, 1896.

DEAR DOCTOR:

You are earnestly requested to attend a meeting of **The Homœopathic Medical Society of the County of Philadelphia,** tomorrow (Saturday) evening, at 8.30 o'clock, at the Hahnemann Medical College, Broad St. abv. Race, to take action on the death of Chas G. Raue, M. D.

By order of the President,

EDWARD M. GRAMM, M. D., Secretary.

DR. RAUE'S FUNERAL.

Impressive Services Held Over the Remains of the Well-known Homœopathist.

The funeral of Dr. Charles J. Raue, the well-known homœopathic physician, took place yesterday afternoon from his late residence, 121 North Tenth street. For an hour prior to the services, which took place at noon, the remains were viewed by many friends of the deceased. The body reposed in a plain black coffin. The floral offerings were numerous and unusually beautiful, being composed largely of white roses and asters in wreaths and pillows.

The services were those of the Church of the New Jerusalem, of which Dr. Raue was an active member. He attended the First Church at Twenty-second and Chestnut streets, but the pastor, the Rev. William Worcester, is out of town, and in his absence the Rev. Adolph Roeder, pastor of the New Jerusalem Church at Vineland, N. J., officiated. He was assisted by the Rev. William H. Alden, assistant pastor of the First New Jerusalem Church. Solos were sung by Miss Virginia Peck, soprano, and Emil Gastel, tenor, of the choir at the First New Jerusalem Church.

Mr. Roeder, in his remarks, paid a high tribute to the life work of the physician, and spoke of the views advanced by Dr. Raue in his writings regarding the next world. He believed death to be but a step from this to a better world, where the soul preserved its individuality and humanity. Dr. Raue was a firm believer in the Swedenborgian philosophy, and by his writings was the apostle of the theories in science.

The pall-bearers were Drs. T. S. Dunning and William H. Bigler, representing the Philadelphia Homœopathic County Medical Society; C. B. Knerr, J. C. Guernsey, W. B. Van Lennep and Jesse Thatcher, for the family and friends, and Pemberton Dudley and C. Mohr, of the Hahnemann College Faculty.

The body was taken to the Germantown Crematory. Among other homœopathic physicians present were Dr. Thomas L. Bradford, Dr. W. C. Powell, of Bryn Mawr; Dr. Carrollton Smith, Dr. J. P. Birch, Dr. Theodore J. Gramm, Dr. J. O. H. Banks.

A meeting of the Homœopathic County Medical Society was held at the Hahnemann College on Saturday night and resolutions were adopted expressing sympathy for the family of Dr. Raue and the high appreciation of his character. A memorial meeting of representative homœopathists is to be held at the Hahnemann College in November, to take action on his death, at which addresses are expected from leading members of that school of medicine.

Ledger. City 25

DR. RAUE CREMATED.

Religious Services Held at His La Residence This Morning—Funeral of Mrs. Susannah Oellers.

There was a general gathering of the medical fraternity, irrespective of schools, at the funeral of Dr. Charles G. Raue, the eminent homoeopathist, which took place this morning from his late residence, No. 121 North Tenth street. His appearance, as he lay in a black-covered casket in the spacious parlor of his old-fashioned home, indicated the peaceful ending that had come, after a long and honorable career. He looked as if asleep.

It was this semblance of quiet rest that took away from the occasion a sombre and funereal aspect. He was attired in a suit of black broadcloth. At his feet rested a sheaf of wheat, while the hands held a dark red rose and cluster of lilies of the valley, brought from his son's place in the country, where he had spent the greater part of the summer.

There were other floral offerings from relatives and lifelong friends. They were either in the shape of wreaths or loosely-tied bunches. Of the former there were two of purple asters, tied with ribbon of the same hue, that were particularly beautiful. This color was borne out in several other instances, in combination with white asters, or roses or carnations, or lilies of the valley.

Dr. Raue was a member of the Church of the New Jerusalem, at Twenty-second and Chestnut streets, of which Rev. William L. Worcester is pastor. In the absence of the latter from the city, the services were conducted by the assistant, Rev. W. H. Alden, and by Rev. Adolph Roeder, of the Church at Vineland, N. J. Solos were sung by Miss Virginia Peck, who chose "I Know That My Redeemer Liveth," and by Emil Gastel. At the conclusion of these ceremonies, after eulogistic remarks by the attending clergy, the funeral cortege proceeded to the Philadelphia Crematory, at Germantown, where the body was cremated.

The honorary pall-bearers were Drs. T. S. Dunning and William H. Bigler, representing the Philadelphia County Medical Society; C. B. Knerr, J. C. Guernsey, W. B. Van Lennep, and Jesse Thatcher, for the family and friends, and Pemberton Dudley and C. Mohr, of the Hahnemann College Faculty.

In addition to his connection with various organizations of the medical fraternity, Dr. Raue belonged to the Deutscher Pioneer Verein. A memorial meeting of representative homoeopathists will be held at the Hahnemann College in November, to take action on his death, at which addresses are expected from leading members of that school of medicine.

The funeral services over Mrs. Susannah Oellers, the mother of City Treasurer Richard G. Oellers, were held this morning at the latter's residence, No. 2006 North Thirteenth street. Interment was private.

Evg. Telegraph
Aug. 24. 1896

DR. RAUE'S MEMORY

Honored by a Large Attendance at His Funeral.

Many persons, some professional associates, some patients and other friends of Dr. Charles J. Raue, the distinguished physician, attended the funeral services held at his late residence, 121 North 10th street, this afternoon. The remains of the learned exponent of homoeopathy were viewed from 11 o'clock until 12 in the parlor of the house. They rested naturally and peacefully amid a surrounding of beautiful floral offerings. Clasped in one hand was a small bouquet made up of a rose and lily of the valley which had been sent from his son's house. Around the room on every side were large wreaths and offerings of white, pink and purple asters and white roses.

The services were begun at 12 o'clock. Dr. Raue was a member of the First New Jerusalem Church, 22d and Chestnut streets, of which the Rev. William L. Worcester is pastor. Mr. Worcester is away on his vacation, so Rev. Adolph Roeder, of the New Jerusalem Church of Vineland, N. J., was asked to officiate. He was assisted by Rev. Wm. H. Alden, assistant pastor of the First New Jerusalem Church of this city. The services, including Mr. Roeder's eloquent tribute to the memory of the dead physician, were very impressive. Miss Virginia Peck, first soprano of the Philadelphia New Jerusalem Church, sang "My Redeemer Liveth," and Emil Gastel, tenor of the same church, rendered an appropriate selection.

The pall bearers were Drs. T. S. Denning, N. H. Bigler, representing the Philadelphia County Medical Society; Drs. C. P. Knerr, J. C. Guernsey, M. B. V. Lennep and Jesse Thatcher, friends of the family, and Drs. Pemberton Dudley and C. Mohr, representing the Hahnemann College faculty.

The body was cremated after the services at the Philadelphia Crematory, Germantown.

Dr. Raue was a prominent member of the Deutcher Pioneer Verein. There will be a large meeting held in his memory at Hahnemann College some time in November, when there will be addresses by speakers especially selected for the occasion.

Star Aug 24.

DR. RAUE'S BODY CREMATED.

Religious Services Held at the Physician's Late Residence.

The funeral of Dr. Charles G. Raue, the prominent homœopathist, which took place yesterday from his late residence, No. 121 North Tenth street, was attended by a large number of members of the medical profession. At his feet rested a sheaf of wheat, while the hands held a dark red rose and cluster of lillies of the valley. There were other floral offerings from relatives and life-long friends.

Dr. Raue was a member of the Church of the New Jerusalem, at Twenty-second and Chestnut streets, of which Rev. William L. Worcester is pastor. In the absence of the latter from the city, the services were conducted by the assistant, Rev. W. H. Alden, and by Rev. Adolph Roeder, of the church at Vineland, N. J. Solos were sung by Miss Virginia Peck and by Emil Gastil. At the conclusion of the ceremonies, after eulogistic remarks by the attending clergy, the funeral proceeded to the Philadelphia Crematory at Germantown, where the body was incinerated.

Record Aug. 25.

DR. RAUE'S FUNERAL

The Late Homoeopathist's Remains Were Cremated.

The funeral of the late Dr. Charles J. Raue, the distinguished homoeopathic physician, was held yesterday in the Church of the New Jerusalem, of which he was a member. Rev. Adolph Roeder officiated. Miss Virginia Peck, the soprano of the church, sang "My Redeemer Liveth," and Emil Gastel rendered a solo.

The pallbearers were among the most prominent homoeopathic physicians, and the remains were cremated at the Germantown Crematory. Thedeceased was a member of the Deutscher Pioneer Verein, which will hold a meeting soon to honor his memory.

Inquirer Aug 25

Dr Raue was an organist and teacher at Bautzen and becoming acquainted with Carl Hering (brother of Dr Const H) who was a celebrated composer he wrote to Hering telling him he knew a young man anxious to study homoeopathy and could recommend him. Hering wrote back: "Send him on" He went as private tutor to Hering's children at first living in rooms and afterwards lived with Hering.

FUNERAL OF DR. RAUE

The funeral services of Dr. Charles G. Raue were held to-day at his late home, and the body was subsequently incinerated in accordance with his expressed wish, ?

The funeral of Dr. Charles G. Raue, the old Homoeopathic physician, who died of general debility, in the seventy-seventh year of his age, early Friday morning, took place at his home, 121 N. 10th st., at noon to-day. In consequence of his often-expressed desire, his body was incinerated at the Philadelphia Crematory, at Washington lane and Limekiln pike, late this afternoon.

The services were opened by the soprano solo, "I Know that My Redeemer Liveth," sung by Miss Virginia Peck, which was followed by a tenor solo, by Emil Gastel. The Rev. William Alden, assistant rector of the Church of the New Jerusalem, at 22d and Chestnut sts., preached the sermon. He was assisted by the Rev. Adolph Roeder, of Vineland, N. J.

The parlor and hall were crowded with the floral tributes sent by friends.

Many of the oldest and most prominent Homoeopathists of Philadelphia attended the funeral, while nearly half the faculty of Hahnemann College were there. The pall-bearers were Dr. Pemberton Dudley, Dr. Charles Mohr, Dr. W. H. Bigler, of the Hahnemann College faculty; and Dr. Calvin B. Knerr, Dr. T. C. Dunning, Dr. J. C. Guernsey and Dr. T. L. Bradford, librarian of the college.

Dr. Bradford has announced that prominent Homoeopathic physicians are preparing biographical papers of Dr. Raue's life, and a treatise on his writings, which will be read at a memorial meeting to be held at the Hahnemann College in a short time.

Inquirer, Aug 24.

BODY OF DR. RAUE CREMATED.

Funeral Services of the Noted Physician Attended by Many Members of the Profession.

Many of the oldest and most prominent homoeopathists of this and near-by cities yesterday attended the funeral of Dr. Charles G. Raue, who died of general debility, aged 77 years, on Tuesday. The services were held at his late residence, 121 north Tenth street. In consequence of his often-expressed desire, his body was incinerated at the Philadelphia Crematory, at Washington lane and Limekiln pike, late in the afternoon.

The services were opened by the soprano solo "I Know That My Redeemer Liveth," sung by Miss Virginia Peck, which was followed by a tenor solo by Emil Gastel. Rev. William Alden, assistant rector of the Church of the New Jerusalem, at Twenty-third and Chestnut streets, preached the sermon. He was assisted by Rev. Adolph Roeder, of Vineland, N. J. The honorary pall-bearers were Drs. T. S. Dunning and William H. Bigler, representing the Philadelphia County Medical Society; C. B. Knerr, J. C. Guernsey, W. B. Van Lennep and Jesse Thatcher, for the family and friends, and Pemberton Dudley and C. Mohr, of the Hahnemann College faculty.

North American.
Aug. 25. 1898.

DR. CHARLES G. RAUE DEAD.

Noted Physician and a Founder of the Hahnemann College.

At his residence, No. 121 North Tenth street, Dr. Charles G. Raue, a distinguished homœopathic physician and one of the founders of Hahnemann College, died at the age of 76 years, early yesterday morning. Dr. Raue was a native of Niedar-Cunnersdorf, Saxony, and came to Philadelphia in 1848, to study homœopathy under Dr. Constantine Hering. He was graduated from the Philadelphia College of Medicine in 1850. After practicing medicine in Trenton, N. J., for several years, Dr. Raue came back to Philadelphia in 1858. He became actively associated with the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, being elected to the Chair of Special Pathology and Therapeutics in 1864. Two years later, owing to a split which took place in the management of the Homœopathic Medical College, the Hahnemann College was founded. Drs. Hering and Raue procuring a charter for it. It became so prosperous that after two years of its existence the old college was merged into it.

Dr. Raue was the author of various medical works, and of his book, "Psychology as a Natural Science," Professor Elliott Cones, of Washington, says: "My present impression and belief is that Dr. Raue has discovered or invented or at any rate set forth a more logical and coherent system of psychology than any other author whom I have studied." The deceased was an honorary member of several of the world's most famous homœopathic societies, and was for many years consulting physician of several hospitals.

Recd Aug 22

Special Pathology and Diagnosis with Therapeutic Hints. By C. G. Raue, M.D., formerly Professor of Special Pathology and Therapeutics in the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia. Fourth Edition, Revised and Augmented. Price, Cloth, $7.00, net; Half-morocco, $8.00, net. Philadelphia: Boericke & Tafel. 1896.

The fourth edition of Raue's Special Pathology and Therapeutical Notes comes as a dying bequest to the profession from one of the fathers of medicine. Completed just a few weeks before his death, it is not to be doubted that the labor necessarily attached to seeing through the press a volume of 1040 pages had much to do with numbering his days.

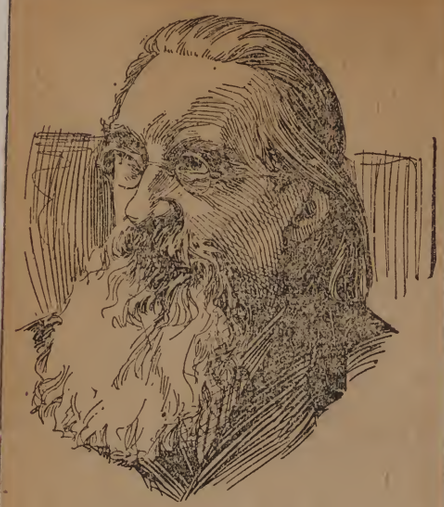
Raue's work is too well and too favorably known by the profession to need any notice beyond the mere statement that the honored professor and teacher prepared a fourth edition of his valuable treatise, which includes such changes and revisions as the progress of medicine calls for since the appearance of the last edition, and that Dr. Raue, who was a world-wide recognized authority on psychological conditions, added a new chapter on mental diseases, in which is given in concise manner the present status of the subject as developed from practical experience, especially from the standpoint of experimental work in the large hospitals. In addition to which, the learned author added the progress of psychology itself.

This is one of the few works no one need hesitate about buying; every practitioner of Homœopathy and every student needs a copy, and no stone should be left unturned until they secure one. Then it should become the daily companion of the believer in scientific therapeutics, and it will prove itself an inexhaustible storehouse of reliable information.

Those having an old edition will find it to their personal advantage to change it for something better—the chapter on mental diseases alone being worth the price of the book.

The work is gotten out in the same excellent style for which the house of Boericke & Tafel have long enjoyed an enviable reputation.

Hahn monthly. Oct. 1896.



DR. CHARLES G. RAUE

THE DEATH OF DR. C. G. RAUE

END OF THE LIFE OF A GREAT LEADER OF THE HOMOEOPATHIC SCHOOL

THE AUTHOR OF MANY BOOKS

After Half a Century of Deep Devotion to the Work of Hahnemann Overwork Hastens the Death of One of the Most Able Leaders of the New School of Medicine—A Sketch of His Busy Life and the Work Done for Science.

Dr. Charles G. Raue, the distinguished physician, student and life-long friend of Hering; the steadfast and faithful follower of the law of Hahnemann, and a great factor in the work of the Homoeopathic School for over fifty years, died at his home, 121 North Tenth street, yesterday morning. His death is attributed to senile debilitis, superinduced by overwork, which resulted in paralysis of his mental and physical vigor.

Dr. Raue returned a few weeks ago to his home in this city from a short visit to a son in New Jersey. His illness took on a serious turn soon afterwards, and he continued to grow worse very rapidly. He did not take to his bed until several days afterward.

There were gathered around the physician at the time of his death Mrs. Amelia Raue the wife, and his five children, four sons and one daughter—Dr. C. S. Raue, Dr. J. F. Raue, Carl W. Raue, Adolph Raue and Miss Johanna Raue.

Sketch of a Busy Life.

The death of Dr. Raue, who was a picturesque figure in the world of medicine, an author and writer of wide reputation, removes the last link between the old days of practical homoeopathy, as Hahnemann taught it, and modern homoeopathy as it is expounded at the present day.

He was born in Nieder-Cunnersdorf, a village situated in the vicinity of Loebau, Saxony, on the 11th of May, 1820. He studied in the College of Teachers at Bautzen, from 1837 to 1841, and taught school for several years in Burkau, where he wrote his first work on psychology, "Die Neue Seelen-Lehre Beneckes," which appeared in 1847, and underwent five editions, the last being printed in 1876. This work was extensively used as a text book, and has been translated into the English, French and Flemish languages.

It was at this stage of his life that Dr. Raue determined to enter the field of medicine, a profession for which he had always felt the greatest love and inclination, having even cherished the fond hope in his early youth of some day becoming a physician. The opportunity being offered him to study homoeopathy under Dr. Constantine Hering, he left his native country in 1848 and made Philadelphia his home. Dr. Raue now availed himself of every opportunity to become a thorough physician; graduated in the Philadelphia College of Medicine in 1850, and gained much knowledge of practical medicine, and especially of the new therapeutics, from his esteemed preceptor and friend, Constantine Hering.

The Author of Many Books.

After his graduation Dr. Raue went to Trenton, N. J., where he practiced medicine for several years, but in 1858 he returned to Philadelphia. He at once became actively associated with the new Homoeopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, having been elected to the chair of special pathology and therapeutics as early as 1864. He afterwards became a lecturer upon the science of medicine. He was clear, fluent and instructive. Two years later, owing to a split which took place in the management of the Homoeopathic Medical College, the Hahnemann College was founded, Drs. Hering and Raue procuring a charter for this new institution. It became so prosperous that after two years of its existence the old college was merged into it.

Raue's "Special Pathology and Diagnostics, With Therapeutic Hints," made its appearance in 1867, and it is, perhaps, his most widely known work. Besides writing many articles for German and English homoeopathic journals and societies, he also edited "The Yearly Record of Homoeopathic Literature" from 1870 to 1875, which is a library

containing extracts, reviews and notices of all the important articles which had appeared in the leading homoeopathic journals of the world during those years.

In the year 1889, after a life-long study of psychology, in which Dr. Raue has ever sustained that profound interest manifested when he wrote his first work on the subject, "Psychology as a Natural Science" made its appearance. It was written after much study and personal investigation of the subjects treated of, and has aroused considerable attention and comment in the philosophical world.

Among the medical societies of which Dr. Raue was an active member may be mentioned the American Institute of Homoeopathy, of which organization he is a senior member, having been connected with it for over twenty-five years.

He was also an active member of the State and county medical societies, corresponding member to the Homoeopathic Institute of Madrid, honorary member of the Alumni Association of the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, having received the honorary degree from this institution in 1892, and honorary member of the Homoeopathic Society of Mexico. He has also been consulting physician to several homoeopathic hospitals for many years.

The arrangements for the funeral have not yet been announced.

Phila Times, Aug 22. 96

Humane Provision for His Animals.

The will of Dr. Charles G. Raur, a well-known homœopathist, which disposed of an estate valued at $21,000, was probated on Saturday. One clause in the will is as follows:

"I give and bequeath to my said wife, Mathilde Herminie, my old horses, Fanny and Lucky, in the hope that, as they have served me faithfully many years, she will find it convenient never to sell them, but will maintain them in comfort until they die."

Ledger Sept 21,

DR. RAUE'S MEMORY

Honored by a Large Attendance at His Funeral.

Many persons, some professional associates, some patients and other friends of Dr. Charles J. Raue, the distinguished physician, attended the funeral services held at his late residence, 121 North 10th street, this afternoon. The remains of the learned exponent of homoeopathy were viewed from 11 o'clock until 12 in the parlor of the house. They rested naturally and peacefully amid a surrounding of beautiful floral offerings. Clasped in one hand was a small bouquet made up of a rose and lily of the valley which had been sent from his son's house. Around the room on every side were large wreaths and offerings of white, pink and purple asters and white roses.

The services were begun at 12 o'clock. Dr. Raue was a member of the First New Jerusalem Church, 22d and Chestnut streets, of which the Rev. William L. Worcester is pastor. Mr. Worcester is away on his vacation, so Rev. Adolph Roeder, of the New Jerusalem Church of Vineland, N. J., was asked to officiate. He was assisted by Rev. Wm. H. Alden, assistant pastor of the First New Jerusalem Church of this city. The services, including Mr. Roeder's eloquent tribute to the memory of the dead physician, were very impressive. Miss Virginia Peck, first soprano of the Philadelphia New Jerusalem Church, sang "My Redeemer Liveth," and Emil Gastel, tenor of the same church, rendered an appropriate selection.

The pall bearers were Drs. T. S. Denning, N. H. Bigler, representing the Philadelphia County Medical Society; Drs. C. P. Knerr, J. C. Guernsey, M. B. V. Lennep and Jesse Thatcher, friends of the family, and Drs. Pemberton Dudley and C. Mohr, representing the Hahnemann College faculty.

The body was cremated after the services at the Philadelphia Crematory, Germantown.

Dr. Raue was a prominent member of the Deutcher Pioneer Verein. There will be a large meeting held in his memory at Hahnemann College some time in November, when there will be addresses by speakers especially selected for the occasion.

Star. Aug 24.

Dr. C. G. Raue.

We regret to hear that another of the veterans has passed away in the person of Dr. C. G. Raue, formerly Professor of Pathology and Therapeutics in the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, author of many works on psychological and medical subjects, and best known by his classical work, *Special Pathology and Diagnostics, with Therapeutic Hints.* Just as the news of his death reached us we have received from his publishers, Messrs. Boericke & Tafel, the fourth edition of this work, revised by himself and largely added to, his preface being dated "May 1, 1896." Dr. Raue was closely associated for many years with the labours of Constantine Hering.

Hom. World. Nov. 1896

Charles G. Raue, M.D., was born in the village of Nieder Cunnersdorf, in Saxony, May 11th, 1820. In 1848 he removed to the United States, and began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. C. Hering, with whom he has been on terms of the warmest and closest intimacy ever since, at all times Dr. Hering's warmest friend, assisting him as far as possible as counsellor and physician. He graduated at the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1850, removed to Trenton, New Jersey, practiced there till 1859, when he returned to Philadelphia, where he has remained ever since. He is one of the pillars of homœopathy, has a large practice, and is ever engaged in deep study, that he may improve himself and the cause he has espoused. In 1864 he was elected Professor of Pathology and Diagnosis in his alma mater, which position he uninterruptedly held until his resignation in 1870. His best-known work is *Special Pathology and Diagnostics, with Therapeutical Hints*, published in 1867. This is used as a textbook in all our colleges, and has justly had a very wide sale. For three successive years, 1870–72, he edited the *Record of Homœopathic Literature.* This was a most valuable work, and we regret that the profession did not lend the support necessary to enable Dr. Raue to continue it. Dr. Raue's experience is large, and his opinion and advice are frequently sought in consultation upon important cases.

† Dr. Charles G. Raue.

An Altersschwäche ist vorgestern ein bekannter deutscher Bürger, Herr Dr. Charles G. Raue, in seiner Wohnung, No. 121 N. 10. Str., gestorben. Der Verstorbene war der älteste homöopathische Arzt in Pennsylvania und erfreute sich der Achtung seiner Mitbürger.

Dr. Raue wurde am 11. Mai 1820 in Nieder-Cunersdorf bei Löbau in Sachsen geboren, erhielt auf dem Lehrer-Seminar in Bautzen eine sorgfältige Erziehung und fungirte mehrere Jahre lang als Lehrer. Er schrieb ein Werk „Die neue Seelen-Lehre Benneckes", welches fünf Auflagen hatte und in die englische, französische und flämische Sprache übersetzt worden ist. In 1848 kam er nach Philadelphia und studirte unter Dr. Constantin Hering Medizin, graduirte in 1850 vom Philadelphia College of Medicine, praktizirte dann einige Jahre in Trenton, und habilitirte sich hier in 1858. Er war dann am „Homoeopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania" als Lehrer thätig und erlangte zusammen mit Dr. Hering den Freibrief für das Hahnemann College, mit welchem sich zwei Jahre später das ältere College verschmolz.

Er hat seitdem mehrere medizinische und naturwissenschaftliche Werke geschrieben, welche Auffehen erregt haben. Dr. Raue war Mitglied zahlreicher homöopathischer Institute und Gesellschaften, auch konsultirender Arzt der homöopathischen Hospitäler.

Seine Wittwe, drei Söhne, darunter zwei Aerzte, und eine Tochter betrauern mit zahlreichen ehemaligen Schülern und Freunden den Tod des Dr. Raue.

Demokrat. Aug 22

RAUE

#278

THE PROCESS EXPLAINED

The methods at the Philadelphia Crematorium are similar to those that are used in placing a body in a vault in any of our cemeteries.

The funeral cortege arrives at the chapel, where the services are held. The body is placed on a catafalque, which is surrounded by an ornamental brass railing. After the services are completed, the catafalque with the body descends by means of an elevator to the crematory.

Before the coffin has entirely disappeared from view a black pall is drawn over the railing, and by this means we get rid of one of the unpleasant features of earth burial—that is, of the gradual disappearance of the coffin as it is lowered in the grave.

After the body has reached the crematory, the coffin, without disturbing the body, is placed on a light traveller, which rests on the top of a long carriage or table with wheels, that fit to a track leading to the retort.

The coffin is then covered or enveloped with a white cloth, that has been saturated in a solution of alum. This is done to prevent any part of the coffin igniting while it is being placed in the retort. The retort door is opened, and the coffin with the body is then moved into it by means of the traveller and table. The table is withdrawn, the door is closed and tightened, so no air can enter the retort, or none of the gases escape.

All is done quickly and in harmony with the solemnity of the occasion. The process of distillation begins—first, the gases of the wood of the coffin, and finally the body.

In about three hours the coffin is reduced to charcoal, and the body to pearly white ashes.

When the ashes are removed from the retort the charcoal is separated from the ashes, and the ashes are then placed in a temporary receptacle until final disposition of the remains are determined on by the relatives of the deceased. Many are placed in bronze caskets, eight inches square, or in terra cotta urns,and buried in the ground.

IN MEMORIAM

CHAS. G. RAUE, M. D.

NATUS
1820

MORTUUS
1896

Special Pathology and Diagnosis, with Therapeutic Hints. By C. G. Raue, M. D.

Coincident almost with the appearance of the fourth edition of this book, Professor Raue passed on to join his illustrious co-workers, Professors Hering, Thomas, Gause, with whom he was associated at the Hahnemann Medical College when the first edition of "Special Pathology and Therapeutic Hints" appeared—almost a pamphlet beside the present massive volume. In all the years which have gone since the first edition appeared we have never found a work which could take the place of the "Special Pathology and Therapeutic Hints," and have welcomed each new edition, not because it was an improvement, but because it was an addition to a book which in times of doubt and perplexity had proved, over and over again, its value. In this, the fourth edition, there are a number of changes and revisions induced by the progress of medical science since the appearance of the previous edition. A new chapter on mental diseases has been added; the object being to bring to the attention of the general practitioner and student, in a concise manner, the present state of this branch of medicine as developed in later years by practical experience and the progress of psychology.

In Memory of Dr. Raule.

A special public meeting of the Homoeopathic Medical Society of the City of Philadelphia was held last night at the Hahnemann Medical College, Broad street, above Race, in memory of the late Charles G. Raue, before his death professor of pathology at that institution. The death of Dr. Raue, which occurred on August 21 of this year, marks the final extinction of that band of six professors, christened by the fraternity the "Old Guard," who did much in the middle of this century to make Hahnemann College what it is to-day. They were, with Dr. Raue, Dr. Hering, who compiled a valuable condensed materia medica; Dr. Lippe, Dr. Lea, Dr. H. N. Guernsey and Dr. Moore. The programme was of a simple and reverential character. Rev. William L. Worcester made the prayer and Thomas S. Dunning, president of the society, who occupied the chair, presented the memorial resolutions. Other addresses were by Pemberton Dudley, the dean, in behalf of the faculty of the college; Colin B. Knerr, on the "Friendship of Raue and Hering," and Joseph C. Guernsey, who gave a series of interesting reminiscences. Thomas L. Bradford read a poem in Raue's honor, entitled "The Perfected Task," and the services closed with a benediction by Rev. Mr. Worcester.

Phila Times.
Oct. 18. 1896.

PHILADELPHIA, October 1, 1896.

A Special Public Meeting of the HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA will be held in memory of the late

CHARLES G. RAUE, M. D.

at the Hahnemann Medical College, Broad Street above Race, on SATURDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 17TH, at 8.30 o'clock. A special programme has been arranged, and several addresses will be made.

A cordial invitation is extended to ladies and other non-members of the society.

WESTON D. BAYLEY, SECRETARY, 1434 POPLAR STREET.

RAUE, CHARLES GOTTLEIB.—Was born in Nieder-Cunnersdorf, a village near Loebau, Saxony, May 11, 1820. He studied at the College of Teachers, at Bautzen, from 1837 to 1841, and taught school for several years in Burkau. He, while there, became attracted by the psychological views of Prof. F. E. Beneke, of Berlin, and published them in popular form in 1847. The following year he came to the United States at the invitation of Dr. Constantine Hering, and began the study of Homœopathy. He graduated from the Philadelphia College of Medicine in 1850. The following year he took the practice of Dr. Gosewich of Wilmington, Del., during the absence of the latter in Europe. In 1852 he located in Trenton, N. J., where he remained until 1858, when he returned to Philadelphia, where he has since resided, continuing in active practice until a few weeks before his death.

In 1864 he was elected to the chair of Special Pathology and Therapeutics in the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, which position he held for two years. Two years later the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia was founded, Dr. Raue, in conjunction with Dr. Hering, procuring its charter, and continuing in the chair of Pathology. Two years later there was a junction of the old college and the new, under the name of the latter. In this institution Dr. Raue became Professor of Practice of Medicine, Special Pathology and Therapeutics, from which he resigned in the spring of 1871. Since that time he has taken no active part in college affairs. For thirty years he was the bosom friend of Dr. Constantine Hering, and was accustomed to visit the latter every morning for a few minutes of friendly converse. All his life he has been an active contributor to the literature of Homœopathy and mental philosophy. The first work on psychology was published in German in 1847. In 1881 the same work was published in English in London. From 1870 to 1875 he was the editor of Raue's *Annual Record of Homœopathic Literature*, which was a condensation of the homœopathic literature of each year. In 1880 he assisted in the compilation of the "Memorial" volume to Dr. Hering. The book by which he is best known to the profession, however, is the "Special Pathology and Diagnostics," the first edition of which was published in 1868, while he was Professor of Pathology and Diagnostics, and because, as he said, he wished for a work which would furnish students "the essential points of these branches of medical education with homœopathic therapeutics in a concise manner and up to the latest researches." A second edition was issued in 1882 of nearly double the size of the former. In 1885 a third edition was issued. A still more enlarged

and elaborate edition was completed but a few months ago, and it is probable that the arduous labor of rewriting and bringing up to the present this book and of seeing it through the press, during the past winter, hastened his death. Raue's "Pathology" is known wherever there is a student or practitioner of Homœopathy, and the new edition but just published is a fitting testimonial to his love for real homœopathic practice.

From the first small book in 1847 through all the journal and pamphlet writings (and they are many) of Dr. Raue, may be traced his great interest in the subject of psychology, and this culminated, in 1889, in an exhaustive and masterly work on the subject, under the title: "Psychology as a Natural Science Applied to the Solution of Occult Psychic Phenomena." This book has been recognized by metaphysicians as one of the most profound in existence.

Dr. Raue was the recipient of many honorary degrees from societies at home and abroad. He became a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy in 1869, and was a charter member of the Homœopathic Medical Society of Pennsylvania, and of the Philadelphia County Homœopathic Medical Society.

For some months Dr. Raue has been gradually failing, although he attended both to practice and to his literary work until within a few weeks of his death. While at the home of his son in New Jersey he became more feeble and was brought to his home but a few days before the end, which was painless.

He died at his residence, 121 North Tenth street, Philadelphia, early on Friday morning, August 21, 1896. His death resulted from the debility of old age.

The funeral occurred at noon, on Monday, August 24th, and was attended by many of the leading members of the homœopathic profession of this and other cities. By reason of his long-expressed wish, the body was, immediately after the services at the house, taken to Cheltenham, where, in the presence of representatives from the various bodies of the medical fraternity, it was cremated. The ashes were placed in Glenwood Cemetery.

He was ready to die, and believed in that immortality of the soul of which his book is a convincing proof, and so, after a long and painstaking life, we bid thee, old physician, friend and counselor of so many:

"Farewell! a word that must be, and hath been—
A sound which makes us linger—yet—farewell."

Philadelphia, Aug. 19th 1893.

Dear Doctor Bradford,

The exact meaning of the word "Hofrath" is Councellor to the court, which in most cases was only an honorary Title given by a Prince to persons about him whom he wanted to distinguish. "Conseiller aulique" means the same in a French translation.

I have read your life of Hahne, mann as far as it has been published in the Recorder, & have been exceedingly pleased by it.

I am not in possession of any of Hahnemann's personal letters.

Yours very respectfully
Gl Raue.

Richard Koch, M.D.

121 North Tenth Street, Philadelphia.

Dear Sir:

Having accepted a proposition from Mr. A. J. Tafel, I intend to prepare a "Yearly Record of Homœopathic Literature," for publication, to appear as early as practicable, in the year 1870. As it would be impossible for me alone to excerpt all the Journals, I take the liberty of inviting you to take part in this work. Allow me, therefore, to explain my object. We have 12 American Homœopathic Journals, 3 English, 3 German, several French, several Spanish, and several Italian. Besides these, we have the Transactions of the American Institute, and of the New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio Homœopathic Societies. This vast amount of material, recorded in different languages, dispersed through so many Journals, would be of great value to the profession, if the grains of gold which it contains were carefully collected, properly arranged, and thus made available. In order to gain this object, we have *to extract from each Journal or Periodical.*

By this, I mean all the valuable facts, experiments, experiences, theories, suggestions, etc., must be extracted, *in a short and concise manner*, with the name of the author and the place, (Journal and page,) where it is to be found.

These extracts must be written upon separate slips of paper, and upon one side only, as is customary for printing-copy, so that the whole can be arranged by me, according to the different branches of medical science.

As it cannot be the object of a Record to give criticisms, all critical remarks should be avoided; and as we ought to collect the facts of a certain period only,—that of a year,—we can take no notice of articles, the conclusion of which has not been reached within that period.

As the Record is intended to appear in print as early in the year 1870 as possible, we may be able to gather all that has been published in the several Journals during the entire year of 1869.

Now, my dear Sir, if this plan meets with your approbation, and if you should like to take part in the preparation of this work, in which event your name will of course appear on the title page of the book,—as one of the co-laborers,—I would propose to you to excerpt

the French Homœopathic Literature.

As the time is short, I necessarily ought to have your extracts *by the 1st of February*, 1870, *at latest*, in order to make the final arrangement of all the extracted material. Please favor me with an answer, if possible a favorable one, by return of mail. Mr. A. J. Tafel would furnish you, in case of your acceptance, with the necessary Periodicals, if you should not have them already; and if the undertaking should prove a pecuniary success, you would share the profits in equal ratio, with all the co-laborers, I am inviting several other noted gentlemen to take part in this work. As, however, I do not yet know who will accept, and who not, I defer mentioning names until all shall have been definitely arranged. I, myself, shall excerpt the German homœopathic literature.

Yours very truly

C. Hering.

Milwaukee 5 Jan 68

Herrn Prof. J. Paul Philadelphia.

Verehrter Herr!

Wenn ich als ein Ihnen ganz Unbekannter es
dennoch unternehme, Sie mit einer Anfrage
zu behelligen, so geschieht dies im Vertrauen,
daß Sie mir bereit sein werden, meinen
Lauthe's Physiologie mag, mir Ihre
Ansichten mitzutheilen auf den Weg zu
leiten. Ich habe Einführung in die Haut
Physiologie, d' Bell, Lehre von den Haar,
Gebilde, e damit ist mir in meinen Versuchen
(ich bin Lehrer) ein Licht, mein eines Rätsel
aufgegangen, worüber ich bisher vergeblich
nachsann hatte. Lauthe's Lehrbuch der Physiol. besitze
ich, finde aber dort, daß ich, in mein Physiologie
mit Recensionen helfen. Sie sehen, das alte: ja mehr
er sich, ja mehr er will — bewährt sich auch hier.
Kennen Sie mir irgend eine deutsche Schrift
in den Ansichten Ihr. Lauthe's Physiologie
imponirt oder welcher man am ehesten solche
Ansichten beistellen kann? Und Last, but not
least, so wünsche Ihre Ansicht ob das eine
oder über Lau. Physiol. wie Burdach, übertragen
worden.

Ich habe einige Bücher für diesen Abschnitt, schreiben, wenn Sie natürlich Interesse über den Kauf Abschluß hinaus mehr [illegible] finanziell die Garantie nicht übernehmen.
Ich mir Ihnen vorschlagen, so möchte ich mich gerne mit Ihnen in das Studium dieser Sache stürzen. Ich nehme an, Sie sind mit der Literatur dieser Wissenschaft so ziemlich vertraut, so daß Sie mir diese Liste im Notfalle [illegible] freundlich erhalten werden.

Ihr ergebener

Hermann Studer
772 Jackson St
Milwaukee Wis.

H. Hermann Studer,

Phil. 9/1. 68.

Geehrter Herr,

Ich benutze einen freien Augenblick, um Ihnen zu versichern, daß ich mich Ihrer freundlichen Einladung nächsten Sonntag gerne fügen werde. Sie allein die englischen Freunde Lüdemann haben mir nicht die beste Meinung von den Lesern Ihrer praktischen Schriften. Sir Hamilton wurde in seinen Lectures on Metaphysics erwähnt Herrn Lüdemann J. Stuart Mill's wurde öfters in seinem kürzlichen Essay über in den sämtlichen philosophischen Schriften: (Clarens, Wayland & andern) habe ich nicht die beste Note von der meinen vorgefunden. Ich muß einen Punkt noch berühren, ich möchte daß meine kleine Schrift nicht fragliche übersetzen, und so der meinen Lesern Gelegenheit in der englische Literatur verschaffen. Im Jahre 1866 besuchte ich meinen alten Freund, Herrn, amerikanischen Dr. Peabody, da damals haben ich ihm versprechen müssen, ein kleine Arbeit zu schicken, sobald als ich mit meiner Schrift: Special Pathology & Diagnostics with therapeutic hints, zu Rande

sein würde. Das ist nun geschehen, ich habe heute mit der Übersetzung angefangen, oder vielmehr mit Übersetzung ~~der Arbeit~~ und Prüfung der Photographien so weit sie da nun hier sind vorgenommen worden wird. Die Übersetzung der ganz neuen Arbeit ist englische selbst bietet große Schwierigkeiten und sie ~~ist~~ wird der eine ganz genaue Kenntniß der Arbeit erfordern und der jetzigen abgeschlossenen Resultate voraussetzen müssen. Es würde mir sehr lieb sein, Ihre Ansichten in dieser Richtung kennen zu lernen. Der beste Briefweg, welchen heute zu vorgehen, ist die von Ulrichsmann in New York

THE FRIENDSHIP OF DR. RAUE AND DR. HERING.

(An address delivered at the Raue Memorial Meeting at Hahnemann College, Philadelphia, October 17th, 1896, by Calvin B. Knerr, M. D.)

"A new and superb friendship."—WHITMAN.

"Happy is the house that shelters a friend."—EMERSON.

Shortly after Dr. Raue's death I received a letter from a friend and colleague which ended with the words: "I am sorry about Dr. Raue. I feel as though I had lost another part of Dr. Hering."

These words found a ready response within myself, for I had been long and intimately associated with both. What I personally owe to the influence of these two men I will not undertake to express. To have enjoyed the daily companionship of men like Hering and Raue; to have been admitted to their confidence and inmost thoughts; to have been allowed to work for them and with them most of us would consider a rare privilege, a liberal education in itself. I have always looked upon it as the luckiest thing of my life, a boon bestowed by Providence upon an unworthy recipient.

What, in my humble way, I can contribute to the history of the friendship of these truly great men, beacon-lights in the history of our cause, I look upon as a labor of love, a duty as pleasant as the placing of flowers upon the graves of loved ones.

Dr. Raue was twenty-eight years old when he met Dr. Hering, who was born twenty years before him. This disparity in their ages formed no obstacle to their friendship. Raue came as a pupil, full of desire to be filled with knowledge at a fountain ever flowing. Nature and environment had prepared the way for this meeting; "immense must have been the preparations for men like these, faithful and friendly the arms that helped them."

The little land of Saxony, so important on the map of Germany, had cradled both, had educated them to a period when their independent spirits longed for more freedom and a wider sphere of usefulness. Monarchical institutions were distasteful to them. They were alike strong in their love of freedom and their hatred of privileged classes. They felt themselves "cribbed, cabined, and confined," and longed for expression.

Hering sailed for South America at the age of twenty-six, Raue for the United States when twenty-eight. They were destined to meet here, in the City of Brotherly Love, where Hering had established Homœopathy after his pioneer work at Allentown, in this State.

Homœopathy had a good foothold, but needed energetic spirits to keep it alive. Good instructors were needed. The news of the good reception accorded Homœopathy in America had reached Germany. Raue heard of it and wanted to try his luck.

A letter of introduction from Dr. Hering's brother Carl, in Saxony, who knew young Raue well, was full of promise. To quote Hering's own words, taken verbatim from my notes: "Raue was assistant teacher to one by the name of Dressel, who was at the head of a higher institution of learning. Raue so highly distinguished himself in this capacity that Dressel wished to appoint him his successor, but Raue said: 'I want to go to America, and I want to study medicine.' There was a lack of funds. In order to obtain these he was advised to prepare a work for students on the *Psychology of Beneke.* He did so successfully, and made a sensation. He arrived in America and came to me. At first I advised him to study for the ministry. He got furious. 'I want to be a doctor, nothing else, and I want to be your student!' I thought to myself, this fellow will be either very much, or else he will amount to nothing at all, and adopted him."

A close relationship thus began, in 1848, between Hering and Raue, which ripened into a friendship to endure thirty-two years, until the time of Hering's death.

What the foundations for this more than ordinary friendship

were I will endeavor to make plain by drawing parallel lines in the characters and characteristics of the two men.

In personal appearance they resembled each other. They were not men of ordinary mould. They were grand, sturdy men, of medium height and rugged athletic build. They gave the impression of being very much taller than they were in reality by reason of their commanding presence, their towering foreheads, leonine heads, and fine, expressive eyes.

Raue's head was round, had very expressive prominent frontal bones, the orbital region very well formed (fit receptacle for the philosopher's brain), the eyes deep-set, gray, fiery, sunny, sparkling; the hair blonde, later in life tinged with gray, and worn long like that of his friend and as was the custom with their race in the olden time. No doubt some thought that Dr. Raue imitated Dr. Hering. In fact, on one occasion, some one impertinently said to Dr. Raue: "You are the little Hering. You imitate him!" Dr. Hering, who was present, said: "No, you are mistaken; Raue does not imitate me. We are both THICK HEADS, that is all!"

It is a fact, however, the older Dr. Raue became the more he grew to resemble his friend in appearance; and this is not at all strange when we reflect how likeness in thought and soul-life shapes to similarity the features of those who live together long in close companionship and follow similar pursuits.

The grand head of Raue, set upon broad shoulders, assumed more and more the resolute and commanding look which people admired in Hering.

A workingman, in whose family Dr. Hering attended years ago, when engraving the block for Dr. Raue's portrait, to appear in one of the daily papers over an obituary notice, was struck with the resemblance and made the remark to his wife, "I made a picture of Dr. Hering to-day."

Small wonder that Raue should take on more and more the likeness of his friend when we come to realize that his whole world was bound up in him.

Daily, faithfully, and unfailingly, through all weather, Dr.

Raue paid his morning call to Dr. Hering, and Dr. Hering looked forward to it as to the rising of the sun. He would as soon have expected to have the one to fail him as the other, and surely Raue would have thought the planetary system out of joint if something had turned up to interfere with his visit to Dr. Hering.

In their dress both men were simple and unostentatious. Looks had to give way to comfort, fashion to common sense.

Their garments were worn loosely upon the body, their neck-wear was not in the fashion, nor were their hats, of soft felt with wide brims, and their shoes were broad-soled and a world too wide to be in style, but easy and comfortable to the feet. In externals, as well as internals, their natures would not bear restraint; as Carlyle puts it, their "contempt for earthly shadows was always extreme."

Men like these "were never measured, and never will be measured." They were not "contained between their boots and hats."

In speech they were quite similar. Their language simple, natural, bold, and strong, free from sentimental rhetoric. Ordinarily they were placid and self-contained, but as is the case with men of great force, profound convictions, and energetic wills, they had a certain fierceness about opinions, in their minds indisputable, which they guarded jealously. When points like these were attacked, they became as explosive as dynamite, and their language was not always picked. They loved the truth and called things by their own names. Little cared they for consequences.

Relating to their utterance and tone of voice will apply the lines of Shakespeare:

> "His voice was propertied
> As all the tuned spheres, and that to friends;
> But when he meant to quail and shake the orb,
> He was as rattling thunder."
>
> —*Antony and Cleopatra.*

Both Raue and Hering could put up with personal affront. The moment the cause was attacked they were up in arms;

like their countrymen, the fighting spirit was strong in them. The expressions called in German "Burschikos," the vigorous, one might say good, slangy expressions of the student-days, clung to them all their lives, and very refreshing they were to hear.

The spirit of satire, coupled with delicious wit, though drastic at times and biting when turned against an enemy to the cause, belonged as much to Raue as to Hering, although it is fair to say of Raue he never permitted much of it to get into his writings. He was no friend to polemics in literature.

Many a hard knock was dealt in this way by Hering, but only when deserved and in defense of the cause. It has been said, "All faults may be forgiven of him who has perfect candor," and no one will accuse either of our friends of ever being lacking in that.

Both were patient in listening. If you had an anecdote or story to tell, an observation to relate, or an experience to contribute, you were their man; neither one of them was ever in a hurry to see you go.

The moral and emotional side of the two men was phenomenal; they possessed courage, firmness, resolution; the will to dare and do in the highest degree, but controlled and seasoned and kept in bounds by the supremest *loyalty*—loyalty to friends, loyalty to family, loyalty to the cause. The tough fibre of the human heart was in their friendships.

Neither one cared for temporal prosperity as much as for things immortal. Not money-getters. No money consideration was ever an inducement, cold calculation an impossibility.

On one occasion Dr. Raue was seen coming from Hering's study in a state of great perturbation of mind, one might say high dudgeon. The cause of his disturbance was Dr. Hering himself, who, in an unguarded moment, had offered Raue a share in some money the latter had earned from Dr. Hering's patients while he was sick and unable to attend to practice.

When Raue had gone, Hering said: "Er ist ein göttlicher Grobian," which must have meant something very tender and complimentary, for Hering's eyes were moist when he said it!

Their integrity was beyond all doubt or scruple. They might have been, and sometimes, were deceived; but they never deceived others, for they had an inborn hatred of all that is mean, and never could tolerate shams or smart ways.

Dunham's words, spoken of Hering, apply to Raue as well: "The study of their lives was not fabrics, nor wares, nor stocks, but the noblest of God's creation, that which He made in His own image—the body and mind of man."

The words spoken of Hering by Henry N. Guernsey, are as true of Raue: "He never plotted evil, and never sought revenge, but was innocent-minded as a child." It must have been because in themselves dwelt this simplicity of heart, that their love and reverence for little children formed so marked a feature in their lives, stronger perhaps than any. If a child failed to smile for Dr. Hering, he pronounced it sick and in need of treatment! Dr. Raue was never happier than when he had little children, of his own or others, about him; his genial manner was then most genial, and when they were sick his kind heart overflowed with love and sympathy for them. In the sick-room he was then a welcome sight. The door would open. The house was brighter for his coming. He shed light like the sun. His hearty handshake, his merry laugh, his cheerful, healthy manner effused an atmosphere at once strengthening and saving. Hering had the same gift. Both men were strong believers in the saving power of optimism.

They took but little time for recreation and amusement, these two workers, not enough, and none for physical exercise as such. As some one expressed it, "their hygiene was very good, but it was for other people." Their industry, never flagging, was equalled only by their enthusiasm and power to endure.

That they both loved music goes without saying. They were Germans whose ears had become attuned from childhood to the best in music. To them were familiar and dear the chorales of Martin Luther, that sing of faith and hope, security and deliverance, eternal love and peace, and mighty praise such as armies offer up when the victory is won.

They loved well the music of Beethoven, never tired of hear-

ing the septette, the sonatas, or the grander symphonies. Dr. Raue possessed a good tenor voice, with which he joined in singing the quartettes of Mendelssohn and other German four-part songs that were sung on birthdays and other festal occasions at either house.

They valued the excellency and nobleness of religion, these brave hearts, although they were not church-goers or worshipers in the accepted sense. They worked in the vineyard of the Lord with tenfold more earnestness than many who are. The mightiest are those in whom faith is mightiest. It was their custom to rail against dogma and empty form. If any one should happen to call Raue "a good Christian" in a sense a little distasteful to him, flaring up, he would say, "I am no Christian, and will not be called so in my own house!" On the other hand, if unobserved, he would be apt to go to the bedside of his little ones, tuck them in for the night, and tell them "to say their prayers to the dear God."

As to Homœopathy. As to the results of the concerted labor, the working methods, the teachings of these two friends, the sum total and outcome is incalculable. If Hering was a father to Homœopathy in this country, Raue was an elder brother to it. If Hering was an able general, Raue was a noble captain in the ranks. For thirty-two years the two worked together side by side, having the one thought uppermost in their minds, *to represent the master, and to represent him correctly.* They were Hahnemannians—they believed in the principles, and lived up to them.

Their working maxims were something like this: "There is an individuality in everything the Lord has made. You cannot substitute one medicine for another. To mix medicines is a crime. Alternating is the half-way house to mixing. To make a poor prescription, when much hurried, is excusable; the questions which always must be kept freshly in mind are: What is your aim? What are you striving for?" They were wont to say, "If a homœopathic physician once adopts the 'too-much-trouble creed' he is lost."

Their rules of practice—*golden* rules, they called them—

were: "Learn to observe. Learn to prove. Learn to examine the sick. Learn to select a remedy. Learn how to repeat and how to change remedies. Learn how to wait. Learn how to profit by experience."

They consulted their materia medicas diligently, they ransacked their repertories, unhandy and incomplete as they were. They added daily confirmations and new experiences to them. They possessed the ability to detect the individual characteristics of a remedy, and had an eye as well for the finer points of difference. They were artists in making prescriptions, Raue perhaps the greater therapeutist of the two.

Hering was a great promulgator of ideas, his fertile imagination constantly leading him on to new discoveries. When work was pressing Raue sometimes had all he could do to keep Hering from flying the track. He would say, "Hering is chasing a bee; I must bring him back!" If one was versatile the other was concentrated. They fitted together like two cog-wheels, and kept the machinery in motion.

As teachers they were admirably fitted. Both had made teaching their occupation when young. Both loved to talk to students. They were ever ready to help young men. It made little difference to them who it was that came. If he had capacity to absorb he went away rich; but they never troubled themselves with the poor fact that the receiver was not capacious. Emerson says: "It never troubles the sun that some of his rays fall wide and vain into ungrateful space, and only a small part on the reflecting planet; let your greatness educate the crude and cold companion. If he is unequal he will presently pass away, but thou art enlarged by thine own shining."

Raue himself had been absorbing wisdom for nearly twenty years when, in 1867, his first homœopathic work, *Special Pathology and Therapeutic Hints*, appeared. It was dedicated to Hering in the following words:

"HONORED FRIEND:—As a token of most grateful acknowledgment of your uniform friendship so long enjoyed by me, and of my appreciation of your high attainments in science and vast experience in practice, I would dedicate to you this fruit of my humble labor.

"Your ever grateful

"PHILADELPHIA, December 3d, 1867." RAUE.

This book, marvelous in its completeness and practical scope, into the last edition of which (1896) the author put what was new in the progress of medical science, as well as the remainder of vitality left him, the writing of the preface being his last stroke of work upon earth, is a monument to his industry—surely a book no homœopath can afford to be without. It represents the making practical of what was theoretic, the showing of *how* the thing should be done. Hering inscribed his *Condensed Materia Medica*, likewise a text-book for students, to his friend Raue.

Raue's help in editing Hering's masterwork, *The Guiding Symptoms*, before and after Hering's death, was considerable. He not only contributed valuable material and advice, but he performed the arduous task of arranging and classifying the mental symptoms according to the system of psychology in which he was so well at home.

Let me say here that in respect to his later work, *Psychology Applied to the Solution of Occult Phenomena*, issued in 1889, Raue stands before the learned world an acknowledged master of his subject. To a homœopath it means that medicine has a spiritual side; that we cannot be successful physicians to the body without at the same time being physicians to the soul. It means that we shall make use of our ability, as Dr. Heerman, of Paris, expresses it, "to modify psychical tendencies in infancy and improve the race." Or what was foreshadowed in one of the theses of Hering's inaugural address, in 1826: "Not to deliver men from particular diseases, but to deliver the whole human race from the cause of disease is the ultimate goal of medical science."

As it was Hering's aim to elevate Homœopathy to a position among the sciences, as it was Beneke's effort to put mental philosophy on a firm ground, so it was Raue's purpose to continue that effort to a point where the human soul, "that being of which most men have but a shadowy idea, because they have never been accustomed to self-observation," may be estimated and measured according to the same law that develops the body, the law of affinity—*like attracts like.*

Men like Hering and Raue realized that the mind of our medical world, gross of perception and materialistic as it now is, is to be remedied by a gradual transformation. That Homœopathy should not be kept materialistic to adapt itself to the masses, but the masses must be educated to adapt themselves to it. It was their nature to proceed carefully; reasoning along the lines of inductive philosophy, setting firm ground for their ideas, waiting patiently for acknowledgment; realizing that—

> "All truths wait in all things,
> They neither hasten their own delivery nor resist it,
> They do not need the obstetric forceps of the surgeon."
>
> —WHITMAN.

Nevertheless, men like these wear themselves out in the service of humanity.

One evening Raue was called to minister to his friend, who was experiencing then "that bitter hug of mortality" to which he was prepared to say, "it is idle to try to alarm me." Even the trusty *Lachesis*, which had saved a thousand lives, could not save this one. His friend was no more.

The time had arrived when "a friendly, beckoning hand withdrew him from things without, his senses closed to page and speech, unfolded to sources of joy and hope, and he departed at peace with himself, with God, and the mantled world." *

Raue came next morning with bowed head, looked about the circle in which lay the dead friend, turned and went without a word, a broken-hearted man. He was unable to appear at the funeral.

No one understood Hering like Raue; and, I may say, no one Raue, like Hering.

Long after Hering had gone it was Raue's great delight to sit of an evening with a friend to whom the subject nearest his heart was congenial and talk about Dr. Hering and old times. Then he would become gloriously reminiscent, laugh, and be at his best; epithets rained, no end of adjectives.

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*A correct estimate of Hahnemann.—C. HERING, 1847.

Hering was to Raue "philosopher, guide, and friend." Raue to Hering what he named him, "faithful Eckhardt;" more than this, a complement to the incomplete circle, a man with whom to live on brotherly terms.

As said Dunham, Raue could truthfully say, "In Constantine Hering I gained the most helpful, generous, and genial friend I have ever made." Dr. Hering could say, "In Raue I have never been disappointed."

Sixteen years after Dr. Hering had passed away death came as a loving friend to Dr. Raue. He was content to go, for his weak body had ceased to be an instrument to his capable will.

Some time back, when still in the possession of his faculties, upon one occasion when found upon his couch fatigued and in a fit of depression, such as is common to humanity, he is known to have said to his friend Hermann Faber, the artist, who, I think, stood next, after Hering, in his affections among his friends, "Dying is unpleasant, a miserable arrangement. If we but knew what is to come next!"

Referring to the *Psychology*, Faber answered him, "Open your book, Dr. Raue, and read what you have written!"

"Oh, that is all very well, as far as it goes, but we *know* nothing. Anyhow, you are a humbug!" With that he arose from his couch and passed into a pleasant humor.

At the last, when his spirit was clouded and he recognized no one about him, not even his dear "Mudding,"* he was heard to remark feebly, in German, "Es scheint mir es sind gerade 100 Jahre seit der gute Dr. Hering —" "It seems to me it is quite a hundred years ago since the good Dr. Hering —" The sentence remained unfinished. Apparently in his confused mind the centenary of Homœopathy, celebrated this year, commingled with memories of his beloved friend.

These were Raue's last words. A few days later his earthly body was consigned to flames, to be resolved into its elements and primitive forces.

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* Pet name for his wife, taken from *Fritz Reuter's Stories.*

The flames his spirit have kindled will continue to burn brightly for the illumination of men's minds long after lesser lights have gone out.

These are the words of Emerson :—

"Let the soul be assured that somewhere in the universe it should rejoin its friend, and it would be content and cheerful alone for a thousand years."

They were brave, large, rough-hewn, of strong wide sympathies, these friends; believed in brotherhood, freedom, love, and hope. Are such as these destined to end in smoke and ashes?

What next? Will there not be another sunrise, more glorious than any?

These are the words of the Good Gray Poet :—

"This day before dawn I ascended a hill and looked at the crowded heaven,
And I said to my spirit, When we become the enfolder of those orbs, and the pleasure and knowledge of everything in them, shall we be filled and satisfied then?
And my spirit said, No, we but level that lift to pass and continue beyond."
—WHITMAN.

The intuitive and prophetic in us tell us that these comrades will continue their journey together: "They shall always persevere in the road which leads upwards."—*Plato.*

These are the words of the English poet, Symonds :—

"Morn now began to whiten in the wake
Of Phosphor: far athwart dim olive bowers
Freshened the breeze of dawning; so they rose.
As one with toil forespent, with waning powers,
Forth from the stifling city tumult goes,
In summer to fresh fields and hills serene,
For sure rejuvenescence and repose;
So toward the Alps and upland breezes keen,
The snows untroubled and the silver rills,
That death doth hide from life in his demesne,
Those comrades o'er the dew regenerate hills
Went smiling. Arm in stalwart arm enlaced,
Alike resplendent, and with wedded wills,
They seemed twin gods, fraternal stars embraced."

Charles G. Raue, M.D.—Dr. Charles G. Raue, one of the most prominent and oldest physicians in the homœopathic profession, died at his residence, 121 North Tenth Street, Philadelphia, early on Friday morning, August 21, 1896. His death resulted from the debility of old age. Dr. Raue was born in Niederr-Cunnersdorf, a village near Loebau, Saxony, May 11, 1820. He studied at the College of Teachers, at Bautzen, from 1837 to 1841, and taught school for several years in Burkau. He, while there, became attracted by the psychological views of Prof. F. E. Beneke, of Berlin, and published them in popular form in 1847. The following year he came to the United States at the invitation of Dr. Constantine Hering, and began the study of homœopathy. He graduated from the Philadelphia College of Medicine in 1850. The following year he took the practice of Dr. Gosewich, of Wilmington, Del., during the absence of the latter in Europe. In 1852 he located in Trenton, N. J., where he remained until 1858, when he returned to Philadelphia, where he has since resided, continuing in active practice until a few weeks before his death.

In 1864 he was elected to the chair of Special Pathology and Therapeutics in the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania. Two years later the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia was founded ; Dr. Raue, in conjunction with Dr. Hering, procuring its charter, and continuing in the chair of Pathology. Two years later there was a junction of the old college and the new, under the name of the latter. In this institution Dr. Raue became Professor of Practice of Medicine, Special Pathology and Therapeutics, from which he resigned in the spring of 1871. Since that time he has taken no active part in college affairs. For thirty years he was the bosom friend of Dr. Constantine Hering, and was accustomed to visit the latter every morning for a few moments of friendly converse. All his life he has been an active contributor to the literature of homœopathy and mental philosophy. The first work on psychology was published in German in 1847. In 1871 the same work was published in English in London. From 1870 to 1875 he was the editor of Raue's *Annual Record of Homœopathic Literature*, which was a condensation of the homœopathic literature of each year. In 1880 he assisted in the compilation of the *Memorial* volume to Dr. Hering. The book by which he is best known to the profession, however, is the *Special Pathology and Diagnostics*, the first edition of which was published in 1868, while he was Professor of Pathology and Diagnostics, and because, as he said, he wished for a work which would furnish students "the essential points of these branches of medical education with homœopathic therapeutics in a concise manner and up to the latest researches." A second edition was issued in 1882 of nearly double the size of the former. In 1885 a third edition was issued. A still more enlarged and elaborate edition was completed but a few months ago, and it is probable that the arduous labor of rewriting and bringing up to the present this book and of seeing it through the press, during the past winter, hastened his death. Raue's *Pathology* is known wherever there is a student or practitioner of homœopathy, and the new edition but just published is a fitting testimonial to his love for real homœopathic practice.

From the first small book in 1847 through all the journal and pamphlet writings (and they are many) of Dr. Raue, may be traced his great interest in the subject of psychology, and this culminated, in 1889, in an exhaustive and masterly work on the subject, under the title: "*Psychology as a Natural Science Applied to the Solution of Occult Psychic Phenomena.*" This book has been recognized by metaphysicians as one of the most profound in existence.

Hahn Mo Oct 1896

Dr. Raue was the recipient of many honorary degrees from societies at home and abroad. He became a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy in 1869, and was a charter member of the Homœopathic Medical Society of Pennsylvania, and of the Philadelphia County Homœopathic Medical Society.

For some months Dr. Raue has been gradually failing, although he attended both to practice and to his literary work until within a few weeks of his death. While at the home of his son in New Jersey he became more feeble and was brought to his home but a few days before the end, which was painless.

The funeral occurred at noon, on Monday, August 24th, and was attended by many of the leading members of the homœopathic profession of this and other cities. By reason of his long-expressed wish, the body was, immediately after the services at the house, taken to Cheltenham, where, in the presence of representatives from the various bodies of the medical fraternity, it was cremated. The ashes will be placed in Glenwood Cemetery.

He was ready to die, and believed in that immortality of the soul of which his book is a convincing proof, and so, after a long and painstaking life, we bid thee, old physician, friend and counselor of so many:

"Farewell! a word that must be, and hath been—
A sound which makes us linger—yet—farewell."—T. L. B.

Minute on the Death of Dr. Charles G. Raue, late of Philadelphia.—Inasmuch as Dr. Charles G. Raue, one of the oldest homœopathic physicians of this country, has departed from his labors; and, as a ripe sheaf of wheat, has been gathered to his fathers.

The Homœopathic Medical Society of the County of Philadelphia adopts this minute:

We realize that a strong man has left us, that a prince has fallen, that scientific medicine has lost an earnest student, a close observer, a careful experimenter, and an enthusiastic advocate. Homœopathy has lost a faithful adherent ond one devoted to its deepest truths. His patients have lost a faithful counselor. We, his brother physicians, have lost a cordial friend, a genial companion, and a father in medicine, who was ever ready to lend of his immense store of learning and experience to those who called upon him.

He was one of that strong coterie of men, among whom were Hering, Jeanes, Guernsey, Sempel, Neidhard, Williamson, Kitchen, Lippe, Gardiner, James, and Coxe, who made the practice of homœopathy respected even when it was weak and new. He bore his part in that battle. We shall ever remember his genial smile and his cordial greeting.

We extend our sympathy to his family and friends.

We call for a memorial meeting of the profession to do him honor.

A suitably prepared copy of this minute shall be presented to the family of Dr. Raue, and also copies be sent to the press and to the medical journals.

Thomas S. Dunning, M.D.,
Joseph C. Guernsey, M.D.,
Calvin B. Knerr, M.D.,
Carl V. Vischer, M.D.,
Weston D. Bayley, M.D.

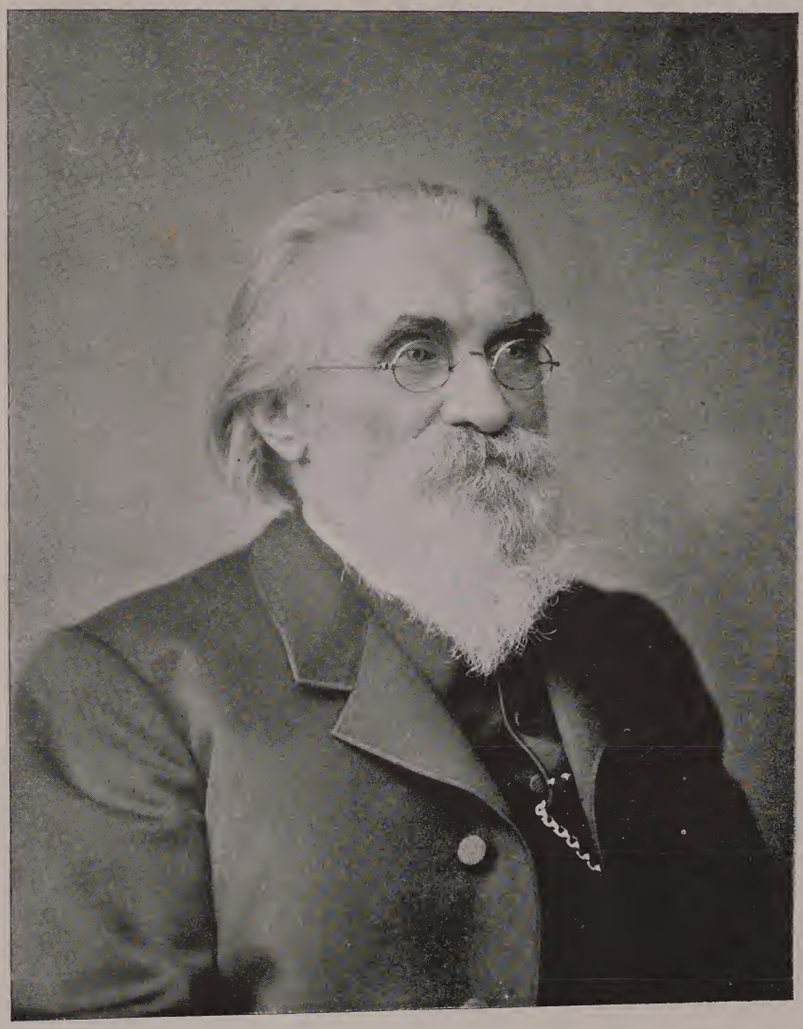
CHARLES GOTTLIEB RAUE, M. D.,

Of Philadelphia was elected to membership in the Institute at Boston in 1869, becoming a Senior in 1894. As a member of the Bureau of Psycological Medicine, which he was almost continuously from 1872 to 1881, he contributed an article on "The retentive power of the sensorial faculties", 1874, about his only contribution to our "Transactions", as his literary labor was mostly outside of society work. The publication in 1847 of "The new Psychology (Die neue Seelenlehre) of Dr. Beneke, arranged for the use of teachers", gave him considerable reputation, and shows the trend of histhought. Five editions were published of this work, the third being translated into Frieslandish in 1859, the fourth into English in 1871. Without knowing of this latter translation, Dr. Raue had wholly re-written the work in English and enlarged it, the greater part being published in the "N. A. Journal of Homoeopathy" during the years 1871 - 76. In 1868 he published his "Special Pathology and Diagnostics with Therapeutic Hints", being the substances of his lectures . A second edition, entirely re-written and enlarged, was issued in 1882 and a third edition in 1885. He published the "Annual Record of Homoeopathic Literature" six years, 1870 to 1875. He was co-editor with Drs. Knerr and Mohr of "Hering's Guiding Symptoms", vols. III to X, 1881 to 1891, and also the "Memorial of Constantine Hering", 1884. In 1889 he published his "Psychology as a Natural Science". His lesser works consisted mostly of his lectures to the students and reprints of articles contributed to the journals.

Dr. Raue was born in Nieder Cunnersdorf, Saxony, May 11th, 1820. He graduated from the Seminary (Teacher's College) at Bautzen, Saxony, in 1847, after which he taught school for several years at Burkau, where he became interested in Prof. Beneke's views on Psychology. In 1848 he came to the United States with a letter of introduction to Dr. Hering , who relates: "Raue was assistant teacher to one by name of Dressler, who was at the head of a higher institution of learning. Raue so highly distinguished himself in this capacity that Dressler wished to appoint him his successor, but Raue said : 'I want to go to America, and I

want to study medicine.' There was a lack of funds. In order to obtain these he was advised to prepare a work for students on the 'Psychology of Beneke.' He did so successfully, and made a sensation. He arrived in America, and came to me. At first I advised him to study for the ministry. He got furious. 'I want to be a doctor, nothing else, and I want to be your student.' I thought to myself, this fellow will be either very much, or else he will amount to nothing at all, and adopted him." Thus began a friendship between these two men, Dr. Hering being twenty years the senior, that remained unbroken until the death of Dr. Hering thirty-two years later. Dr. Raue attended lectures at the Philadelphia College of Medicine and Surgery, 1848 to 1850, graduating therefrom the latter year. For a short time he took care of the practice of Dr. Gosewich, of Wilmington, Del., during his absence in Europe. From 1851 to 1858 he practised in Trenton, N. J., and in 1858 removed to Philadelphia, where he remained until his death. In 1864 he was appointed Professor of Special Pathology and Diagnostics in the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, which position he held until the organization of the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia in 1867, when he was appointed Professor of Practice of Medicine, Special Pathology, and Diagnosis, filling this chair until the end of the session of 1870-1, two years after the consolidation of the two colleges, when he retired from college work. He married Miss Phillipine J. Welfling, who died August 1, 1865, leaving one son, Adolph. He married Miss Hermine Juengerich December 30, 1868. Dr. Raue died August 21, 1896, leaving a widow and five children, Adolph, J. Ferdinand, Johanna, Sigmund, and Carl J. Ferdinand and Carl are homœopathic physicians practising in Philadelphia.

A.I. Hm 1898



PROF. CHARLES G. RAUE, M.D.

BORN MAY 11TH 1820.

DIED AUGUST 21ST, 1896.

THE

HOMŒOPATHIC RECORDER.

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IN MEMORIAM.

Charles Godlove Raue, M. D.

RAUE.—On August 21, 1896, C. G. Raue, M. D., in his 77th year. Funeral services at his late residence, 121 North Tenth street, on Monday, August 24, promptly at 12 o'clock noon. Interment private.

One man goes and another comes. It has been so since the Stars sang together at the birth of Mother Earth. The coming man forgets the passing of the friend of his father. It is the law of our mother—Nature. But when the white-haired father sees his friend go, after their locks have grown white together, and he knows that on all the others of their little span, "the mossy marble rests," he finds himself a "Last Leaf" and wonders why the children of the newer generation pause so slightly to think of him who has "wrapped the drapery of Eternal rest about him."

It is "pansy for thought," and the Gray Beard lays a pansy upon him, and he shall be buried with the thought—the pansy of a loving heart-on his breast, the flower of love that had faded but for the sunshine of his smile. He shall be buried with it, and the generations of men shall go on, on, and sometime the thought that has been buried shall blossom into a new pansy for men who are now children.

He said that he was all ready; that there was another place beyond the block-houses of the children of this world, and that Hering was waiting to guide him to the Great White Throne of the Eternal. And he said: "I would like to stay—but—I shall meet Hering."

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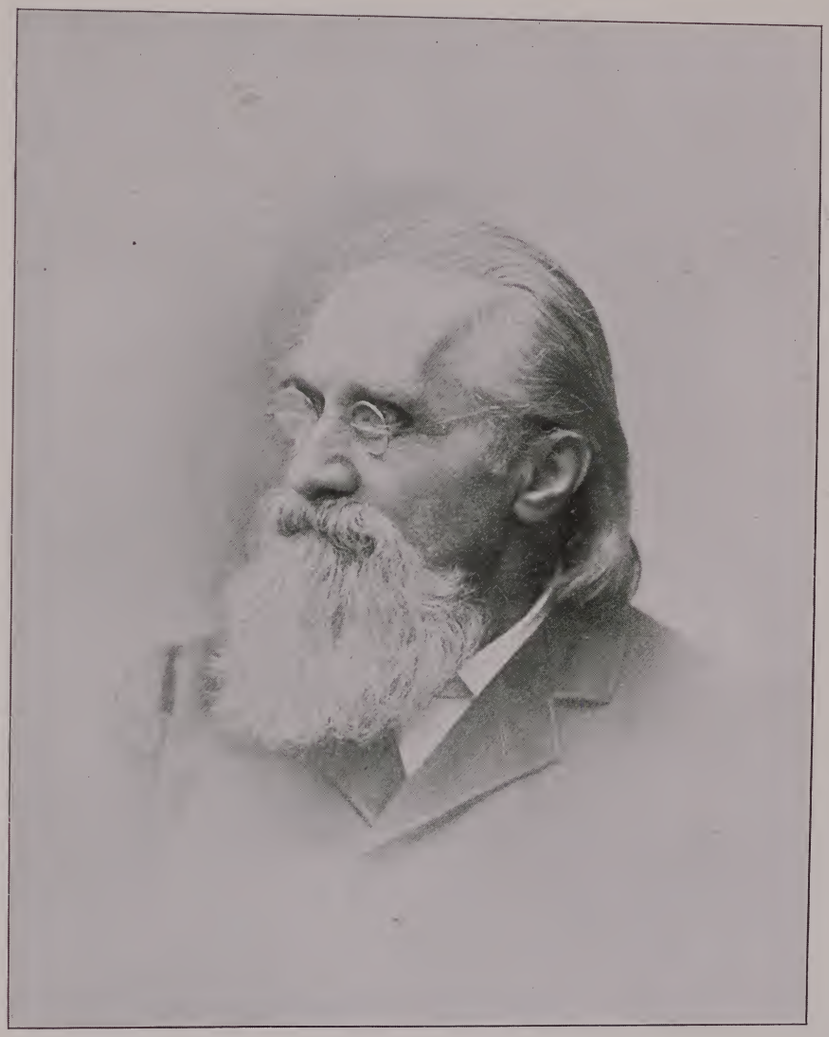
And that this indisputable evidence of the immortality of the soul was his long life-thought is amply proven by the fact that from "*Die neue Seelenlehre Dr. Beneke's*," of 1847, after 50 years of student and professional life, he still continued to teach this truth to mankind. From 1871 to 1874 there is still this life-thought of Dr. Raue in a series of articles in the *North American Journal of Homœopathy*, on the mind and soul. So on, to the great Psychology. One who will study his writings will see that the keynote of them all is that sublime faith that the Soul of Man is a part of God, and sometime will return to its Great Whole.

And in his daily living he evinced the fact of the belief in the beneficence of a pure, clean life! Always ready to grasp the hands, both of them, of his friends, with a hearty—How are you? Always ready to give his knowledge and the benefit of his unerring skill in the aid of the Homœopathy that Hahnemann and Hering and and a host of others practised.

When Hering died, Raue, his long-time friend, wrote: "The obituary of this great physician and good man needs no biographical sketch in a homœopathic journal, the readers of which may

be supposed to be acquainted with the signal facts of his long and eventful life. Neither is there any occasion to dwell particularly on the traits of his noble character." And now in all truthfulness this can be said of Dr. Raue. Even as Hering, with his task finished, laid him down to sweet sleep, so also of Raue, his friend of many days, it can truthfully be said :

"He was exhaled, his Creator drew
His spirit as the morning dew."



C. G. RAUE, M. D.

Society to hold its meeting in that city. The proposal was warmly seconded by Dr. Anna C. Clarke, of Scranton, and the invitation was accepted by the meeting.

The committee appointed to consider the recommendations contained in the President's annual address made a report containing the following suggestions which were unanimously adopted:

"We recommend that the executive officers of the Society be authorized and instructed to take the necessary steps to have this Society incorporated under the laws of this Commonwealth.

"We recommend that the Committee on Legislation be authorized and instructed to favor the enactment of laws providing for the appointment of medical experts by the courts as a substitute for the methods now in vogue, with a view to securing more able as well as more trustworthy aid in judical proceedings.

"We recommend that a vigorous and general effort be again made under the direction of the Committee on Legislation to secure State hospital care and homœopathic treatment for the insane of that large class of our citizens who employ the homœopathic method of medical treatment, on the same basis as this care and treatment is now provided for other citizens of this Commonwealth."

The election of officers took place and resulted as follows: President, Dr. Z. T. Miller, Pittsburg; First Vice-President, Dr. William H. Keim, Philadelphia; Second Vice-President, Horace B. Ware, Scranton; Treasurer, Dr. J. F. Cooper, Allegheny; Corresponding Secretary, Dr. Edward M. Gramm, Philadelphia; Recording Secretary, Dr. George B. Moreland, Pittsburg; Necrologist, Dr. T. L. Bradford, Philadelphia; Censors, Drs. Ella D. Goff, Allegheny; C. W. Roberts, Scranton, and F. W. Lawrence, Philadelphia.

Report was made by the Board of Censors that twenty-six new members had joined during the Convention.

The Convention then adjourned.

In Memoriam: Charles Godlove Raue, M.D.—One man goes and another comes. It has been so since the Stars sang together at the birth of Mother Earth. The coming man forgets the passing of the friend of his father. It is the law of our mother—Nature. But when the white-haired father sees his friend go, after their locks have grown white together, and he knows that on all the others of their little span, "the mossy marble rests," he finds himself a "Last Leaf" and wonders why the children of the newer generation pause so slightly to think of him who has "wrapped the drapery of Eternal rest about him."

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N Am Jl Hom Nov 1896

T. L. BRADFORD, M.D.

NORTH AMERICAN JOURNAL OF HOMŒOPATHY.—Wanted at this office copies of the January 1895 issue, for which we will remit .25 each. Journal Publishing Club, 1672 B'way, New York.

PEACOCK'S CHIONIA is reported by Dr. F. W. Bathrick to have cured a case of enlarged liver, accompanied by constant vomiting, and is recommended as worthy of trial in similar conditions.

ANTIKAMNIA has entirely displaced morphia and opium in the practice of Dr. Albert Hilliand, of Bradford, Pa., upon the ground that while it effectually controls pain, he has "never seen a victim of the antikamnia habit."

TISSUE REMEDIES as advocated in the Biochemic System of Medicine, have recently been strongly endorsed by Prof. Steinrauf in an article entitled "Tissue Remedies in Softening of the Brain." The Biochemic System or Medicine will be remembered as one of the excellent publications of the Luyties Homœopsthic Pharmacy Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Galaxy Pub. Co. Philada.

C. G. Rane

Philadelphia.
12/1/98.

DEC 1 1898

Henry M. Smith, M.D.,
Necrologist,
Dear doctor—

In reply to your esteemed letter for data regarding my father Dr. Chas. G. Rau deceased, would say that his first wife Phillipine J. Welfling died Aug. 1, 1865 one son Adolph surviving her. My mother (Hermine Jüngerich) is living and was married to father Dec. 30, 1868. The surviving children are— Adolph, Ferdinand, Johanna, Sigmund, and Carl.

Fraternally Yours—

J. T. Rau M.D.

RAUE, CHARLES GOTTLOB

Name (in full,) Charles G. Raue.

Date and Place of Birth Nieder Cunnersdorf, Saxony, May 11th 1820.

If Graduate in Liberal Arts. Graduate of the Seminary (Teacher's College) in Bautzen, Saxony.

Medical Studies.

a. Name and Residence of preceptor

Constantine Hering, Philadelphia, Pa.

b. Medical Colleges attended and when.

Philadelphia College of Medicine 1848-50.

c. College and Date of Diploma.

Philadelphia College of Medicine, 1850.

Places and Dates of Practice.

Trenton, N.J. from 1851-1858.

Philadelphia, Pa, from 1858 ever since.

REMARKS:

Professional, political, or civil positions held, papers or reports written, or special work done.

Professional positions:

Professor of Special Pathology & Practice at the Homeopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania 1864-67, & at the Hahnemann Medical College from 1867-70.

Consulting physician at the West Phila, (OVER)
delphia Children's Hospital, and

at the Women's Homoeopathic Hospital and at the Hahnemann College Hospital.

Literary work:

1847. Die neue Seelenlehre

Dr. Beneke's, für Lehrer bearbeitet. (The new Psychology of Dr. Beneke prepared & arranged for the use of teachers.). Its 2d, 3d, 4th & 5th editions were revised and enlarged by the author's friend & teacher, the Seminardirector J. G. Dreßler. The third edition was translated into Friselandish by J. Blockhuys; Gent, 1859; its fourth edition into English, 1871, under the title: The elements of Psychology on the principles of Beneke; Oxford & London, James Parker & Co. Before knowing anything of this English translation the author had (his work wholly rewritten in English & enlarged, ~~also in English~~, the greatest part of which was published in the North American Quarterly of Homoeopathy during the years 1871–76.

1868. Special Pathology and Diagnostics with Therapeutic Hints. This work was the outcome of the lectures delivered at the Hahnemann College. Its first edition, being stereotyped, did not appear until the second edition was wholly rewritten and greatly enlarged, ~~appeared~~ in ~~1880~~ 1882; ~~and~~ in 1885 a third edition was needed, which was improved by the addition of a digest to all the larger chapters on therapeutic hints.

1870–1875. Annual Record of Homoeopathic literature, 6 Vols. The contents of these volumes were collected from the different hom. journals then existing, by the several collaborers named in each volume; the whole was arranged by the author.

There are several smaller articles on medical subjects, papers for hom. societies & lectures on different occasions scattered through different hom. journals, German & American, by the same Author.

(Hom. Hosp. Rec. with Diseases of Chest
1887 Brief Hom. Obst. Vol. I–X
1871 Psychology on a Rational

1721 N. 10 St

My dear Dr Bradford —

Mother wishes me to write to you and ask you if you would care to have the manuscripts of father's work, to use either for yourself or for the Hahnemann College.

She will be very

glad to let you have them, and any time you may choose to send for them they will be ready for you.

Yours very truly

W. Carl Rane.

March 27th 1901

THE

HOMŒOPATHIC RECORDER.

VOL. XI. LANCASTER, PA., DECEMBER, 1896. NO. 12.

REMINISCENCES OF DR. CHARLES G. RAUE.

By Joseph C. Guernsey, A. M., M. D.*

It is with feelings of genuine, though necessarily sad, satisfaction that I add my tribute of affection and reminiscence to what has already been said of him in honor of whose memory we are met here to-night.

Affectionate in disposition and lovable by nature; gentle in manner but unswerving in his conviction of the truth; wholly unselfish and ever ready to oblige; hearty and whole-souled in his greetings; sincere in all his words and deeds; strong in character and firm of purpose; true to his friends; loyal to Homœopathy; a willing and able teacher and assistant to his younger and less skilled bretheren was DR. CHARLES G. RAUE.

Who cannot look back and recall the glow of pleasure occasioned by receiving that hearty nod of recognition when driving by him; or his genial and cheery "Well! how goes it?" when meeting him in person, accompanied by that clasp of the hand that sent the life blood bounding with quickened impulse through the arteries and warmed the heart.

In beginning my reminiscences of Dr. Raue I vainly look back and search for the time in my life when I did not know him. If there was such a period I cannot recall it. But when it comes to the time of my direct association with him—ah, yes! then I *can* answer, for I was one of those whom he called "my boys." Twenty-six years ago this autumn, over a quarter of a century ago, I matriculated as a student in the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia—and at that time a most important member of the Faculty was Prof. Chas. G. Raue. How well I remember his entrance to the lecture room! Most of

*Read at Dr. Raue's Memorial Meeting, October 17, 1896.

the Professors came in the back way and suddenly appeared upon the platform before the students. Dr. Raue did not. He drove up to the old college on Filbert street and climbed those old stone steps just as we students did, came in by the front door as we did and walked through the room up on to the platform amidst a whirlwind of applause. In those days a favorite song of the students was John Brown's body, not then so hackneyed as now! But no matter how intent we were on this song or another, the entrance of our beloved Professor quickly changed the chorus to "*Raue* is marching along," and then came the stormy applause.

His lectures were instructive in character and he possessed a most genial manner and happy method of delivering them, while all the time the kindliest smiles brightened his truly intellectual face.

But he passes before me in other views. I see him a genial and welcome member of the company which was wont to assemble at Dr. Hering's on Saturday nights—and what a famous coterie that was—such men as Hering, Raue, Henry N. Guernsey, Lippe, Dunham, Thomas Moore, Fellger, Lilienthal and others from home and abroad.

Reports of brilliant cures, made homœopathically with the single remedy, often with a single dose in a high potency, abounded. Cases of intermittent fever which had lasted long and had baffled the bungling methods of the old school and the inexperienced young homœopathic practitioners, fell into the hands of these incomparable masters to be wholly cured without the use of *Quinine;* hemorrhoids of the most painful kind surrendered to the well directed shot (*i. e.*, pellets) of the expert; tumors vanished under the correctly chosen similimum instead of the knife, etc. All such cures were wrought by these masters; they carefully studied the symptoms and skillfully fitted the remedy thereto. Deep and earnest were the discussions at these meetings of the questions, "When treating a chronic case which is the best day of the week to give or repeat the dose; on Sunday, day of rest, *i. e.*, an off day, or a regular working day when all the usual habits of life are kept up"? Also, whether to give or repeat the dose just before an aggravation or after it? Particular attention was paid to the necessity of being perfectly sure whether new symptoms appearing in a case, or a marked increase in the old symptoms, was *an increase of the disease or an*

aggravation of the remedy. The importance of watching for an aggravation of the remedy so as to stop the medicine was dwelt upon.

The men I have mentioned above were prominent among the standard bearers—the "Old Guard" of Homœopathy. At times it seems impossible that I have met with and known intimately all those grand old men, among whom no one was better known, or more beloved, or more willing to give of his ample store of learning than was Dr. Raue. He was the last to linger of all his confreres, the last link that bound us of the now with those of the then. His departure completed the gap that separates those who did the sowing and left us to do the reaping.

His sincere and untiring devotion to the laws and principles of Homœopathy during his whole professional career is evident from his writings; he contributed liberally to the literature of medicine, both in German and English publications. From 1870 to 1875 he edited "The Yearly Record of Homœopathic Literature," which contained extracts and notices of the most important matters from the leading journals of Homœopathy from all countries. His "Special Pathology and Diagnosis with Therapeutic Hints," published in 1867, proved such a success that it has been steadily used as a Text-book in all American Homœopathic Colleges ever since its first appearance. It has run through three large (and each time improved) editions and lately a greatly enlarged and improved fourth edition has been issued. In his book, "Psychology as a Natural Science applied to the Solution of Occult Psychic Phenomena," he shows a profound and scholarly knowledge of his subject, deep original reflection and a scientific accuracy in his deductions. The book has been well received and most favorably reviewed by the *savants* of that branch of learning. This striking sentence closes his chapter on *Separation of Soul from Body*: "When the soul departs from the body it leaves as a perfectly organized being of immaterial forces, as fully substantial as any living body ever was in this world, with this difference only, it cannot be reached by any mechanical or chemical means of detection. It is then and there the same soul it was before, beautiful or ugly, good or bad, wise or foolish, corresponding exactly to the development which it has attained while associated with material forces." Page 378.

I recall the committee meetings, held at Dr. Fellger's, to prepare for Dr. Hering's jubilee—50 years a doctor—and I see Dr. Raue, all aglow with affectionate interest, present at every meeting, taking an active part in making his friend's jubilee the grand success it proved to be.

I remember him as an absolutely honest man in thought and in deed—as one whose very nature shunned and recoiled from all shows, pretence and hypocrisy, and as a hearty hater of all workers of iniquity.

I never knew any one in whom a grateful spirit was more manifest. No reminiscence of Dr. Raue can come to one's mind that does not recall this big hearted trait of his. It was impossible to do the slightest favor for him that did not reap in return a warmth of gratitude that exceeded all bounds of proportion to the favor done him.

I never met a more lovable character. He was wholly incapable of any meanness or underhanded transaction; he was not resentful or revengeful. I have seen him grieved, and the dear man, too open hearted to mask his feelings and too sincere to pretend indifference, could not conceal his wounded sensibilities. With a heart naturally full of peace and good will to men, deceit had no place in it. He could not be hypocritical—his likes and dislikes were too plainly seen in his words and manner for that. He could no more assume a liking for those he disliked than he could suppress his affection for those he loved.

I well remember, and so do many of you, the last time we saw him in this room. It was on January 28, 1895, when the Hahnemann Club, of this city, was giving a series of lectures on materia medica. Dr. Raue was invited to open the course, and he did so with a most entertaining and instructive lecture on "The Homœopathic Materia Medica and Kindred Subjects." It was a wild, snowy night, but this room was crowded with attentive and delighted listeners. At the end of his lecture he was surrounded by his audience, who showered congratulations upon him. He greatly enjoyed meeting so many of his friends, and remained for some time holding an impromptu reception. We little thought it was the last time we were to hear him speak in public.

I love to recall that second story back room of his, his own private study—private indeed, but never closed to his personal

friends. How we can see him now, sitting in his special chair in his own corner, his ample writing table before him, his well-filled shelves of books at his very elbow. I am glad that his family preserve the room just as he left it, and that they continue to meet and gather there just as they did when "Papa" was alive.

Dr. Raue has left behind him two sons, able and well-trained in the science of medicine—one of them connected with this college, as his father was before him. We look to them to carry on the work so ably begun by their father, and we can express no better wish for their welfare than to have it said at the termination of their life's journey the words which can so truthfully be spoken of their father—"Well done, good and faithful servant!"

A marked trait of his deserves special mention. He was not content with being a simple follower in the footsteps of others; his intellect was too great for that. He loved to tread in unknown paths—to study and investigate for himself, and his deductions from such studies were worthy the attention of scientists. For his conclusions were not hastily arrived at nor his views advanced until he had secured some positive data wherewith to substantiate what appeared to him as new truths.

Turning yet again, I see him as the genial and hearty host in his own home. In this respect no one excelled him. He loved his friends, and he loved to have them call upon him singly, or, better still, to gather about him in social reunions of an evening. What exceptionally happy times those were! As guest after guest entered the room and approached him, Dr. Raue's welcome was so warm and earnest that it seemed to each one as though he or she was the special favorite of the occasion. Who of us can forget those birthday nights of his? A few days previous to such an anniversary his good wife—not in any way behind her dear husband in hospitality—would go around and say: "Next Tuesday is the doctor's birthday; you and your family must come and spend the evening with him." Oh, what good times we did have then, when wit and wisdom and music and good cheer and the extreme happiness of all reigned supreme. No one enjoyed those times more than Dr. Raue himself. Do you ask why? The answer is easy. It was because he took his highest pleasure in making others happy. It will be good for us all to remember that trait of his, and to practice it as he did.

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No memory has he left behind him which will be more lovingly cherished than his relation to children. Recall his image to your minds for a moment; think of his rotund and jolly figure; compare his appearance with that of "'Twas the night before Christmas, when all through the house not a creature was stirring," etc.; of what personage are you instantly reminded with benevolent countenance and flowing white hair? — Kris Kringle, of course, and by this loving name my children and many other children knew him. It is hard to conceive of any human being presenting a closer appearance to that delightful myth, and Dr. Raue enjoyed hugely this epithet of "Kris Kringle" among the little ones.

I see Dr. Raue in another aspect—as the consulting physician. What a cheering presence was his in the sick-room, and how hopeful and encouraging he always was of the patient's recovery. "*Yes!*" he would say, in response to the anxious and often tearful inquiry as to whether there was any hope for the sick one. "Death" was not a pleasing topic with Dr. Raue; his nature was too bright, too sunny, too radiant with love and good humor, to harbor thoughts of cold, dark death. But he was not unmindful of the end of mortality, and years before his earthly career closed he had ordered and arranged for the disposition of his natural remains by cremation.

In full accord with the sweet and gentle life he had lived, so he passed his last days. Not feeling at all well, and desirous of being in his own home he was driven there from his son's place in New Jersey—where he had been spending some weeks—on one of the hot days of last August; and on the way he thought not of himself, but expressed anxiety lest the horses should suffer from the heat. On his arrival in the city I was summoned to attend him, as I had on previous occasions, in what this time proved to be his last illness—just as eleven years ago he had attended my father in *his* late illness. Dr. Raue did not suffer from any acute disease; it was a slow fading out of his vitality. Gradually he became weaker and weaker; the frightful heat of those never to be forgotten days and nights told heavily upon his strength. He was faithfully and lovingly attended and waited upon by his devoted wife and children and his loving niece, Ernestina. Not only did they grant his every wish, but they seemed to anticipate his every want. On some days his lamp of life so brightened that we dared hope the ad-

vent of cooler weather would bring him increased strength and allow him to remain with us for some time longer. But it was not to be. He had fought the good fight, and the seal of immortality was soon to be his.

On the morning of August 20th, I found him in an apparently unconscious state, taking no notice of anything and seemingly hearing no sound. I leaned over him, took his hands in mine, and said: "Dr. Raue! do you not know me?" His two hands quickly and perceptibly tightened on mine, and for a brief space of time retained their clasp. That was the last sign of recognition I ever received from him. During the day he failed rapidly, and his end was evidently very near. He scarcely breathed during that long night, and as the sun rose early on Friday morning, August 21st, his spirit rose with it and returned to the God who gave it. It was his firm conviction, and he delighted to believe, that the cessation of one's natural life did not terminate his association with those still on earth. Be that as it may, the spirit of kindliness and love which emanated from Dr. Raue's very essence and being will ever linger in the hearts and minds of all who knew him. But he has not gone from us; he has only moved on to God, and God is here! No! Dr. Raue has not left us. Such men as Dr. Raue never die. They are like trees planted by the rivers of water and their leaves shall not wither. He still lives and will continue to live in the affections of all who knew him—for to know him was to love him. Every right step we take will lead us closer to him; each duty done will shorten by one link the chain that binds us to him.

N. E. COR. SPRUCE AND 12TH STS.

PHILADELPHIA, 10/22 189 6

Mar Dr Bradford

On Monday after the memorial meeting for Dr Herman Haber, the intimate friend of Dr Rane whom I mentioned stopped me to remind me, I found that he had a paper in his pocket the night of the meeting which he had intended to read for some reason he did

not do so — Neither I believe had asked him to write it — I find that it contains historical data and information about Kane we cannot afford to lose — Would you like to have it for your book? — I will agree to revise it (it may contain a few Germanisms). Baker as a graphic delineator of character — gives an excellent Portrait of Kane.

Yours cordially

C. B. Foster —

WESTON D. BAYLEY, M. D.
1434 Poplar Street,

Telephone No. 6987.

Hours:
Until 10 morning.
3 to 4 afternoon.
6.30 to 8 evening.

Philadelphia. Sept 21st 1896

Dear Doctor Bradford:-

Permit me to remind you of your part in the program at the Rauh Memorial meeting Oct 17th 1896. If possible will you send me title for poem immediately that I may include it in program.

Fraternally

Bayley

ON DUDLEY, M. D.,
N. 16TH STREET,
LADELPHIA, PA.

1

2

Dr. Pemberton Dudley:

The most unassuming and unostentatious of men are sometimes the unconscious makers of history. Dr. Rane was one of these. In his relation to the Homoeopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, and his subsequent connection with the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, he became the representative of advanced ideas in education and, indeed, of more ~~the~~ scientific views of medical practice than had prevailed in earlier times. Yet it is probably true that any idea or intention of becoming such a representative of new and broader views was as far as possible from his thought and purpose.

It is well known to all students of medical history that the progress of the art of healing has been, from its very beginnings, hampered by the influence of pathological theories and speculations. The true relation between pathology and therapeutics was altogether misapprehended during all the centuries from Hippocrates to Hahnemann, and when at last, the Great Medical Philosopher taught the ~~taught~~ doctrine that symptoms, and not theories, must furnish

1405 N. 16TH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

the indications for treatment, the practice of those who accepted and those who rejected his teachings became almost as widely distinct and separate as the poles. Naturally, perhaps, there was developed in the young mind of homoeopathy, so to speak, a belief that ~~that~~ the medical world had little if any, legitimate use for pathology - though the master himself never taught such a doctrine. Unfortunately this latter view became a potent factor in ~~the~~ homoeopathic medical education in this City and elsewhere and then came a time the more enlightened and broader views of the profession were demanding that Pathology should have its appropriate place among the Medical Sciences taught in this College. Dr. Rane held the Chair of Pathology and was acknowledged as a ~~safe~~ wise and most acceptable Professor and leader. Certainly it can be said that Homoeopathy never entrusted the teaching of pathology in safer hands, for during his whole career as a physician, not once was his loyalty to homoeopathy ever questioned.

But there were those in authority in College

1405 N. 16TH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Councils who objected to the teachings of the Chair. Rather, it ought to be said, they were bitterly opposed to the teaching of Pathology at all. It does no good, now, to denounce these men as extremists; they were at least honest; and were actuated by the ~~true~~ opinion — still held by a very few — that the more ~~unfortunate~~ a student is taught, outside the mechanical practice of the homoeopathic art, the more unfortunate for himself, and the more disastrous to his patients. The vast body of the profession was coming rapidly to think otherwise; and so, there arose dissension and contention in the College. This contention resulted finally in the abolition of the Chair of Pathology, and incidentally, the dismissal of Professor Raue from the Faculty.

We all know what happened — The withdrawal of Hering and other prominent teachers and the organization of a new College in which the distinguished Professor Raue held the Chair of Pathology. From that time — thirty years ago — till the present, and largely through the fortunate influence of those events, the ~~Ho~~ Students in the Homoeopathic Colleges of America

EMBERTON DUDLEY, M. D.,
1405 N. 16TH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

have been as broadly educated as those in other schools.

Had Dr. Rane been in any respect unfaithful to Homoeopathy while engaged in the teaching of Pathology — had he taught the doctrine of any legitimate relation between pathological theories and homoeopathic prescribing, it is scarcely likely that results so grand and so enduring could have flowed from his action. The world, and especially the profession of Medicine will always have cause to rejoice that Professor Charles G. Rane holds the place that he does in medical history, and especially in the history of Medical education. Who shall attempt to say what ~~this~~ his sterling fidelity ~~may not~~ has brought to the profession and practice of Medicine?

Dr. T. L. Bradford

Dear Sir:

Enclosed you will find a copy of the Prayer spoken by Rev. Wm L. Worcester at the Memorial Meeting of Father's, which Dr. Shumway requested me to send to You!

Very sincerely,

Johannes Kane.

October 28th 1896.

a B

Dr.

Prayer.

O Lord our Heavenly Father and Saviour, Jesus Christ be with us to-night, and bless us with the comfort and enlightenment of Thy Spirit.

We thank Thee for the noble, useful life, the memory of which warms in our hearts, brings us together here. We thank Thee for the rare abilities which Thou didst bestow upon our friend, and for the grace with which he used them. We recall the good which has been done through this faithful servant, the

suffering which has been relieved, the light which has been searched out and shed upon the deep problems of existence, the encouragement which has flowed as rays shine from his simple, kindly life. And for all these we give Thee thanks. None would be more unwilling than the one we honor, that our gratitude should go out to him alone. He would point us to Thee, the loving Lord Jesus, the doer of all good, the Giver of all blessing, whom he acknowledged and whom he loved to serve.

O Lord, as we contemplate the gift of life and its possibilities of usefulness, help us to

see its real grandeur and meaning. Our friend well knew that life is not measured by the few years on earth. Help us, O Lord, to see as he saw, that life is from Thine own infinite Spirit, and is eternal.

Help us to see, as he saw, that the years on earth are but the beginning of an endless existence, and that the preparation for larger usefulness and purer happiness in a heavenly world. Grant, O Lord, that we may have, as he had, the comfort and inspiration of this faith.

May the thought of the immortal life dispel the

cloud of sadness which natur-
ally falls upon us at the re-
moval of our friend. Help
us to realize that it is Thy
call to him to come up higher.

Help us to feel and know
that Thou dost keep our
going out and our coming in
from this time forth, and even
for evermore.

We ask Thy blessing, O
Lord, on the exercises of this
hour. May the words spoken
here to-night increase our
gratitude to Thee for the good
that a faithful life has done;
may they quicken our desire
to be messengers of Thy mercy
to suffering humanity.

may they exalt our conception
of life and help us all to
realize that we are immortal
beings, children of a Heavenly
Father. O Lord, we thank
Thee for Thy mercies in the
past. we thank Thee for the
opportunities in the present.
we trust Thee for the eter-
nal future. Thy blessing
be upon us at this hour.
Amen.

IN MEMORIAM.

By Faber.

It is with hesitation that I step forward ~~obedient to~~ the bidding of ~~an august body~~ to add a leaf to the crown which a grateful medical profession have woven and deposited in memory of one of their most distinguished members removed by death, in ~~########~~ remembrance of his virtuous eminently and useful life, with its marked results. And as ~~## ########## ########~~ the departed often expressed himself and would have it--birth into very life, increased usefulness and forever enduring spiritual existence.

Can I do justice to the task before me, sketching Dr Raue's life, his domestic virtues as a husband, father, householder; and socially as a dear and ever faithful and generous friend? The time allotted for it must needs be short and I can at bestbbut suggest.

I remember to have met Dr Raue for the first time in 1857 at the house of Dr Hering, not quite ten years after he arrived in this country. He had, as already has been stated, given up his vocation as a teacher in a seminary in Saxony. had after duly completing the necessary medical studies, obtained the degree of doctor of medicine. He had established a floroushing practice in Trenton, married Miss Phillippine Woelfle his most amiable and devoted first wife, and finally removed to Philadelphia. His first years of practice here were not without sorrows and hardships. He was disappointed in not receiving the funds derived from property which he had generously turned over to a friend at rental. His much beloved wife soon developed symptoms of consumption which greatly increased his anxieties and cares. Her death soon followed in 1864 togwther with that of a lovely little daughter. During all this time of tribulation--hard strokes upon the anvil of life-- his devoted friendship, especially to Dr Hering, and his attachment to a happily chosen

A touching tribute written
the artist, Mr Faber - Raue's life long
life - (As he presented:

Mr Faber's Pen Picture, the last of all he could paint of his ~~artist~~ friend--Dr Raue.

Mr Faber has made many a beautiful conception with his brush--

but when we read this pen picture, although Dear Raue has Gone Before--we yet can see him.

circle of friends, endeared him to all who were associated with him promising truly to last beyond time and the grave. A slight release from the grief and trouble which at this time held him as in a vice of iron, was attained by a tour to Europe and finally forgotten on entering for a second time into matrimonial bonds with the present Mrs Raue, then Miss Jungerich. About this time he helped to form a new school of homoeopathic medicine in connection with his friend and old master Dr Hering and he soon became a much esteemed teacher and lecturer as you who are present ~~#####~~ are well able to judge.

Now in his newly estebalished household he continued to manifest fine ~~#####~~ domestic qualities, was a devoted husband, a good house-master and a tender hearted father, even to excess as his intimate friends well ~~#####~~ knew. Remember how his, as different from other jealously guarded studies, for hours and hours became the playroom of his children, the scene of general family gatherings. Even his working table I have often seen encumbered and almost covered with picture books, color boxes, paper dolls, glue pots, &c., while the serious literary work of the busy doctor was pushed into a small space. His work as an author accustomed him to sedentary habits, interrupted by his professional visits, but he was accustomed to drive regularly in the Park. In later days rarely and only upon special occasions could he be persuaded to leave his home. To be visited--that was his heart's desire--to have the friend opposite to him in his chair--so "that I can readily see your face" his demand. Then amiably disposed for mirth and hilarity especially as often happened, the conversation turned upon our mutual friend Dr Hering, of whom we could never get enough. At times he was storming and thundering when political or religious subjects occupied our attention and formed an evening's topic and controversy. Sentimentality in any of these

2 F

estions he never favored. His opinions were always ~~####~~n forcibly, often
astically expressed in terms not to be mistaken. The goddheartedness
d kindliness practised towards his fellow men and friends and domestics
d not stop there but extended likewise to dumb animals. His Fanny,
e dark Canadian horse which served him for a number of years was put
rest and is never to be sold--this is especially mentioned in his
ll. Fanny had her airing every day in Cherry St. Fanny would walk throug
e yard up to the Doctor's window there to be spoken to by him and pat-
l on the neck and one day I saw her tramp into Frau Raue's kitchen
l walk about a,ong her pots and kettles. His horses in general never
sted the whip except in one place in the Park, before the statue of
n of Arc, for which our dear doctor for some unaccountable reason,
nced the greatest dislike, which say what I would I could not remove.
n passing there it was advisable for Fanny or Tucky to move on with
patch. What shall I further tell you? Shall I picture him making his
ning's toilet, preparing to make his professional visits? Shall I
nt him from the clean ~~shing~~ shining boots which covered his small
beautifully shaped feet up to his eminently fine shaped head covered
h dense locks through which daily, hourly, the brush went, leaving no
ticle of dust to mar their appearance? Orderly, spotless, unassuming,
d of all presumption, removed from all mere pretentions was his innner
, was his soul. Rectitude, integrity, strict morality was the super-
ucture, correct logical thought the pilasters which upheld the edi-fice
le and beautiful in all its dimensions and structure. Therein dwelt
all-pervading ~~principles of~~fe principles of life, his healing art,
Homoeopathia Pura,for which he thought, for which helablored, with
eld and plate always turned boldly towards any and every assailing
ny. and which he always endeavored to keep bright and unsullied.
saw several weeks ago at the Hague a picture by Rembrandt, his so-

called "School of Anatomy" Dr Puldeen lecturing to a small number of physicians on the structure of the human body; the greatest picture ever painted, a revelation, the greatest conception that came to the great artist, of what the healing art isand the means to be employed for the acquisition and practice of it. And when I stood there in silent awe before it endeavoring to grasp its meaning my mind turned to thought of Raue who then was appraching his last hour; for when I left him in June the shadows of night which was to come to his earthly life were falling fast.

I have known and loved Dr Raue. I have reverenced and esteemed as a son would his father, Dr Hering; in both of them was a merit claimed which I never could make fit to their general constitution. Dr Hering claimed that in his day he was an expert in handling the pistol, a dangerous and ever ready duellist. I dared not gainsay it. Dr Raue claimed that in his day he was a fine Turner or gymnast and a graceful untiring dancer at which assertion I unbelievingly shook my head. "You don't believe it" he shouted indignantly."you are a fool, you did not know me then, you don't know me to-day!" But to this day I claim that I did know my dear friend Dr Raue.

RAUE, CHAS G

1.

In memoriam.

It is with hesitation and greatfull feeling alike that I step forward obedient to the bidding of an august body to add a leaf to the crown with a greatfull Medical Profession have wound and depos-ited in memory of one of their most distinguished members removed by death in commemoration of a virtuous and eminently useful life, rich in results and as the departed often expressed himself and would have it - birth into every life, increased usefullness and for ever enduring spiritual existence.

Can I do justice to the task before me, sketch-ing Dr. Raues life, his domestic virtues as husband father, householder and socialy, as dear and ever faith-full generous friend? The time allotted for it must of need be short, and I can but suggest.

I remember to have met Dr. Raue for the first time in 1857 - at the house of Dr. Hering not quite ten years after he arrived in this country. He had as already been stated given up his vocation as Seminary Teacher in Saxony, had after duely absolving

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RAUE, CHAS G

the necessary medical studies, obtained the degree as Dr of Medicine at the University of Pennsylvania. He had established a flourishing Practice in Trenton, married Miss Philipine Waelfling his most amiable and devoted first wife and finaly removed to Philadelphia. His first years of practice here were not without sorrows and hardships. Disappointments in not receiving funds derived from property generously handed over to a friend at rentals. His much beloved wife soon developed symptoms of consumption which added to and greatly increased his anxieties and cares and ended in her death to which shortly afterwards came the loss of a lovely little daughter Lily 1864

During all this time of tribulations, hard hammering on the Ambos of life, his devoted friendships, specially to Dr. Hering and attachment to a happily chosen circle of friends endeared him to all who were so connected with him promised to last to over time and grave. A slight

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RAUE, CHAS G

reliefe of grief and trouble, which at times then held him as between a vice of iron was to some extent attained and alloyed by a tour to Europe and finaly forgotten in entering a second time into matrimonial bonds with the present Mrs Raue then Miss Trengerich. Now about the same periode he helped to erect a new School of Hom. Medicin in comp with his friend and Alt-Meister Dr. Hering, and became a much estimed teacher & lecturer, you know and are better judges of them any one else. Now in his newly established household he continued to develop fine domestic qualities, was a devoted husband, a good house-holder, a tenderhearted father, even to excess, his intimate friends know and well remember. Remember how his, as against other jelously garded study, for hours and hours became the playroom of his children, the scene of general family gatherings.

Even his working table I have often and often seen encumbered and occupied and almost crowded by picture books color boxes, paper dolls, glue pots etc and the good in serious literary work engaged Doctor shoved of necessary commatities and pressed into and reduced to a comp. small space. It was his life as an author with accustomed him to his sedantary happits, interrupted by, outside of his practitional visits, not regularly indulged drives to the Park. In later days nearly and onely on special occasions he could be prevailed upon to leave his home. To be visited - that was his hearty desire, to have the friend opposite him in his chair

C. MOHR, M.D.

Nov 26

My Dear Doctor:

The enclosed paper was written by Dr Kane's old time friend Mr Babes, and should have been read at the Memorial Meeting. I send it to You, to utilize in anyway our Historian sees fit.

Yours

Mohr

so that I readily can see your face" his demand.
Then amiably disposed in mirth and hilarity, specialy
when what often happened the conversation turned
upon our mutual friend Dr Keering of with we
never could get enough, at times storming and
thundering when political or religious suppjects
occupied our attention and formed an evenings
topic and controversse. Sentimentality in any
of these questions he never favored. His senti-
ments were always forcibly often drastically
expressed in terms not to be mistaken. His goodhearted
and kindliness practised towards his fellow men
and friends and domestics did not stop there but
extented likewise to dumps animals. His Fanny
the dark Canadian horse with served him
for a number of years was put at rest and never
to be sold- specialy mentioned in his will.
Fanny had her airing every day in Cherry Str.
Fanny would walk through the yard up to Doctors
Office window there to be spoken to by him and
patted on the neck till one day I saw her
tramping in Frau Janes Kitchen and walk
about among her pots and kettles. His horses
in general never to my knowledge tasted the whip
except in one place in the park before the statue
of Joan of Arc for with our dear Doctor for some
unaccountable reason entered the greatest
dislike, with say what I would I could not remove.
Whenever passing there, it was advisable for Fanny

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What shall I further tell you, shall I picture him making his mornings toilet, preparing to make his professional visits? Shall I paint him from the clean shining boots wich covered his small beautifully shaped feet up to his eminently finely shaped head, covered with dense locks, throughout wich daily, hourly, the brush wend leaving no particle of dust to mar their appearance? So orderly so spotless so unassuming so void of all presumption, so removed from all mere pretentions was his internal man, was his soul. Rectitude Integrity strictest morality was her superstructure, correct Logical thought the pilasters wich upheld the edifice, noble and beautifull in all its dimentions and structure and fine enthusiasm. Therein twelled as all pervading principle of life his healing Art his Homoeopathic powers. for wich he thought, for wich he labored, whose shield and plate allways and boldly turned towards any and every assailing enemy, he with all powers at disposition (wielded) endeavored to keep bright and unsullied.

I saw several weeks ago at Hague a picture of Rembrand - the so called "School of Anatomy - Dr. Fulden lecturing to a small number of Physicians on the structure of the human body; the greatest picture ever painted, a revelation the greatest conception that came to the great artist

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Philadelphia, ... 189

To E. F. Faber, Dr.

of what healing Art is and the means employed with rent to the aquisition and practice of it. And when I stood there in silent awe before it endevoring to grasp its meaning my mind turned to Rane who then was fastly approaching his closing hour. For when I left him in June the shadows of night, wich was to come to his earthly life "were falling fast"

I have known and loved Dr. Rane. I have reverenced and estimed to the best of my ability as a son would his father. Dr Nering in both of them though, was a merit claimed with I never could fit in theys general construction Dr. Nering claimed that in his days he was an expert in handling the pistol a dangerous ever ready duell eist. I dared not gainsay it. Dr Rane claimed that in his days he was a fine Turner (gymnast) and grace full untiring dancer to wich assertion I unbeliavingly shook my head. "You dont believe it" he shouted indignantly - you are a fool you did not know me then - you dont know me to day. But to this day I claim that I knew my dear freind Dr. Rane.

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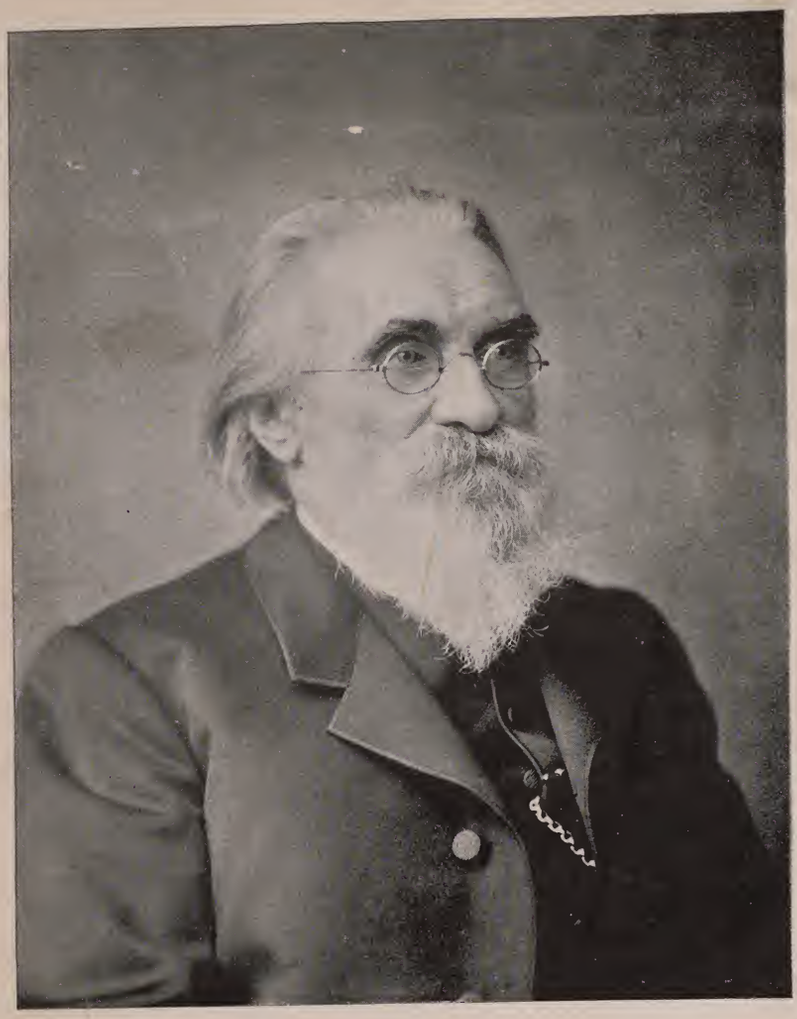

PROF. CHARLES G. RAUE, M.D.

BORN MAY 11TH 1820. DIED AUGUST 21ST, 1896.

OBITUARY.

Charles G. Raue, M.D.—Dr. Charles G. Raue, one of the most prominent and oldest physicians in the homœopathic profession, died at his residence, 121 North Tenth Street, Philadelphia, early on Friday morning, August 21, 1896. His death resulted from the debility of old age. Dr. Raue was born in Nieder-Cunnersdorf, a village near Loebau, Saxony, May 11, 1820. He studied at the College of Teachers, at Bautzen, from 1837 to 1841, and taught school for several years in Burkau. He, while there, became attracted by the psychological views of Prof. F. E. Beneke, of Berlin, and published them in popular form in 1847. The following year he came to the United States at the invitation of Dr. Constantine Hering, and began the study of homœopathy. He graduated from the Philadelphia College of Medicine in 1850. The following year he took the practice of Dr. Gosewich, of Wilmington, Del., during the absence of the latter in Europe. In 1852 he located in Trenton, N. J., where he remained until 1858, when he returned to Philadelphia, where he has since resided, continuing in active practice until a few weeks before his death.

In 1864 he was elected to the chair of Special Pathology and Therapeutics in the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania. Two years later the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia was founded ; Dr. Raue, in conjunction with Dr. Hering, procuring its charter, and continuing in the chair of Pathology. Two years later there was a junction of the old college and the new, under the name of the latter. In this institution Dr. Raue became Professor of Practice of Medicine, Special Pathology and Therapeutics, from which he resigned in the spring of 1871. Since that time he has taken no active part in college

We realize that a strong man has left us, that a prince has fallen, that scientific medicine has lost an earnest student, a close observer, a careful experimenter, and an enthusiastic advocate. Homœopathy has lost a faithful adherent ond one devoted to its deepest truths. His patients have lost a faithful counselor. We, his brother physicians, have lost a cordial friend, a genial companion, and a father in medicine, who was ever ready to lend of his immense store of learning and experience to those who called upon him.

He was one of that strong coterie of men, among whom were Hering, Jeanes, Guernsey, Sempel, Neidhard, Williamson, Kitchen, Lippe, Gardiner, James, and Coxe, who made the practice of homœopathy respected even when it was weak and new. He bore his part in that battle. We shall ever remember his genial smile and his cordial greeting.

We extend our sympathy to his family and friends.

We call for a memorial meeting of the profession to do him honor.

A suitably prepared copy of this minute shall be presented to the family of Dr. Raue, and also copies be sent to the press and to the medical journals.

THOMAS S. DUNNING, M.D.,
JOSEPH C. GUERNSEY, M.D.,
CALVIN B. KNERR, M.D.,
CARL V. VISCHER, M.D.,
WESTON D. BAYLEY, M.D.

A Few Hot Weather Salmagundi Snap-Shots.—In hay fever it is useless to expect satisfactory results from any treatment while any portion of the mucous membrane of the septum and turbinated bodies are in contact.

Rachitic children, and those of a syphilitic history, as also those of a strumous diathesis, frequently develop cataract. There is the *zonula* form, which is only a partial cataract, and the *congenital*, which usually involves the entire lens. These juvenile opacities of the lens are frequently overlooked, and such children are thought to be near-sighted, and myopia is frequently associated with an opaque lens. Any defect in the enamel of the teeth should excite suspicion. Even strabismus and nystagmus may exist as the result of a cataractive lens.

The physician would do well to warn his patients against the harmful but popular practice of deluging the eyes with *cold* water. It is a pernicious practice, and those who persist in it will develop chronic conjunctivitis and other ocular troubles of a serious character. *Lukewarm* water applied to the closed lids is not objectionable, but usually a refreshing and healthful application. The delicate sensitive membranes of the eye soon enter an emphatic protest against the heroic cold water fad, the often repeated advice to the contrary notwithstanding.

Many cases of naso-pharyngeal catarrh fail to respond to internal remedies when a reasonable attention to thorough and persistent cleanliness of the diseased structure would pave the way for their successful employment. But any treatment that fails to consider the digestive apparatus, cannot succeed while impairment of those structures exists.

The number of patients applying to aurists for treatment where the cause of discomfort is due to impacted or excessive accumulation of *cerumen*, is amazing, and the wonder grows that people will permit years of progressive deafness, tinnitus, and other symptoms easily recognized as originating in the ear, to continue their annoyance without applying for relief. However, it is a fact that some do seek help, but with no relief except that which comes from the chimerical psychological effect of the "indicated remedy," no other measure being adopted to remove the offending mass.

~~57~~

BIOGRAPHY.

The world goes on--on--towards-eternity. Men come and go. Play their little parts, make their bows and go from the stage. And the interest of the audience is in the next player. It must be so for the world ~~stage~~ stage could not hold ~~them~~ them all at once. Actor after actor plays his part and goes. Sometimes, not often, it happens that some actor plays a part the memory of which lingers in the minds of the people who saw him. They can not forget with what finished grace he did his part in the play. Hering--studying into Hahnemann's formulas to prove them false--coming to America as their exponant. Raue, the singer, the musician, the man seeking after the highest in art, who not satisfied with art MUST become a healer of men. Great hearted Hering asking him over to the land of his adoption. The curtain has fallen--the play has been ended--but in the minds of a few the greatness of the actors is not yet forgotten.

Aside from the fact that Dr Raue was a stalwart of our faith it is wise to remember that he wrote ~~###~~ a book upon the everlivng of the soul that ~~#####~~ ~~the~~ thinkers ~~of the audience~~ have pronounced marvellous. It is marvellous. It links the earth, with its pettiness with the infinite of Heaven. It is of this man---this actor--after the play ~~is~~ ended, the lights out, we who saw his doings on the stage--must talk. The stage is full of other actors--the play goes on.

× teacher,

After Dr Raue's death the following notice was sent to the members of the Homoeopathic Medical Society of the County of Philadelphia.:

"Philadelphia, August 21st. 1896' Dear Doctor--You are earnestly requ requested to attend a meeting ## tomorrow, (Saturday) evening, at 8.30 o'clock, at the Hahnemann Medical College, Broad St. above Race, to take action on the death of Charles G. Raue, M. D.

The meerting was held and resolutions of respect were passed. The following physicians were appointed to attend the funeral as pall-bearers: Drs T. S. Dunning and William H. Bigler, representing the Philadelphia County Homoeopathic Medical Society. C. B. Knerr, J. C. Guernsey, ~~W. R.~~ W. B. Van Lennep, and Jesse Thatcher; for the family and friends, and Drs Pemberton Dudley, Dean ## and Dr Charles Mohr, Registrar representing the Faculty of Hahnemann College.

At this meeting it was decided to hold at a later date a formal meeting of respect for the illustrious dead.

The funeral was held at Dr Raue's residence at noon on Monday August 24th.

One day at High Noon we went down to the house at 121 N. 10th St
ere he had for many years lived. The best of the profession he had so
eatly honored, the most of them to remain for a time but some who
were there
e thus unable, just to look the last on the face of the ~~Professional~~ distinguished
other. There were gathered in the house not only representatives of
oeopathy from Phila and other cities but many patients came, and soon the
g parlors were filled with those who had loved ~~the~~ and been grateful
the "good physician". In the hall stood men whose keen faces and
ured air showed them to be of the intellectual walks of life. In
front of the parlor, in a plain casket covered with sombre black
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the old man, ~~a#####~~s or rather the envelope ~~of the~~ which the
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l had used so long. A writer for an Evening paper thus describes
~~s####~~enscene: " (quote)

Standing on the stairs in the hall beyond the curtained alcove which secluded had sheltered the home part from the coming of the patients, were the pastor who had come from the Church of the New Jerusalem, the Rev Mr W. H. Alder who now commenced the last earthly tribute. And then that grand old anthem --I Know that my Redeemer liveth--in the sweet voice of a trained singer. And then a middle sized unostentatious man, dark and with a mustache upon his face, whom I afterwards learned was the Rev. William Roeder, and who had come from Vineland N. J. to testify to the goodness and faith of the grand old man, standing on the stair top, poured forth such an eloquent talk, for it was no sermon, to the memory of his friend, as we may not hear for long again. He told of the abnegation of the physician; of the lifelong work in the higher ranges of mortal thought; of the faith that was in him in the immortality of the soul; that the body was but a case for the soul to perfect itself in; of his lifelong studies to teach to men the grand truths regarding the future of the soul which but was just opened at the dissolution of the body; of his belief that men must learn these glorious truths, must feel them, to be prepared for the troublous times on which the world was entering. He spoke of the home life; of the faithful helpmate left behind; of the sons who had already entered into the same noble profession as the father. He told of his own love for the metaphysician, the author, the physician. It was hushed, we all felt that we had listened to a most impressive story and that old Dr Raue lying there in the parlor, in his hands the purples that represent the immortality of the soul, had been through the medium of another, been im-

for
pressing upon us the god-sent views which he had labored all his life.
And then there arose a peal of melody and I looked and saw at the end
of the parlor, right near the door into the little office which we
knew so well, a light haired, stony faced man who was running his fingers over the
keys of the grand piano with the touch of the finished artist and soon
he sang, and I knew that it was not merely the expression of a musician
in that (anthem)
who had also been a musician
but it was also the voice of a ftiend bidding his departed friend good
bye in song. Emil Gastel sat down there in that plain way as a friend
of Dr Raue. And I knew that it was love that was prompting
him. I saw All around in the flower laden parlors, paintings, engravings,
~~there were~~ statues, busts, all gifts from artistic friends; everywhere
evidences of the great minded life the man had led. And the dead man lying
there, with a look of power upon his face, and all the lines of earthly
weakness and pain gone, thus surrounded by the sad and thoughtful friends
and the tributes of genius, I thought, knew all about it and was satis-
fied at such a peaceful, honorable ending to such an honorable life.

And then we went out into the ~~#####~~ patter of a quiet rain, as though
Nature too were laying a tribute upon the coffin. And through the busy
streets of the great city where strangers ~~for~~ looked with idle curiosity
on the cortege, up the city's great avenue, past the haunts of men we
bore the dead ~~envelope~~. So on through leafy lanes, where was green
grass, stately trees, flowers in bloom, over quiet country roads
with never house nor bustle, into the midst of nature we followed him.
And I knew that was it only a cast away glove we followed, just a worn

out envelope from ## which the beautiful letter had been taken. That God had reclaimed the le ter which he written so many years ago and that we were only going to burn the envelope so that it might not be marred by contact with the dust of the world nor torn by idle hands. And turning down a winding drive, with forest trees hiding us from the outside, and with well kept grass plots and flowers, we saw a simple chapel, Greek in design domed, and classical, reminding one at once of the old chapels, the Columbariums for the dead. We carried the old scientist within and reverently followed. The black casket was placed upon a catafalque space, brass railed; the last words were said and while we stood around in a semicircle on the clean stone floor we saw the coffin gradually descend into an opening, level with the floor and as it passed from sight a black pall was reverently drawn over the opening. There were no working men, bare armed, no rude spades, no piles of freshly up-flung earth and stones; no ropes, no sight of the coffin containing our loved one tilted up and down, no sound of the cold earth on the coffin lid. Just for a little space we stood there and then descended a winding stairway. And the casket in which was the worn out envelope of our friend lay upon a low resting place enveloped in pure white folds of ## cloth which covered and hid its sombreness and already reminded of the pure whiteness of the soul. And presently a door was opened and we looked into a great white chamber, clean, just glowing with dazzling whiteness. And one quiet man pushed the white enveloped receptacle in which our body was into the whiteness and the door was closed. No word was spoken only a friend of him and of his life friend came and grasping me

by the hand said: Fire purifies. Turning up the winding stair I felt that the white soul of Dr Raue had gone ~~to Learn of the darling~~ from whence he came toward the ~~dazzling brilliance~~ effulgence of God, and that we had by fire removed the earth dross from the receptacle, the ~~envelope~~ body where the soul had been. And in city streets, that evening there was a great glow of sunset, after the rain of the day.

Letter about Dr Raue from Gustav Seiler, a relative 3

Even after I received your letter, it was some time before I could get over the shock enough to recall the incidents of his life. Alrdady when he was only a boy of three years old I would call for him and my 2 yr old brother after school and carry him on my back to Ruppersdorf to ## h s grandparents with whom he lived for months, and later, after the earlt death of his mother was with them up to his 12th year, After this he vis ##### attended the public school up to the time of his confirmation the school was in Loebau. From there his father took him back to his birthplace--Niederkunnersdorf-- where he was prepared for the Bautzner teachers seminary, by his former teacher. From this time his later life is better known to you,

---

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RAUE, C SIGMUND

1

Mr. and Mrs. William Booker
announce the marriage of their daughter
Evelyn,
to
Dr. C. Sigmund Raue,
on Wednesday, January the sixteenth,
nineteen hundred and one.
Atlanta, Georgia.

8 TO 10 A. M.
3 TO 4 P. M.
7 TO 8 P. M.
CONNECTED BY TELEPHONE

DR C. S. RAUE
121 NORTH TENTH STREET
PHILADELPHIA

Feb. 25/01

Dear Dr. Bradford—

The bearer of this letter, Dr. Mensing of Amsterdam, Holland, is staying in Philadelphia & about some Homeopathy and is desirous of making your acquaintance. I hope you can spare him a few moments of your valuable time and let him have some of your vast information upon hom. literature.

Very sincerely—

Raue.

C. S. Raue, M. D.,
121 North Tenth St.

HOURS:
8-10 A. M.
3.30-5 P. M.
7-8 P. M.

Philadelphia, 12/28 1899

Dear Dr. Bradford -

Your kind and liberal review of my humble effort at serving my profession has been a great pleasure to me and I feel that I ought to acknowledge to you my appreciation of this fine sentiment.

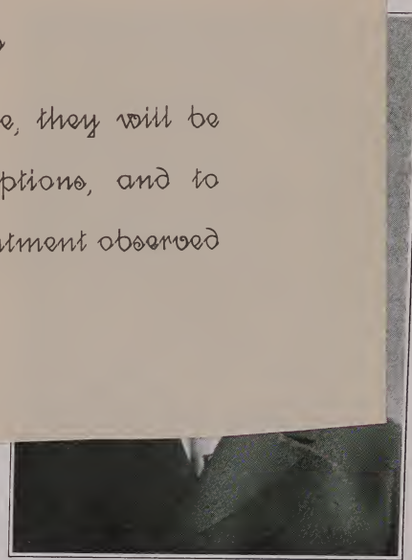
You no doubt know that I have been laid on the shelf for some time owing to the accidental swallowing of a few virions bacilli belonging to the family of Eberth. Otherwise I should have called on you. Would be greatly pleased to have you drop in on me when you are in the neighborhood. Best wishes for a happy New Year. Sincerely - C. Sigmund Raue.

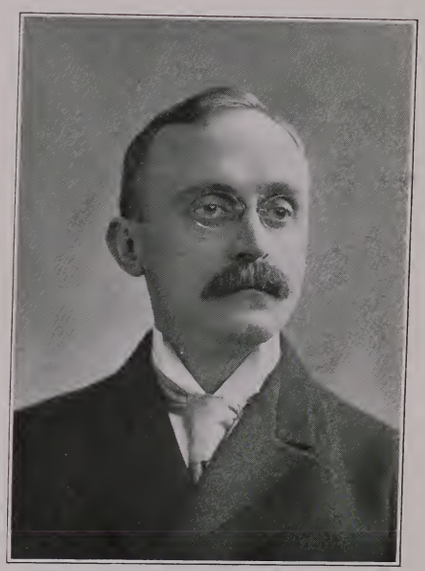
Dr. E. Sigmund Raue respectfully announces that he will continue the general practice of his father, the late Dr. Chas. G. Raue in conjunction with his brother, Dr. J. Ferd. Raue, at 121 North 10th Street, Philadelphia.

Being in possession of the

Library, Medicines and Records of all cases

treated by Dr. Chas. G. Raue, they will be able to duplicate all prescriptions, and to carry out the same line of treatment observed by their father.





8 TO 10 A. M.
3 TO 4 P. M.
7 TO 8 P. M.
CONNECTED BY TELEPHONE

DR C. S. RAUE
121 NORTH TENTH STREET
PHILADELPHIA

3/01.

5/1/1900.

Dear Dr Bradford -

If it is not asking too much a
would you kindly give Dr Gilbert the
necessary information in the inclosed inquiry.
I am sorry to say I have not the 1st Germa
Edition of the Organon -

Sincerely yours
C. S. Raue.

Wed, 3/13/01.

Dear Dr. Bradford —

I am unable to find a copy of Bazinskyé work on Diseases of Children (in German, paper binding) which I think may possibly have been taken to the Hahnemann College library last summer with the journal + pamphlets that were called for. If to your knowledge this work is in the library I wish you would kindly let me know as I am much in need of it just now.

Very truly —

C. L. Rau

C. S. Raue, M. D.,
121 North Tenth St.

HOURS:
8-10 A. M.
3.30-5 P. M.
7-8 P. M.

Philadelphia, MAY 17 1889

Llew D. Bradford —

The time you mention will suit me very well to meet your committee at the College. If to-morrow (Friday, 1 P.M.) will be convenient to you I will be there — otherwise next Monday will do as well.

Very sincerely —

Sigmund Raue.

NEW JERSEY
STATE HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL SOCIETY

A. W. BAILY, M. D., PRESIDENT
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Atlantic City, 9/24/14

Mr. Theo. L. Chase,

Dear Sir,

Will you kindly register me for a seat for the coming session, and greatly oblige,

Very respectfully yours,

C. Sigmund Raue.

RAUE, J. FERDINAND, M.D., of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, was born in that city in the year 1869.

His early education was obtained mainly at the Friends' High School, of Philadelphia. He commenced the study of medicine in the year 1887, with Dr. Charles G. Raue, his father. He attended and graduated from the Hahnemann Medica College of Philadelphia, class of 1890, and spent the following year and a half in the leading hospitals of Vienna, Prague and Berlin.

Dr. Raue after completing his studies abroad, returned to his native city, and assisted Dr. Wm. B. Van Lennep in his private surgical practice for a period of one year, and also became connected with the surgical department of the Hahnemann Hospital of Philadelphia.

RAVOLD, HENRY JACQUES, M.D., of St. Joseph, Missouri, was born in Greenville, Illinois, on the Third of April, 1864.

When he was about eight years of age the health of his father, Dr. Jacques Ravold (see Cleave's Cyclopædia), failed, and the family moved to St. Louis, where he received his early schooling. When he was about fourteen years of age the family returned to Greenville, and in 1882 he graduated from the Greenville High School. His father died when he (Henry) was sixteen years old. While finishing his schooling he assisted his mother in managing the home farm. After graduating from the High School, and after some preparatory study, he became a student in the Homœopathic Medical College of Missouri, with Dr. George S. Walker, of St. Louis, as preceptor. Three courses of lectures were attended by him, and he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine March 4, 1886, being twenty-one years of age. During the last term of lectures he was taken sick with typho-malarial fever, brought on by over-study, and was confined to his home for two months. Nothwithstanding the fact that he missed two months of a five months' course, his standing was second in a class of seventeen.

After looking over the field carefully he began the practice of medicine in Greenville, Illinois, Jan. 1, 1887. He soon acquired a good practice and remained there until July, 1890.

He then removed to St. Joseph, Missouri, and became associated with Dr. Wm. G. Hall, both in private practice and in the care of Dr. Hall's Sanitarium. Dr. Ravold is a member of the Missouri Institute of Homœopathy in which body he is an active member, being at present chairman of the Bureau of Sanitary Science.

HENRY J. RAVOLD, M. D.,
St. Joseph, Mo.
President of the Missouri State Homeopathic Society.

DR. H. J. RAVOLD., ST. JOSEPH, MO.
President Missouri Institute of Homœopathy.

COMPLIMENTS OF
ST. LOUIS JOURNAL OF HOMŒOPATHY
AND CLINICAL REPORTER,
ST. LOUIS, MO., U. S. A.

RAVOLD, JACQUES, M. D., of St. Louis, Mo., was born November 25th, 1836, in the village of Bliesbrucken, in the Department of the Moselle, France. His father—a country merchant named Nicolas Ravold—anxious to give his children a good education, expended so much upon the older ones that nothing remained for our subject but means for village instruction. Young Ravold was not disposed to content himself with less learning than his brothers. He studied diligently, and determined to seek abroad what he could not find at home. At the age of seventeen, with the consent of his parents, he sailed from the city of Havre, France, in the ship "John Hancock," November 19th, 1853, and arrived at New Orleans the 30th of December following. With thirty cents in his pocket, he landed in a strange city, without a single friend or acquaintance. Nothing daunted, he sought employment, and engaged himself as a waiter at a coffee stand, where he remained a few days, working twenty hours out of the twenty-four, until some persons going to St. Louis took him with them. At St. Louis he placed himself under the direction of Dr. Coutin, a Cuban exile; obtained work in a drug store, and in his spare hours commenced the study of medicine. He continued this course of alternate study and labor till February 23d, 1860, when, at the age of twenty-three, he graduated with honor at the Homœopathic Medical College of Missouri. Soon after he was appointed Clinical Instructor in the first organized homœopathic dispensary in St. Louis, and in the year succeeding the chair of Demonstrative Anatomy was offered him. The rebellion prevented his acceptance of the last offer. He joined and served in the Union army as Surgeon of the 4th and 26th Regiments Missouri Volunteers, for about a year, and left the service just after the battle of Pittsburg Landing. He resumed practice at Greenville, Bond county, Ills. His knowledge of the French and German languages, acquired in Europe, and of the English since his emigration, afforded frequent opportunities of being useful to his neighbors, and his amiable and social qualities brought him many warm friends.

In May, 1862, he married Louisa Wait, the accomplished daughter of William S. Wait, the projector of the Illinois and St. Louis bridge.

Homœopathy and its professors have always been obliged to fight their way to success through fierce opposition in every location; Greenville was no exception. He overcame all opposition, and soon established a lucrative and extensive practice, which continued till his health failed before his toil and exposure. In 1869, he went to France to visit his parents. A sojourn of a few months partially restored him to his pristine vigor; but on his return he found it impossible to resume his practice. He returned to St. Louis in 1872, and accepted a position in the agency of the New England Life Insurance Company, for Missouri and Kansas, which he now holds, and finds his health gradually improving. He is and has been a most enthusiastic and steady friend and advocate of homœopathy, and through his successful treatment of disease, and attention and kindness to patients, has done much to establish the practice and convince the community of its usefulness.

RAWSON, EDWARD

Name in full

Edward Rawson, M. D.

P. O. Address in full

194 South Clark St Chicago

Graduate (or Licentiate) of

Homeopathic Med. College of Pennsylvania Matriculation of 58 & 59

Dr. J. C. Raymond.

J. C. RAYMOND, M. D., was born in the city of Troy, April 23, 1823.

Commenced the study of medicine at Waterville, N. Y., with E. A. Munger, M. D., December 1st, 1843. He attended his first course of lectures at the University of New York in the fall of 1844 and spring of 1845, and received the diploma of the Oneida County Medical Society December 19, 1849. He continued with Dr. Munger until the fall of 1850, then attended a second course of lectures at the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, receiving the diploma March 3, 1851.

March 24, 1851, he formed a copartnership with S. W. Stewart, M. D. (deceased), and on the first of January, 1853, the copartnership was dissolved. From that time to the present has practiced alone. Has been connected with the Homœopathic Medical Society of Oneida County since its organization; was elected its president in 1862; was admitted a member of the American Institute in 1848; and a permanent member of the New York State Homœopathic Medical Society in 1867.

Trans.N.Y.State Hom.Soc.V.X.p 637.

JONAS C. RAYMOND, M.D.,

OAKLAND, CAL.

Dr. Raymond as admitted as a member of the Institute at the meeting held in New York city in 1848, and had consequently been a member for nearly fifty-three years. He was born in Troy, N. Y., April 21, 1823. He studied under Dr. E. A. Munger, of Waterville, N. Y., and graduated from the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1851. After graduating in Homœopathy he located in Utica, N. Y., and practiced there until 1877, when he moved to California, practicing a few months in Santa Barbara and then locating in Oakland, where he continued to reside until his death, which occurred March 3, 1901.

Am Inst Hom 1901

107 Fourth Avenue, New York.

My full name is Jonas C. Raymond,
I graduated at Pennsylvania Medical College, in the year 1851
My present address is Utica county of Oneida
State of New York where I have resided since 1851
Previous to that time I practised in Waterville Oneida Co N.Y.
I began to practise Homœopathy in the year 1848 at Waterville

J. SMITH M.D. UTICA N.Y.

J C Raymond, M. D.,
248 Genesee St Utica, N.Y.

In Memoriam of Dr. Jonas C. Raymond.

The late Jonas C. Raymond, M. D., one of our eldest and most respected physicians, was born in Troy, N. Y., April 23, 1823. He received his literary education in private schools and in Troy High School.

He studied medicine with his brother-in-law, Dr. E. A. Munger, of Waterville, N. Y., for three years. He attended one course of lectures in the medical department of the University of New York. After this he and his Preceptor became converted to homœopathy by the reading of homœopathic books and by experimenting with the remedies. In 1848 he was admitted to membership in the American Institute, the national organization of the homœopathic school.

January 9th, 1850, he married Miss Julia N. Andrews, of Waterville, N. Y. Soon after this he entered the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, from which he graduated in 1851. He then formed a partnership with Dr. Samuel W. Stewart, of Utica, N. Y., which continued for one year. He then practiced alone from July, 1852, until he left for California. He built up a large practice, but owing to a troublesome throat difficulty he decided to remove to a more genial climate. He arrived in Santa Barbara December 31st, 1877; but not being satisfied with the outlook he removed to Oakland in May, 1878, where he continued in active practice until his health began to fail about five years ago. He gradually ceased practice until in 1898 he paid visits occasionally, when urgently solicited by some of his old patients.

On August 18th, 1899, he experienced a "stroke" of partial paralysis of the right side of his body, the cause of which was severe blood pressure at the base of the brain. Following this he became more helpless, until September 12th, 1899, and after another attack he became unable to rise or turn himself in bed. He continued in this condition, with occasional aggravations, until the date of his death, which occurred about 8 o'clock A. M., March 3rd, 1901.

Before leaving the East, Dr. Raymond "had been connected with the Oneida County Medical Society from its organization, and in 1867 was made a member of the New York State Homœopathic Medical Society."

During his residence in Oakland, Dr. Raymond was an active member of "The Alameda County Homœopathic Medical Society," and also of "The California State Homœopathic Medical Society." After his health failed he was made an honorary member of each.

Dr. Raymond was an upright man and an honest physician. He was a consistent Christian gentleman, and an elder in the Presbyterian Church in Utica, and also in the First Presbyterian Church of Oakland, until called away from his earthly home.

The Doctor has left a devoted family—a wife, two sons and one daughter—to mourn his demise.

J. M. SELFRIDGE.

Pac Coast Jl Hom May 1901

RAYNES, MYRTON B

MYRTON B. RAYNES, Melrose Highlands, Massachusetts; graduated M. D. from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, 1896; acquired knowledge of homœopathy through private study and since practiced it; in 1903 took a course in general medicine in the Massachusetts General Hospital under Dr. Vickery; member of Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society and the Massachusetts Medical Society (regular), Middlesex branch.

ALBUS REA, M.D.

Was born in Windham, Cumberland County, Me., in 1795. He attended medical lectures and graduated in Boston in 1819 and the following year settled in Portland, Me. In 1840 he became a convert to Homœopathy through Dr. Eliphalet Clark and continued very zealous in his advocacy of the New School of medical practice. He had acquired a large practice which he not only retained, but added to by his change in method, and increased success consequent thereon. He was one of the founders of the Institute, taking an active part in the first meeting. His death, resulting from an injury, occurred October 14, 1848.

Trans.Am.Inst.Hom.1893.

REA, ALBUS.

Dr. Albus Rea, another of the early converts to homœopathy, was born in the town of Windham, Me., in 1795. His lineage was highly respectable on both the father's and mother's side, and he inherited a predilection for medicine through a long line of ancestry. Early in life he engaged in the study of medicine, attending lectures in Boston, and graduating in the year 1819.

Soon after his graduation he settled in Portland (1820), acquiring in due time an extensive patronage, and at the end of twenty years stood in the front rank of the profession. At this period (1840), his attention was directed to the subject of homœopathy by Dr. Clark, and, after obtaining a general idea of the principles, he entered upon the study with much zeal. Possessed of quick and strong perceptive powers, independent as a thinker, and ever true to his convictions of truth, as soon as he became fully satisfied of the truth of homœopathy he was ready to embrace and follow it, regardless of personal consequences.

But his numerous friends and patrons did not desert him. He was one of the earliest members of the Institute. From injuries received while in the discharge of his duties, and after a confinement to his house of only four weeks, he died October 14th, 1848.

(W.C.)

READ, EDWARD W

DR. READ DEAD.

HE PASSED AWAY AT BRAINERD ON TUESDAY MORNING.

The Body was Brought to Mandan, and Buried here Yesterday.

Last week's PIONEER contained the intelligence that Dr. Read's condition at the Brainerd hospital was a dangerous one. He went to the hospital on the night of Thursday, the 4th inst., suffering from blood poisoning in the arm, brought on in the first instance from a felon. Last Saturday, the surgeons in charge decided upon an operation, and they amputated the doctor's arm above the elbow. He realized that the amputation was necessary and requested that it be done The patient was unable, however, after the amputation, to recover from the shock, and throw off the effects of the blood poisoning, which really extended above the point where the arm was taken off. He slowly sank, and death came at 4:20 a. m. on Tuesday. It was decided to bring the body to Mandan for burial, and it came in on Wednesday morning's passenger train, accompanied by Mrs. Read and Mr. Barrett.

THE FUNERAL.

All that was mortal of the late Dr. Edward Wayland Read was committed to the grave in Greenwood cemetery yesterday afternoon. The burial was under the auspices of Mandan lodge No. 8 A. F. and A. M., of which lodge the deceased was a past master. He was also a member of Missouri Chapter No. 1 Royal Arch Masons. In addition to the brethren of the local lodge there was a delegation of upwards of 20 brethren of the Bismarck lodge and it included Judge Winchester, Mr. Falley, secretary of state; Mr. F. B. Fancher, insurance commissioner; Mr. Hoskins, clerk of the supreme court and Past Masters Bentley, Depuy and Beardsley. Besides being a Mason the deceased was a member of the following orders: Knights of Pythias, Ancient Order of United Workmen and Royal Arcanum.

The funeral procession formed at the late residence of the deceased shortly after 1 o'clock and was under the direction of Mr. E. C. Rice, who was the marshal appointed by the Masonic lodge.

Appropriate services were held at the Presbyterian church, Rev. James Byers, the pastor, acting as officiating clergyman.

The solemn procession moved from the house in the following order:

The Tiler of the Masonic lodge.
The Mandan band.
Masonic orders.
Casket containing the body borne by six pall bearers.
Mourners in carriages.
Mandan Chapter Eastern Star.
Knights of Pythias.
Ancient Order of United Workman.
General public.

At the church a short and simple service was conducted, the music for which was rendered by a quartette choir. The pulpit recess was profusely decorated with potted plants and vases filled with cut flowers and resting on the lid of the casket was a wealth of floral tributes sent by the different orders, of which the deceased was a member, and friends far and near. After the solemn service of the church the burial rites of the Masonic

order were begun after which the remains of the deceased were viewed, first by the Masonic brethren and then by the other orders in rotation and then by the general public. Of the latter there were nearly 200.

Again the solemn procession reformed in the order as above and proceeded in solemn tread to the cemetery to the music of Chopin's funeral march finely rendered by the band under the leadership of Mr. Groom. At the cemetery the beautiful and impressive rites of the Masonic order were concluded.

Accompanying the bereaved widow as mourners were: The doctor's brother from Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Barrett, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Clark and Mr. and Mrs. Tuttle. Two members from each of the following lodges, Masons, Knights of Pythias and Workmen acted as pall bearers. The attendance of citizens and members of the different lodges was very large.

Edward Wayland Read, M. D., was born at Beaver Dam, Wis. September 15th 1858, so that he was just about two months over 39 years of age at the time of his death. His childhood and early years were spent at Pulaski, New York where he was also educated. He was one of a family of eight children and besides his wife, he leaves his mother, a brother and two sisters to mourn his loss. Dr. Read was a graduate of Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia.

RESOLUTIONS.

WHEREAS, the Supreme Grand Master of the Universe, in his infinite wisdom has been pleased to remove from among us our late brother and worshipful Master Edward W. Read, and

WHEREAS, the close relationship long existing between the deceased brother and the members of this Lodge, render it fitting and just at this time to place on our records our appreciation of his worthiness as a Mason and his merit as a man, Therefore be it

RESOLVED, By MANDAN LODGE, No. 8, A. F. AND A. M., that while we bow, humbly submissive, to the will of God, express our sense of bereavement and sorrow at the death of our brother, so suddenly stricken in the midst of health, while in the reasonable expectation of years of life, happiness and usefulness,

RESOLVED, that in the death of Edward W. Read, this lodge loses a brother who was always zealous in his work as a Mason, ever ready and willing to aid the distressed of the Fraternity, devoted to the welfare and prosperity of the order; wise in council, a just and upright man, whose virtues endeared him, not only to the brethren but to all his fellow citizens in this community.

RESOLVED, that this lodge tender its heartfelt sympathy to the widow, mother and relatives of our departed brother, in this hour of their great affliction.

RESOLVED, that the charter of the lodge be draped in mourning during a period of thirty days for our deceased brother.

RESOLVED, that these resolutions be entered upon the records of the lodge and that a copy of the original, under the seal of the lodge be sent to the bereaved widow and mother.

E. C. RICE
JOSEPH MILLER } Committee.
GEO. AUSTIN

At the regular meeting of the Bay View Reading Circle on Tuesday night the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, in the death of our honored townsman and trusted physician, Edward W. Read, a member of the Bay View Reading Circle has lost a beloved and devoted husband, be it

RESOLVED, that we extend our sincere sympathy to Mrs. Read in her deep sorrow and we commend her to our Heavenly Father for comfort and support.

RESOLVED, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to Mrs. Read and a copy placed upon the minutes of the circle. COMMITTEE.

Nov 19 1897

MANDAN PIONEER,

READ, GEORGIANA DELANCY

GEORGIANA DELANCY READ, Providence, Rhode Island, born Providence, March 13, 1842; graduated from Providence high school in 1860, and taught in Providence lower schools ten years; graduated from New York Medical College and Hospital for Women, M. D., 1882; course in microscopy, 1892, New York Post-Graduate School of Medicine.

READ, HERBERT HUNTINGTON.

Born in Minudic, Cumberland co. Nova Scotia, Nov. 2d 1839. His parents are in a direct line descended from the loyalists. His preparatory education was acquired at a seminary in Fredericton, N.B., and at Arcadia coll. N.S. He was educated for his profession at McGill coll. Montreal; at Univ. coll. London; and at Univ. of Glasgow. He graduated at McGill coll and also from the Royal coll. of surg. Edinburgh, in 1861. He practised medicine at Windsor. N.S. from 1861 to 1870 and since then has been located at Halifax, N.S. He practised allopathy from 1861 to 1865, when he embraced the new school system, having become convinced of its superiority through investigation induced by scientific suriosity. He is the author of a work entitled " A Review of the Present State of Therapeutics" publ. by James Bowes & Sons, Halifax in 1873.
(J.C.G)

READ, JAMES F

Union Mills. May 22. 1867.

A. A. of Homœopathy.

Dear Drs, Your circular has been rec'd. It would afford me the greatest pleasure to be with you at your Annual Session, but that is impracticable.

Being educated both for the Gospel ministry & a Physician, I have for many years devoted my attention to both preaching & practising, but am now, as in many former years devoting myself wholly to the practice of Homœopathy.

My early studies were in the dominant school of Allopathy, attended medical lectures in the University of Pennsylvania (but never graduated), in the year 1839 & 40. I tried hard to be but never was satisfied with their Philosophy, & never practised that System. I commenced the study of Homœopathy with Dr Seymour of the City of Erie in the year 1852, subsequently was taken into partnership with that gentleman, & have been practising until now, with some satisfaction to myself & benefit to suffering humanity. Have now, in this growing village a large practice.

Not having taken a full & regular course in either Schools, I am of course not entitled to membership in your Institute. I have never taken a Diploma.

Wishing you a good time, & glorious success,

I am, gentlemen,

Yours Truly,

James F. Read.

Union Mills,

Pa.

READ, THEOPHILUS W., M. D., of Big Flats, Chemung county, N. Y., was born in Carlton, Bedfordshire, England, August 10th, 1820. He is the son of Thomas and Mary Read of the same place, and grandson of the celebrated physician and surgeon, Dr. William Bond, of England.

He received his early education at Auburn, N. Y.; studied medicine with Dr. Charles Van Epps; graduated at the New York Academy of Medicine; and commenced practice at Horsehead, Chemung county, N. Y. He subsequently removed to the place where he now resides. Dr. Richard Huron, of Dundee, Yates county, was one of his early instructors in homœopathy; Dr. Fleming, of Rochester, was also among his early friends and helpers; and he received much valuable assistance in his first inquiries into the new system, from Dr. Beigler—for at that time there were very few works on homœopathy as compared with the number to which students of the present day have access.

In the infancy of the new practice, Dr. Read delivered lectures on homœopathy, and assisted in the organization of county societies; and at one time was President of the Chemung County Homœopathic Medical Society. In 1862, he was ordained into the ministry, and became chaplain of the Bethel Society and the Society of the Seaman's Friend. He has filled the office of postmaster for nine successive years; has been superintendent of public schools, and held several other offices of trust and responsibility in his township. He has a good practice, and is now devoting himself exclusively to the duties of his profession.

EDWARD READING, M.D.,

HATBOROUGH, PA.

Dr. Reading was born in the village of Somerton, Pa., in the extreme northwestern part of Philadelphia County, January 3d, 1829. He enjoyed the advantages of a liberal academic education, and, on arriving at manhood, began the study of medicine in the office of his brother, the late John R. Reading, M.D., one of the veterans of this Institute. In 1851 he matriculated in the Homœopathic College of Pennsylvania, from which, also, he graduated in the spring of 1853.

Immediately thereafter, he located in Hatborough, a few miles only from his native place, as a pioneer of homœopathy. It was a difficult and laborious field. Homœopathy was as yet new to the inhabitants of that region; his patients were widely scattered, necessitating long and toilsome drives; but the young pioneer was full of enthusiasm and manly, healthful vigor, which sustained him in every difficulty. His fidelity and skill, with the innate honesty of purpose and kindliness of manner, were not long in impressing themselves upon his new neighbors, and in building up an extensive and lucrative business, which he held during the thirty-six years of his professional career in Hatborough, till its close in death.

About three years ago, Dr. Reading was prostrated by a serious illness of obscure and complicated character, from which he did not completely recover his previous strength, although he was able to give quite regular attention to his duties until near the close of Feb ruary, 1889, when he was attacked with pneumonia and pleuritis, which, on examination, proved to be complications of Bright's disease. His strength failed rapidly, and his disease reached its fatal termination on the morning of March 3d, 1889. He had attained the age of sixty years and two months.

Dr. Reading was an active member of the homœopathic societies of his district and State, of the Alumni Association of the Hahneman College, and secretary of his class. He joined the Institute in 1860, and attained the position of senior in 1885.

He was an earnest and devout member of the Methodist church, and contributed cheerfully of his means, his talents and his exalted influence in furthering the interests of Christianity. His life over-

Name in full Edward Pearsing

P. O. Address in full Hatboro Montgomery Co Penn

Graduate (or Licentiate) of Homeopathic Med Col of Penn

with a sketch of your personal connection therewith.

Yours truly,

HENRY M. SMITH, M.D.,

107 Fourth Avenue.

My full name is Edward Pearsing

I graduated at Homeopathic Med Col Pa Medical College, in the year 1853

My present address is Hatboro county of Montgomery

State of Penn where I have resided since 1853

Previous to that time I practised in ———

———

I began to practise Homœopathy in the year 1853 at Hatboro

Homeopathic Medical College Pa

flowed with good works, and whatever concerned the welfare of the people among whom that life was spent, particularly as regarded their moral and intellectual culture, found in him a zealous and efficient supporter. In all the relations of life his example was worthy of emulation—a skilful physician, a devoted husband, a kind father, he was at the same time a cultivated gentleman, a faithful friend and an upright citizen.

Am. Inst. 1889.

EDWARD READING, M.D., was born in Somerton, Philadelphia, January 3, 1829. After a liberal academic education, he commenced the study of medicine under the preceptorship of his brother, Dr. J. R. Reading, and graduated from the Homœopathic Medical College of Philadelphia in 1853. He at once located in Hatboro', Montgomery county, Pa., being the pioneer of Homœopathy in that section of the country. He soon built up a large and lucrative practice, which he retained until his death.

He had brilliant attainments, and the highest conception of public and private purity. His was a mind well stored with useful knowledge gained by a large experience.

He was a senior member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, and a member since 1867 of this, our State Society.

Dr. Reading was a prominent member of the Masonic Order, being a charter member and First Worshipful Master in his local lodge.

He was an earnest and active member of the Methodist Church. He was a refined, cultivated, faithful and sympathizing friend, ever willing to help in need, a skilful physician, a devoted husband, a kind father. For all his works he has received his reward.

He died on the morning of March 3, 1889, after a brief illness of one week, from Bright's disease, with pleurisy and pneumonia as complications.

Good physician, thy work is done; no more to strive and toil, but rest serene on God's bosom evermore.

Trans Hom Med Soc Penna 1889

READING, J HERBERT

J. HERBERT READING, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, was born in that city, March 27, 1857, son of John Reading and Mary Eastburn, his wife. He attended the Philadelphia Central High School and obtained his medical education at Hahnemann Medical College, graduating from that institution in 1878, with the degree of M. D. He is connected with the Children's Homœopathic Hospital of Philadelphia, and is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania, and the Philadelphia County Homœopathic Medical Society.

~~King Vol~~ IV

DR. J. H. READING

Hahnemann Graduate Had Practiced Medicine More Than 50 Years

Dr. J. Herbert Reading, 74, of 1811 Green street, who had practiced medicine more than fifty years, died yesterday at his home following a brief illness. He was a member of the Union League, and also belonged to several medical societies.

Dr. Reading was born in Somerton, a son of Dr. John Roberts Reading and Mary Eastburn Reading. Following his graduation from Millersville High School, he entered Hahnemann Medical College, where he was graduated in 1878. He served on the staff of the hospital many years. He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Cora Conway Reading, and a son, Dr. John H. Reading, Jr., of Merion.

Funeral services will be held Thursday afternoon at the home. Burial will be in William Penn Cemetery, Somerton.

died May 11, 1931

READING, J. HERBERT

READING—FLAGG.—J. Herbert Reading, M. D., was married to Miss Hattie M. Flagg, at Grace Church Philadelphia, Pa., on December 4, 1883, Rev. Dr. Alsop officiating.

Am. Hom. Obs. V. 20. p 384.

READING, JOHN HERBERT Jr

READING, JOHN R., M. D., of Philadelphia, was born in Somerton, 23d Ward, of Philadelphia, November 1st, 1826. His parents were widely known through that part of the city as worthy examples of uprightness and Christian piety. They gave to their children a good religious training, as well as a solid general education, both of which have contributed to enable them to win the regard of those with whom they have been brought into social or business relations. After receiving a thorough academic education, he entered the office of Dr. David James, who, for many years, had been in large and successful practice in the vicinity of his home, for the purpose of studying medicine. Having completed the requisite course of reading, he entered Jefferson Medical Colege, from which he was graduated with honor, in 1847.

Dr. James was at that date practising homœopathy. He had but recently given it a thorough and impartial examination, and having determined the question of its superiority, entered heartily upon its practice. Observing the wonderful effects of this system upon his patients, Dr. Reading entered upon the investigations of its principles, and became almost immediately after his graduation, a partner of his preceptor. He has never regretted his adoption of the new system, as he finds himself able, with its simple rules and remedies, to read and cure diseases which the allopaths, with their ponderous drugs, had not succeeded in controlling. In 1855, Dr. James removed to the 14th Ward of the city, and left Dr. Reading in charge of a large and successful practice, which has increased so steadily that he is conceded to be the business physician of that section of the city.

In 1868, he was honored by his fellow citizens of the Fifth Congressional District of Pennsylvania, as their Representative in the Forty-first Congress of the United States; and while holding this position, he served as a member of the Joint Committee of the Senate and House on retrenchment. This Committee, consisting of Senators Patterson, Schurz, and Sherman, and Representatives Walker, Jencks, Benton, and Reading, was delegated to proceed to California to make certain investigations. In this mission they were entirely successful, and by their labors saved to the United States Treasury the annual sum of $150,000. He made the trip to the Pacific coast, with the Committee, and rendered valuable assistance to them in the object of their mission. The results of his close and accurate observations of scenes and incidents during his journey were embodied in several lectures which he delivered after his return. These lectures proved very popular, and as his voice is clear and melodious, and his descriptive powers accurate and entertaining, he possesses a capability for public speaking, which peculiarly adapts him to the rostrum.

On the expiration of his Congressional term, he resumed the practice of medicine, and has now a larger and more lucrative business than at any former period. He is amiable in disposition, affable in manners, pleasing and ready in conversation; and his character bears the impress of elevated morality, integrity and probity. He is generally beloved by all who know him, and he occupies a high position in the church of his choice.

The next death which we have to record is that of our second Vice-President, John R. Reading, M. D.

Dr. Reading was born in Somerton, Philadelphia, November 21, 1826. After his academic education he became a student of Dr. David James. His collegiate education was pursued in Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, from which he graduated in 1847. He soon after entered into partnership with his preceptor, and engaged in the practice of homœopathy.

In 1868 Dr. Reading was elected by the citizens of the Fifth Congressional District to represent them in the Forty-first Congress, where he served on the Joint Committee on Retrenchment. Dr. Reading was an earnest, devoted and distinguished member of the Methodist Church, and was for many years a licensed local preacher of that denomination. He was a senior member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, and had been a member of this our State Society from its birth in 1866. His death, which took place on February 14, 1886, at the age of fifty-nine years, was caused by attenuation of the ventricular walls of the heart, the remote cause having been a myo-carditis in early life, complicating pericarditis.

Of him it can be said, he was a man of refined and cultivated taste, of cheerful dignity, easily approachable by even the lowliest, a faithful and sympathizing friend, considerate and urbane in his manner always, a skillful physician, a devoted husband and father. A devout and uncorrupted Christian is what all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance will cheerfully bear testimony to.

Trans.Hom.Med.Soc.Penna. 1886.

JOHN R. READING, M.D., Somerton, Pa.

Dr. J. R. Reading was born where he died and where he lived, in Somerton, 23d ward, Philadelphia, November 1, 1826. He received a thorough academic education, and afterwards became the office student of Dr. David James, who was at that time in successful practice at Somerton. In 1847 he graduated from the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, and immediately entered into a partnership with his preceptor and engaged at once in the practice of homœopathy. A few years later Dr. James removed from the vicinity, and Dr. Reading succeeded to the practice, which he held easily and without

competition. This practice increased so much, that for many years he was conceded to be the principal physician of the neighborhood. In 1868 he was elected by his fellow citizens of the Fifth Congressional District of Pennsylvania to be their Representative in the Forty-first Congress. No politician, yet so distinctly did his name stand out as a synonym of manliness, integrity and personal purity that, in a district largely Republican, as the nominee of the Democratic party he secured a majority over his competitor. While holding his position he served upon the Joint Committee of Retrenchment. The Committee consisted of Senators Sherman, Schurz and Patterson, and Representatives Walker, Jencks and Reading. From investigations upon the Pacific Coast the Committee saved to the United States Treasury the sum of $150,000 annually. Returning from his congressional labors, he resumed practice which he continued without intermission until his death.

Dr. Reading had for years been subject to attacks of cardiac pain, which usually passed off in a few minutes, leaving his general health apparently unaffected. Later in life these attacks became more frequent, and while on his usual rounds visiting the sick, on the 29th of November, 1885, he was stricken with an unusually severe attack of angina pectoris, followed by repeated attacks which left him so prostrated that he was henceforth confined to his room, and after eleven weeks of suffering, on the 14th of February, 1886, he died. His own words, spoken at first, "My work is done," proved true prophecy.

The autopsy revealed the heart enormously dilated, the walls of the left ventricle being reduced in thickness at one point near the apex to one-sixteenth of an inch; over this portion of the heart the pericardium was closely adherent. The cause of death seemed to have been a gradual weakening of the heart, due to attenuation of the ventricular walls.

Dr. Reading, at the time of his death, was one of the Vice Presidents of the Pennsylvania State Homœpathic Society and a Senior member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, having joined the latter in 1848.

Dr. John R. Reading was an earnest and distinguished member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and for many

years a local preacher in that denomination. As a physician, his vocation was not solely a business. Faithful, exacting, impartial, no voice ever went unheard, no distance too great, no hour too late. He went where duty called him, pay or no pay.

The most magnificent tribute to the memory of Dr. Reading was the outpouring of the people at the funeral services held in Somerton M. E. Church, on February 18, 1886. The audience and lecture rooms were crowded, while hundreds waited outside for two hours, that they might get a last look at the face of their friend and physician.

Dr. Reading leaves a widow, daughter, and three sons, one of whom is a practicing physician in Philadelphia.

A. I. H. 1886

DR. JOHN R. READING.

Dr. John R. Reading, whose death was chronicled in our last issue, was born in Somerton, Twenty-third ward, Philadelphia, November 21st, 1826. In this locality, his whole subsequent life was spent. He received a thorough general academic education and afterwards became the office student of Dr. David James, who was in successful practice in that vicinity. His collegiate education was obtained in the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, from which he graduated in 1847. Soon after graduation, he entered into business partnership with his preceptor and engaged at once in the practice of homœopathy, which his preceptor had already followed some years. In 1855, Dr. James removed from the vicinity, leaving Dr. Reading in charge of the entire practice. This increased so much that for many years Dr. Reading was conceded to be the principal business physician of his section of the city. In 1868, Dr. Reading was elected by his fellow citizens of the Fifth Congressional District of Pennsylvania to be their representative in the Forty-first Congress. Although connected with the party usually in the minority in that district, yet such was his popularity with his neighbors that he obtained a small majority over his competitor. While holding his position as member of Congress he did eminent service on the Joint Committee on Retrenchment. This committee consisted of Senators Patterson, Schurz, and Sherman, and Representatives Walker, Jencks, and Reading. From some investigations made upon the Pacific coast, their labors saved to the United States Treasury the annual sum of $150,000. The results of his observations during his journey to and from California were embodied in several lectures which he delivered after his return. Dr. Reading's seat in Congress was contested by his competitor, and his party opponents being in the majority, the seat was given to the contestant during the term of service. It is not doubted by any of his neighbors, however, that Dr. Reading was honestly elected. Returning from his congressional labors he again engaged in practice, securing a larger and more lucrative business than ever before.

Dr. Reading was an earnest, laborious, and distinguished member of the Methodist Church, and was for many years a licensed local preacher of that denomination, though it has been said to his credit that all religious denominations of the neighborhood claimed him as their own. He was a senior member of the American Institute, and at the time of his death one of the vice-presidents of our State Society. He was regarded by the homœopathic physicans of Philadelphia as one of their representative men.

Dr. Reading from his boyhood had been subject to attacks of cardiac pain. Later in life these attacks usually came on during the night and were accompanied with more or less dyspnœa, which passed off in a few minutes,

leaving him apparently unaffected in general health. The attacks, however, grew worse and came on at more frequent intervals. Several weeks before his decease an unusually violent attack prostrated him, and others following shortly afterwards, left him so weak in body that he was henceforth confined to his room. The pulse became weaker, the appetite was lost, emaciation followed, and he gradually sank, and died on the evening of February 14th, 1886, at the age of fifty-nine years. The autopsy revealed an accumulation of about a pint of fluid in each pleural cavity. The heart was enormously dilated, the walls of the left ventricle being reduced in thickness at one point near the apex to one-sixteenth of an inch; over this portion of the heart the pericardium was closely adherent. The cause of death seemed to have been a gradual weakening of the heart due to attenuation of the ventricular walls, the remote cause having been a myocarditis in early life, complicating pericarditis.

As regards the Doctor's moral and social qualities, as well as in reference to some of those characteristics which properly attend the life of the true physician, we prefer to give the language of one who knew him well and who was for some years his pastor, the Rev. H. A. Cleveland, who at his funeral services spoke as follows:

His soul was like a star, and dwelt apart, pure, majestic, and free. He taught us manners, virtue, power. In all his thoughts and relations with his fellow men, he distinguished between what is just and what is not perfectly just; and, with the refinements of a cultivated taste, he preferred what is best to what is not quite the best. Along life's common way he moved in cheerful dignity, and on his heart, in quiet promptitude, he laid the lowliest duties. He was always "the good physician," was always the unbending man of honor; always the refined and cultivated gentleman; always the devout and uncorrupted Christian; always the noble and enterprising citizen; always the faithful and sympathizing friend; always the skilful healer, and not less skilful consoler. "Canst thou minister to a mind diseased?" He could, and did. He was always the considerate and urbane, the kind and devoted son and brother, husband and father. He never behaved unseemly, nor rejoiced in iniquity.

To know him was to admire and respect him, to love and to rely upon him. You could not suspect him of treachery nor of baseness. He had but one face; how manly and beautiful it was. He had but one heart; how true and constant it was. You well know, in whose midst it beat for more than forty years without one stroke of falsity. You know that I do not exaggerate the facts of him. It was not your politics, nor his, but the confidence and love of his neighbors that sent him to Congress. In this community, he was the Aristides of his profession. His "taking off" has brought a sense of orphanage to a thousand homes, and sent a pang of loneliness and a wail of mourning throughout all this vast region of country. The sick are less easy on their couches to-day, because he has gone from their sight. The strong and virtuous mourn the exodus from among them of a true friend to every good cause, and an example and stay to all youthful souls struggling for excellence and good report. In his presence, you felt sure that you would be stained by no uncleanliness of thought or of speech; that you would be stained by no vulgarism; that you would be chilled by no censoriousness, and by no indifference. Standing by his tall and noble form, you felt both the felicity and the courage of real manhood.

Among the afflicted, breathing tenderest love for his fellowmen, he moved with the quiet grace and easy dignity of one who knew his art, and had the confidence of its office and functions. His manly bearing, and fitly chosen words, few and firm, yet tender and musical as the notes of a flute, made his presence in the rooms of the sick, of every class, a conscious benediction, bringing order into the surrounding chaos, light into the darkness, and peace and hope into the bosoms of the agitated, the confused, and the sorrowful. That he had a large, an ever-growing and successful practice, needs not be said. Blessed was the family that secured his professional attendance.

He had high ideals, and maintained a life distinctly his own, abiding close by the fountains of the eternal life. He carried his atmosphere and his temperature with him, and was little disturbed by the variations of heat

and cold in the world of society and of opinions. He had a true and proper personality. In his own mind was an abiding constant. His refuge and strength was the kingdom of God consciously within him. He was always Doctor John R. Reading, and was always known as exactly such by those who knew him at all.

He was more than a sand-grain in the great social heap; more than a molecule in the indistinguishable multitudes that make up the flowing river of society; he was more than a tax-payer; more than a name in the census and the directory, and more than a vote in the convention and the caucus. He was no anonymity, but was individualized after the manner of royal souls. He had definite ideas and rational convictions of his own. He was a man. He had an intellectual conscience, a medical conscience, a political and Christian conscience. He did not float with the current; was no weather-spindle. And yet he was no bigot He never adopted as a maxim, "What is new, is not true." He did not believe that wisdom was to be found only along the lines of his own method, and within the limits of his own conclusions. He was modest, tolerant, catholic, and neighborly. And yet, he adhered to his own faculties, and was loyal to his own seeing and thinking.

He was a distinctive and manly soul, granite and finely chiselled, and wreathed about with blossomed virtues, wearing modest colors and breathing sweet odors all their own. He could be depended upon. He could be revered and loved. He could not be despised nor hated.

Around the Great Sun he revolved in his own definite orbit, and was warmed and lighted by the fires that burn, inextinguishable, at the centre of things. To companion with him, was to feel the healthful flow and lift of those tides that issue from the Centre Heart. On that Great Heart by whom all things consist, and who keepeth our souls in life, he rested his own true heart, "as the white lily rests on the Summer lake," as the confiding child, on its loving mother's bosom. Hahn Monthly Apr 1886

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John R. Reading M. D.

Somerton, 23rd ward

Phila.

REDDISH, A. W., M.D., of Sidney, Ohio, was born at Sidney, Shelby county, Dec. 29, 1859.

His parents are of German extraction. His father being born in Pennsylvania on the banks of the Susquehanna, and his mother in central Ohio. Dr. Reddish spent his early years attending the public schools in winter and assisting his father in farming during the summer months.

In the spring of 1879 he graduated from the High School, and on the twentieth day of December of the same year he commenced the study of medicine in the office of Dr. H. E. Beebe, in his native town, and the following fall, 1880, he matriculated in the Homœopathic Hospital College, of Cleveland, Ohio, from which he graduated in 1883, after a three years' graded course. After graduation he again entered the office of that peerless practitioner, Dr. H. E. Beebe, for one year, and then opened an office of his own to battle with disease single handed. He at once drew to himself a fair share of the patronage of the little city. In 1890 he became interested in orificial surgery and attended Dr. Pratt's fall course in Chicago. It opened up a new field for labor and his success in removing the various neuroses to which the human body is prone is testified to by numerous patrons.

In 1883 he joined the American Institute of Homœopathy. He is also a member of the Homœopathic Medical Society of Ohio and of the Montgomery County Medical Society, the latter of which he is president. Dr. Reddish was married in 1886 to Mary LeBaron, of Saratoga Springs, N. Y. Two children have blessed the union, Lenita Reddish, a bright four-year-old girl, and Louise Reddish, one month old.

JOHN L. REDMAN, M. D.
316 SOUTH FIFTEENTH STREET

OFFICE HOURS { 8 TO 10 A. M.
5 TO 7.30 P. M.

BELL 'PHONE, SPRUCE 57-74 A

PHILADELPHIA, March 13th 1905

J. L. Bradford M.D.

My Dear Dr

I enclose you a list of books in German by Dr Samuel Hahnemann with dates affixed — Please let me know if they are of any value to you or the libary — If you desire to buy them and what you would give. They were part of libary of late Dr Wm H Begler.

Very Truly John L. Redman

REED, DAVID H

Name in full David H. Reed

P. O. Address in full Pittsfield Mass 6 Sch

Graduate (or Licentiate) of Cleveland Pract Med

REED, F A

Address of President F. A. Reed, of Eustis, Florida

Before the Southern Homeopathic Medical Association, Richmond, Va., October 15, 16, 17, 1912

JOSEPH O. REED, M.D.,

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y.

We are called upon to chronicle the death of one of the youngest members of this Institute, who died in the yellow fever hospital at Rio de Janeiro, April 22d, 1889.

Dr. Reed was the oldest son of Col. Thomas Reed, of Auburn, N. Y. He was born in Niles, Cayuga County, N. Y., on September 14th, 1865, and moved to Auburn at the age of four years. He attended the public schools, and graduated from the Auburn high school in 1882. His medical education was commenced in the fall of 1883, under the supervision of his uncle, Dr. Asahel M. Bennet, a well-known practitioner, of Rochester, N. Y., since deceased, with whom he remained till the fall of 1884, when he matriculated at the New York Homœopathic Medical College where he pursued a three years' course, and graduated a doctor of medicine in the spring of 1887.

Immediately after receiving his degree, he became the successful competitor for the position of Interne at the New York State Homœopathic Asylum for the insane, at Middletown, N. Y., and entered upon his duties May 1st, 1887. His zeal in the new work, and the interest and loyalty he manifested in the thorough homœopathic treatment of the insane, and the watchful care he exercised for their comfort, soon won for him the respect and confidence of his superior officers, as also the love and esteem of both patients and employees.

During the summer of 1888, his health failed, and he was finally, though reluctantly, compelled to give up his position in the institution. He determined to seek a renewal of health through the medium of a sea voyage, and in pursuance of this plan sailed for Australia on the bark "Rosa Innes," September 12th, 1888. He arrived at Adelaide in the latter part of December, from which place he wrote cheering accounts of his improved health to his friends.

Dr. Reed remained in Australia a month, when he sailed for Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, on his way home, arriving at that port March 29th. His letters from this city, which were received just two weeks previous to the news of his death, told of a pleasant voyage, recovered health, and enthusiastic and ambitious hopes for the future. He was anxious and eager to return to the duties and responsibilities of the profession he had chosen.

We have no knowledge of the circumstances of Dr. Reed's death. The message which announced this sad event has been a severe shock to those who knew and were intimate with him. His early death has

lost to the medical profession one whose abilities gave promise of distinguished usefulness. His genial manner, kindness of heart, and unswerving loyalty to duty, truth, and honor, earned for him the respect of those who knew him, and the highest regard of his intimate associates.

We lament this untimely ending of a career so full of promise. His youth and prospects, the manner of his death, and the fact that he died alone in a foreign land, unattended by friend or relative, lends an added pang to a sad event.

In the meetings, greetings and partings in this world, we can feel with the poet:

"Like mountain streams we meet and part,
Each living in the other's heart;
Our course unknown, our hope to be
Yet mingled in the distant sea."

Am.Inst.Trans.1889.

MARO McLEAN REED, M.D., JACKSONVILLE, ILL.

Few members of our fraternity have earned a more honorable record than the subject of this brief notice. Dr. Reed was born in East Windsor, Conn., October 18th, 1801, and died June 28th, 1877, having nearly completed his seventy-sixth year, fifty-two years of his life having been diligently and conscientiously given to his profession. He was the son of Dr. E. F. Reed, a highly esteemed physician, of advanced views, and received a liberal classical and scientific education. Graduating in arts from Yale College in 1822, he commenced the study of medicine under his father's direction, attending the usual courses of instruction at Yale, Castleton, and Pittsfield, at which latter college he received his medical doctorate. Chemistry and botany were favorite subjects of study with him, and he made more than one extended excursion in vacation-time in pursuit of the latter science.

His first field of practice was the neighboring village of Warehouse Point; but he soon removed to Hartford, where, in the course of two years, he acquired a very desirable clientage. In 1830 he married Elizabeth Lathrop, of Hartford. Soon after this, having observed some premonitory symptoms of a tendency to an affection of the lungs, he started with his young wife, and in company with a neighbor's family, in their own conveyances, for the distant wilds of Illinois. Inducements were offered him to establish himself in St. Louis, but having objections to Missouri as a slave State, he finally settled down at Jacksonville.

In several respects he soon found his views of medical practice were, even at that early day, decidedly opposed to the heroic methods of treatment generally pursued by the physicians of that region. From his favorite preceptor, Professor Tully, of New Haven, he had learned two important lessons that ever had a great influence upon his professional conduct. One was a prejudice, founded on reason and experience, against the then prevalent resort to bleeding, purgatives, calomel, and other depleting means of treating almost all diseases. The other was a persuasion of the importance of carefully and critically studying the causes of death in cases terminating fatally, in the hope of avoiding or preventing like results in other cases. Following

the teachings of his master in his conservative and supporting way of treatment, he was frowned upon and denounced by many of his professional brethren as an innovator; but was soon able to demonstrate by successful results the advantages of the innovation to the satisfaction of the community.

In 1848 his attention was called to homœopathy by Dr. Burritt, who had become a convert to the system of Hahnemann through the influence of Dr. John F. Gray, the venerable Nestor of our school in this country. His ingenious mental constitution, and his already advanced views in medicine, predisposed him to listen with attention and interest to the exposition of its principles. Though still incredulous, he was persuaded to test the method by experience, which he first did in his own family. Encouraged by his first experiments, he cautiously extended his investigations and study of the principles of homœopathy, with such success, that at length, after a remarkably favorable experience of twenty-five years as an allopathic physician, he avowed his complete adoption of the new system. To this conviction he ever after adhered with increasing enthusiasm to the time of his death, a period of twenty-seven years. His success as a physician was commensurate with the earnestness, judgment, and skill with which he exercised his art, and his influence has largely contributed to the remarkable estimation which homœopathy has attained in the region where he practiced.

In all other relations of life he was consistent with the motives and principles that guided his conduct and character as a medical man. A lifelong and intimate professional friend writes of him as follows: "Dr. Reed was full of good principles, pressed down and running over. He had a sharp, searching eye for the truth and the right, which when found he would cling to, to the death, if need be; yet he was full of the milk of human kindness, a warm friend, and never a bitter enemy of any one. I have seldom found his equal in all good qualities."

His last sickness, cystitis, was induced by a long ride over a very rough road to visit a patron of nearly fifty years' standing. His suffering was very severe, yet throughout its course he constantly surprised his attendants, and especially his physicians, by his professional estimate of symptoms, the choice of remedies, and the progress of the disease.

He leaves a widow and five children, and a name and reputation which are a heritage more valuable than any worldly distinctions.

REED, MARO M L

To

The Committee of Arrangements
of the Am. Institute of Homoe
opathy

Gents.

Allow me to express
to you my deep regrets that
I cannot be present at the
coming annual Meeting of
the Institute - as kindly
invited - by the General Sec-
retary of the Institute.

I am well assured I shall
have found great pleasure
and much benefit from
listening to the reports of the
several Committees, Bureaux
& members - It would have
been a privilege and honor

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to have participated in the discussions which may arise on the various interesting and important subjects which are anticipated as likely to come before the Institute.

Another Year I flatter myself I may be able to attend; and as to this year proceedings I shall be much gratified to receive a copy thereof when printed

Address

Maro M L Reed,
Jacksonville,
Morgan County
Illinois.

REED, ROBERT GILL

ROBERT GILL REED, Cincinnati, Ohio, was born in Logan county, Ohio, April 12, 1861, son of Robert S. and Martha (Hover) Reed, the former of English and the latter of Holland Dutch descent. Leaving the district schools at the age of thirteen years, he spent three years in grammar schools, two years in the Logan county (Ohio) Collegiate Institute, and pursued a special course in Wittenberg College, Springfield, Ohio. He was graduated from Pulte Medical College, Cincinnati, in 1889, and from the college of New York Ophthalmic Hospital in 1895. He practiced in Bellefontaine, Ohio, from 1889 until 1896, and since that time in Cincinnati. He has filled hospital appointments in connection with Pulte Medical College, Bethesda Hospital, Home of the Friendless and the Cincinnati Orphan Asylum; and was health officer at Bellefontaine, 1892-94. He married, March 14, 1889, Mattie Findley, and their children are Eloise Reed, Robert F. Reed and Horace E. Reed.

King Vol IV

Dr. Rufus Reed graduated from the Hahnemann Medical College in Philadelphia in the spring of 1871. He resided and practiced one year in Staunton, Virginia. He removed to Cohoes, and commenced practice in February, 1872. He still resides in Cohoes.

World's Conven. 1876. V.2.

POLICE BLAME "CRANK" FOR POISON PEN LETTER

Ledger-Mar 15

Hope to Catch Writer of Black Hand Attacks on Reputable Physician.

1915

Detectives who have been hunting for the writer of the mysterious letters attacking the character and professional standing of Dr. Rufus Reed, a specialist, with offices in the Witherspoon Building, so far have been baffled in their investigation. Several clues which have been run out have not resulted in any solution of the mystery. What makes the case especially strange is the unimpeachable standing of Doctor Reed in his profession.

For 35 years he has practiced in this city, an dat no time has there been any question about his skill and high character. Doctor Reed's friends, his associates in the medical profession and his patients are in accord in attributing to him the highest praise both for his skill and character, and the letters are regarded as the work of a crank or of some person mentally unbalanced. Doctor Reed is a graduate of the Hahnemann Medical College.

The letters attacking him were in the form of unsigned communications inclosed in small envelopes and left under the doors in the central part of this city and in Camden, and he received also two letters signed "Black Hand."

BROTHERHOODS.

By DR. T. E. REED.

We use the plural noun because there are more brotherhoods than one. There is the brotherhood of man, which is further split up into different sections; and there is the "Brotherhood of Grace," which is one in the Christ Jesus. (1 Pet. 2: 17)

We are commanded to "love the brotherhood" in the Christ, while we are warned against loving the brotherhood of the world, 1 John 2: 15, and in this passage we are told that the love of the world's brotherhoods is inconsistent with "the love of the Father."

The term brotherhood has relationship to the word "father," and the former term is sometimes used by the world's brotherhood with the assumption that God is the Father of all men, and that therefore all men are brothers. But Jesus, the Messiah denies this assumption, and He was especially fitted to reveal to His followers that which is truly the Father's mind and will. Adam was the father of the human race, as Abraham is called the "father of the faithful;" and there is antagonism between these two "seeds," the seed of the serpent and the seed of the woman. Gen. 3: 15.

Some of the Jews were very bitter in their opposition to Jesus the Messiah, and they perverted

His words; just as the world's brotherhoods oppose us, if we are faithful to Christ, and pervert our teachings. Jesus asked those bigoted Jews, who thought they were necessarily the children of Abraham,—"Why do ye not understand my speech? Even because ye cannot hear my word. Ye are of your father the devil, and the lusts of your father it is your will to do." x x x x x x "If ye were Abraham's children, ye would do the work of Abraham." John 8: 39, 46. And so the brotherhood which claims to be universal, if it be of God it would do the works of God, it would keep the commandments of God, and it would love the children of God. But does it do these things? At the time of the French Revolution their watchwords were, "Liberty, equality and brotherhood;" but it was a brotherhood which the Revolutionists themselves limited to those only who were in harmony with their murderous and godless aims. As for the rest, their blood was made to flow down the gutters of Paris, and elsewhere! We ought not shut our eyes to facts; they are, sometimes at least, very stubborn things!

There is no universal brotherhood. Adam was called a son of God because he was directly created by God; but he had no brother created in the same way; and our Lord is said to be "the only begotten Son of God" (not "God the Son" as some wrongly speak;) and he, being the "only begotten," had no brother in the strict sense of the word, for as the French Bible translates it (version d'Ostervald) he

is "le Fils unique." He was, however, graciously pleased to adopt as brethren all who came to God through him; and these constitute the brotherhood of grace—the only brotherhood recognized by the Father. And this brotherhood is based on the acknowledgement of the divine Lordship (not the Deity of,) Jesus the Messiah, as the unique *son* of the Deity.

Two Opposing Brotherhoods.

Thus we have shown, from teachings of the Christ, that there are, speaking generally, two great brotherhoods in the world; one a brotherhood of the world, the flesh or the devil; and another of God, through His unique Son, the brotherhood of grace, in which we become the adopted Sons of God, and the brethren of our Lord. John 1: 12, 13. But the latter are not begotten "of bloods, nor of the will of the flesh, but of God." But any man can join any of the branches of the world's brotherhood by the mere "will of the flesh." For instance, if a man desires to join the Masonic brethren all he has to do is to conform to their rules, and to pay the required fees, after which he may join in their ritual, or religous worship as a brother. But this does not constitute that man a member of the brotherhood of the Christ, for it is not permitted even to Masonic clergyman to preach Jesus Christ in the lodge. Members of the Lodges who are Jews, or sceptics, would resent such teachings; and yet a professed Christian teacher is required to acknowl-

edge such unbelievers as "worthy brethren." It seems, therefore, highly inconsistent for any man who wishes to be incorporated into the brotherhood of the Lord Jesus, to join any brotherhood which will not admit the Lord's claims, nor even allow His name to be acknowledged in their assembly! And especially any brotherhood which is founded upon secret oaths of a diabolical character should be avoided by Christians. *Verb. Sap.*

Our Duty.

The duty of Christians is clearly expressed by the saintly Apostle Paul:—"Be not unequally yoked with unbelievers; for what fellowship have righteousness and iniquity? or what communion hath light and darkness? and what concord hath Christ with Belial or Belior? (and all religions opposed to Christ's teachings are more or less, tainted with Baal worship;) or what portion hath a believer with an unbeliever x x x x x wherefore come ye out from among them, and

Be Ye Seperate Saith The Lord

and touch not the unclean thing; and I will receive you, and be to you a Father, and ye shall be to me sons and daughters, saith the Lord Almighty." 2 Cor, 6: 14-18.

"Honor all men, Love the brotherhood. Fear God. Honor the King." 1 Pet. 2: 17 and 1: 22, 23.

MIDDLETOWN, OHIO.

PREPAREDNESS.

"Prepare to Meet Thy God." Amos 4: 12.

Dr. T. E. REED.

Many nations are now at war, and when the war began some of them suffered greatly because of unpreparedness. And now when Mexico is assuming a threatening attitude, the cry of "preparedness" has naturally been sounded throughout the U. S. A. This state of the nations is remarkably fulfilling the prophecy of Joel III. 9. So that while some have been crying "Peace, Peace," even while injustice trampled upon the weak, the prophets of the Bible forcasted the truth for these latter days, that there can be no permanent peace without righteousness.

This unsettled state of the nations, and the awful barbarity of that one which claims to be the most civilized, is a solemn warning that "the day of the Lord cometh, that it is nigh at hand." Joel II. 1. "But who may abide the day of His coming? And who shall stand when He appeareth? For He is like a refiner's fire, and like fuller's soap." Mal. III. 2. The Psalmist also, both asks and answers this question. "Who shall stand in His Holy place? He that hath clean hands and a pure heart." Ps. XXIV 3, 4.

Reader; are you prepared for that great day?

Remember that for only a little longer can we quote, "Behold, now is the accepted time; behold, now is the day of salvation." II Cor. VI. 2. When "the day of God's vengeance" arrives it will be too late to prepare. The foolish virgins even though they were virgins, being too late to make the necessary preparation by securing oil

for their lamps, found the door of repentance closed, and they were cast into outer darkness, where we are told "there shall be weeping and gnashing of teeth." See Math. XXV. 10 and VIII 12. Heed not, therefore, that unfaithful servant and false prophet, who, in all parts of the world, by papers and books which his deluded followers sell, is now trying to persuade men, that there will be a future opportunity for their salvation; altho his prophecy on the time (1914 or 15) has already been falsified. "Now is the accepted time; now is the day of salvation," and the only time for preparing. But this time for preparation is fast running out; and whether we are prepared or not God is preparing to send again the Lord Jesus, "to **execute** judgment upon all the ungod..." Jude 15. We know it is the day of God's preparation for the cars which "run like the lightnings," and "the chariots with flaming torches" jostle one another now in all our broad ways, and in the main streets of all our large towns. See Nahum 2, 3. The merciful warning therefore comes with special force, "Prepare to meet thy God."

How can we Prepare to Meet the Lord?

The preparation must be thorough, and internal as well as external. No mere external reform will please God without the heart is affected. We read that "the preparations of the **heart** in man . . . . are from the Lord." Prov.16:1.

The first thing the apostles preached was the duty of repentance. When John the Immerser preached, with the view of preparing a people for Christ, he said: "Repent ye, for the kingdom of Heaven is at hand." Math. III. 1, 2. Jesus said, "I am not come to call the righteous (that is those who proudly think they are such), but sinners to repentance. "Sin is the transgression of the Law," and we are called upon to leave off breaking any of the Ten Commandments, and to turn to God. The fourth commandment tells us to "Remember the Sabbath to keep it holy;" and it also points out definitely that "the seventh day (Saturday) is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God," on which day we are forbidden to do our ordinary six days work or business. To violate this commandment or any other command of God, is a sin and must be repented of, and obedience willingly rendered thereto.

If we are sorry for our sins God graciously offers to pardon us through His divine Son, Jesus the Messiah. At His birth it was said, "Thou shalt call His name Jesus, for He shall save His people from their sins," Math. 1:21. He will finally save His people from death, which is the wages of sin, but He must first save them from their sins, or transgressions of His Father's Law. The cause of death must first be removed. We must, therefore come to God, through the name of His Son Jesus the Christ; and all who sincerely come to God through Him will be received and be forgiven. But we must come in the way He has appointed, and not in the way that any man, or minister, may devise in his own heart, or take from his particular denomination. And Christ's way is clearly laid down in the gospel, which we must prayerfully read and study.

On the day of Pentecost, when the apostles had received power and direction from God's holy spirit, Peter preaching to a mixed multitude said:

"Honor all men, Love the brotherhood. Fear God. Honor the King." 1 Pet. 2: 17 and ...

"Repent, and be immersed, every one of you in the name of Jesus Christ for the remission of sins, and ye shall receive the gift of the Holy Spirit. For the promise is unto you and to your children, and to all that are afar off, even to as many as the Lord our God shall call." Then after baptism, although we are justified before God by faith in the Christ, and not by our own imperfect works, we must constantly affirm with Paul, "that they which have believed in God must be careful to maintain good works. These things are good and profitable unto men." Titus III. 8.

Thus we have, from God's own word, briefly shown how we can be prepared and fortified against the great day of the Lord, which is now looming near; and how, through God's grace, or favor, we may be fitted at Christ's second coming, whether we wake or sleep, for an eternal and happy life in His kingdom on the renewed earth. There is no other Name, nor way of salvation, given amongst men, for the obtaining of an immortal life, but through the name of Jesus the Messiah. Reject this way, or name, and remember that after death, there will be resurrection to judgment (Heb. 9:27); and after the judgment those not found worthy of eternal life will be consigned to the second death, an everlasting and literal death.

Thus we have kindly put before you, mortal as you are, the important issue between Life and Death. "Therefore choose Life." Deut. 30:19.

Further information along spiritual lines may be obtained from Minister Albert Smith, "Norvic", Garrick Road, Nothamption, England, or from Dr. T. E. Reed, Middletown, Ohio, U. S. A.

"Honor all men, Love the brotherhood. Fear God. Honor the King." 1 Pet. 2: 17 and

REED, THOMAS E

REED

Sex: Its Origin and Determination

By THOMAS E. REED, M.D., Middletown, O. A study of the Metabolic Cycle and Its Influence in the Origin and Determination of Sex, the Course of Acute Disease, Parturition, etc. 313 *pages. Cloth.* $3.00.

REBMAN COMPANY **141-145 WEST 36th STREET, NEW YORK**

Sex: Its Origin and Determination

By THOMAS E. REED, M. D.

OF THE MANY attempts to solve the problem of sex determination this is *the only solution which, instead of offering a mere isolated guess, presents a theory which co-ordinates and explains the grain of truth there is to be found in foregoing attempted solutions.* The old but unproved explanation of a nutritional influence in sex determination is brought under a broader and more general law.

The author's explanation of the factors determining sex is of no mere academic interest. He has been practically successful in a larger number of cases, and he *so clearly details his method that any physician can now place himself in a position to advise his patients, when it is desirable that a particular sex of offspring be secured.* This cannot fail to result to the physician's professional and financial advantage.

For the same reasons the section on the metabolic cycle in labor is of the highest importance. We do not hesitate to affirm that in our opinion

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this will prove to be the greatest discovery in obstetrics since the days when the theory of the infectious nature of pueperal fever was first expressed.

The Author has had an extensive obstetrical experience and has observed and studied the labor cycle in *more than sixteen hundred consecutive cases.* A knowledge of this cycle will prove of the greatest practical value both to the obstetrical specialist and to the general practioner. The greatest assistance is given the physician in answering the very first question he asks himself on attending a case of labor: *"How soon can I expect this labor to terminate?"*, and consequently effect a great saving of his time and energy.

Again the author presents the physician with a method that will enable him to settle readily in every case the much discussed question: *"When shall forceps be applied?."* A mortality rate of *0%* in over seventeen hundred consecutive cases attests the advantage that a knowledge of the theory of the labor cycle has been to the author of this work.

Besides this the author has taken the idea of cycles, limitation by weeks, and critical days in acute infectious diseases, (a subject that has been noted and touched upon by various clinicians from the time of Hippocrates), sifted the truth from the superstition, systematized and analized the phenomenon in its relation to different diseases, shown its relation to more general laws, and pointed out the great value of its practical application.

For the surgeon the information brought forward as to the proper time with reference to the metabolic cycle to operate, should prove useful.

From the theoretical side this work is fascinating. No one can read without gaining a clear idea of the relation which all that vast group of phenomena we in general call "sex", bears to *life* in general. The author supplies the link that lies between sex and the broader phenomenon of nutrition. He has definitely proved the alternating hermaphroditism of the ovum, this discovery in itself being a notable one. On the other hand a new and clearer light has been thrown on the general idea of the intimate bisexuality of all the higher animal forms.

His review of the various theories of sex determination is scholarly, keenly critical and analytical; his study of the phenomenon of twins and its relation to problems in sex determination and heredity is original.

In brief we feel that there is scarcely a page in this whole volume which the physician and the biologist will not find alive with interest as well as rich in information that can be put into practical application in any every-day medical practice.

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ITS ORIGIN AND DETERMINATION

A STUDY OF

THE METABOLIC CYCLE AND ITS INFLUENCE IN THE ORIGIN AND DETERMINATION OF SEX, THE COURSE OF ACUTE DISEASE, PARTURITION, ETC.

By

THOMAS E. REED, M.D.

MIDDLETOWN
OHIO, U. S. A.

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PREFACE

It is now over forty years since I began to note the regularly alternating active and passive phases manifested during the progress of labor. I soon became convinced that the recognition and study of these variations in labor activity should prove valuable to the obstetrician. The more I studied this phenomenon the more valuable it became to me in the practical management of my obstetrical cases.

About twenty years ago, impressed by the active and passive character of this labor cycle and remarking the resemblance of its phases to the metabolic or active and passive distinction of the sexes, it occurred to me that the solution of the problem of sex determination might lie in this direction. Upon subjecting this hypothesis—at that time very roughly formulated—to clinical tests, I was myself as surprised as were some of my patients to note the uniform success attending such trials. Clinical evidence accumulated slowly, but in time I had recorded a number of cases where my patients were able by following my directions to secure a desired sex in offspring. In many other instances the sex was successfully predicted.

It was a number of years, however, before I published anything upon the question, except an occasional short article. In 1906 I wrote a series of papers entitled "The Sex Cycle of the Germ Plasm" for the New York Medical Times which were published in September, October, November and December of 1906, and in the January, 1907, number of that journal. These articles were a rather condensed setting forth of the theory, many arguments and data which required fur-

ther elaboration being passed over briefly. Nevertheless, the hypothesis there stated attracted more attention than I expected, and I received letters from many parts of America, as well as a few from Europe, commenting upon it. I, therefore, felt justified in summing up the whole subject in a more convenient and elaborate form; hence the present volume, of which the Medical Times articles form the basis.

I must ask the professional biologist to view this volume leniently. It is natural that he should feel that the problem of sex determination should be approached from the standpoint of the cytologist alone. I have written it rather more from the physician's point of view. I hope the obstetrician, before condemning my discovery of the active and passive phases in labor, will first subject a considerable number of his own cases to careful observation; trying out many different cycles, as the geographical location of the observer must considerably alter the conditions of the test.

For the convenience of the reader, I will briefly summarize the contents of this volume:

1. A general review of the methods of reproduction in the animal kingdom.

2. A review and criticism of foregoing theories of sex determination. This is not in any degree complete, but no theories of importance have been intentionally omitted, and I believe that taking into consideration criticism and comments it is as complete as any review of the subject at present to be found in the English language.

3. A demonstration of the primitive hermaphroditism of all animal organisms and the latent bisexuality of even the higher forms.

4. An inquiry into the nature of twin births and a demonstration of the importance of the study of twin

births in its relation to the problem of sex determination.

5. A demonstration of the bisexual rhythm in the germ plasm.

6. A study of the influence of the lunar month and lunar day not alone in its relation to the phenomena of menstruation, but also in its relation to:

Gestation and other normal functions,
Fluctuations in the course of infectious disease,
The progress of labor and,
The determination of sex.

I have attempted to accord full credit to the many authors in whose writings I have found data of value, but desire to mention here four volumes without the great aid of which this work, in its present form at least, could scarcely have been written: First of all, *Darwin's* "Descent of Man," a foot-note in which gave me the idea of a possible explanation for the alternating sex rhythm in the germ plasm; then *Thompson* and *Geddes,'* "Evolution of Sex"; next *Morgan's* "Experimental Zoology"; and, finally, the works of *Havelock Ellis,* particularly "Man and Woman," and the section on Sexual Periodicity in his "Psychology of Sex" series.

I am indebted to my son, Dr. *Ralph Wallace Reed,* of Cincinnati, for valuable assistance rendered me in the preparation of this volume.

THOMAS E. REED.

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Order Form Sex: Its Origin and Determination
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THOMAS E. REED, M. D.
MIDDLETOWN, OHIO

Nov. 6th 1917

W. A. Pierson M.D.

Dear Doctor:

Your letter with Duplicate blanks at hand. I am heartily in sympathy with Dr. Blackford's Alumni Book, and done one, I think it was Dr. B. wrote me about it a year or two ago and I am impressed that I sent him my own biography etc. If it was not received by him or done one, kindly let me know and I will attend to it at once. Or if I have omitted anything, write me.

Fraternally yours

T. E. Reed

P. S. I am wondering if my book on the Determination of Sex etc is in the Hahnemann Library? If not I would be pleased to present the library with a copy.

T. E. Reed

Dear Reed: I thought you might like to see this.

REPRINT FROM THE MEDICAL SUMMARY, October, 1916

SOME CRITICISMS BY A HOMŒOPATH

Editor Medical Summary:

The writer finds much of interest in the several journals of the dominant school which find their way to his desk; but as to curative treatment but little of value is obtained. The reason is that no definite therapeutic law is recognized by that school. The school is not sufficiently scientific to suggest a name for itself, and it was this very fact that caused Hahnemann to discontinue the practice of medicine and started him in search for a law of cure, which he finally discovered. The term Allopath first applied by Hahnemann in ridicule has no significance.

When the writer began the study of medicine nearly fifty years ago he had only the dominant school in view; but circumstances brought him in touch with an old German Eclectic physician and being of an inquisitive mind we put many questions to him regarding the various medical sects. On one occasion after a long talk, as we rode through the country together, he finally said: "You are a young man; by all means choose the new school of medicine, you will do more good and less harm. (That was the first hint that a physician could do harm that we had ever received.) Homœopathy is the only system of medicine that can boast of a law." Much surprised we asked him why he did not practice that system and he replied: "It would take two years of hard study to make the change and I am too old for that; you are just starting and it will be as easy for you to take the one as the other. The only difference is in materia medica and theory and practise, but this difference is as between day and night." These were his words as nearly as we can recall them.

The next day a Homœopathic physician was visited and asked what literature he would recommend that explained his principles of practise. He mentioned *Hahnemann's Organon* and *Sharp's Tracts*. These were studied and we saw how true were the old doctor's words, and I have always felt very grateful for his honest advice. Even today I could recommend no better works with the addition of *Kent's Lectures on Homeopathic Philosophy*. I only wish that other physicians could be inspired in some such manner to read Hahnemann's Organon and other literature dominating this valuable law in physics. But the disposition of man is like unto sheep to follow the crowd and the latest fad of the day.

Dr. Holcomb a prominent physician of New Orleans some fifty years ago practised in the old school of medicine a number of years when he became a convert to Homœopathy. He often said: "All the cures made in medicine lie somewhere within the law of "*similia similibus Curantur*." After our many years of practise we endorse the truth of these words. All there is of value in the recent theories of serum therapy is based upon this law and some individuals of the dominant school, such as Beir of Germany, are honest and clear-sighted enough to give credit in that direction. But the fraternity has not been idle, for some valuable discoveries have been made in the last decade or two along certain scientific lines, such as that of bacteriology, asceptic surgery, typhoid germs in water, the nature of tuberculosis, diphtheria antitoxin (which is Homœopathic but routine work and laden with more or less danger, but so easy of application that the younger Homœopaths have taken to it—but the physician who studies his subject and selects the *similimum* in each individual case has a treatment both better and safer) and other discoveries of value but they fail to get at the application of drugs to disease in general which is the kernel of the nut. A Bible text is appropriate here, "Ever learning, and never able to come to the knowledge of the truth."

But I started out to discuss some articles in the last issue of the *Summary*. The first article to which I desire to refer is by Dr. Robert Bell of London, England, on Cancer. I like the scientific tone of the article but I cannot agree that vaccination has much to do with causing cancer. I rather attribute it to our faulty diet with defective elimination and general pernicious and degenerate habits of this age. The general depraved dyscrasia affecting the whole human family may express itself sometimes in one form, sometimes in another form of chronic disease depending upon the individual. I will look forward with interest to Dr. Bell's treatment for this disease, but as cancer is undoubtedly constitutional in my opinion it must be combatted by chemical means—in other words by internal medicines selected according to the law of *Similia*. In this, as in all other diseases,

REPRINT FROM THE MEDICAL SUMMARY, October, 1916

there are no specifics. What will cure one might possibly aggravate the next having the same disease. *He who individualizes best will cure most.*

A second article on cancer appears in this same issue by Dr. Perdue of Kansas City. This article has much to recommend it and it is evident that the doctor is near the borderland of Homœopathy, or perhaps, has even peeped into some of their books. He truly says, "The disciple of therapeutic nihilism has no business treating cancer." (Nor has he business treating any disease), but the doctor's remedies are empirical and crude. To make good and scientific cures I believe that we must use the homœopathically potentized drug, although if one's skill is not equal to the task of producing a complete cure with the internal medicine the local application of caustic pastes seems often to effect a chemical cure. The doctor rightly doubts the efficiency of surgery in these cases. Since cancer undoubtedly develops only on a cancerous soil it is not a surgical disease, but it is hard to convince the average surgeon that all treatment does not come under his domain, or that surgery is not the whole of medicine. He actually thinks that when he extirpates an organ, that has become impaired through disease, that he has cut the disease out, but he has only deprived the patient of an organ while the disease, often more seriously, invades other and more remote parts. No more dangerous menace can possess a community than an ambitious, unscrupulous, young surgeon, with the characteristic mania for the knife; and the hardest to eliminate, because, as said the prophet Jeremiah, "My people love to have it so: and what will ye do in the end thereof." For minor ailments he frightens his patients to submit to some operation and many find premature graves at his hand. This is by no means denouncing surgery, but the abuse of it.

Dr. Burnett of Hartshorne, Okla., I note, is trying to get away from routine practise and drastic and bad-tasting drugs. Now the homœopathic drugs when subjected to a definite series of attenuations or trituations become practically tasteless. This, then, is the way of escape for the doctor from disagreeable medicines. Furthermore, he will get better results. If the remedy is chosen on the true homœopathic principle, i. e., the drug pathology being similar to the disease pathology on the general physical, electrical and bio-chemical principle that *like forces repel*, or on the other hand by the stimulation of the production of disease anti-bodies or the arousing of a deficient neuron energy to fresh reactions, a cure is effected.

To make this clearer to those unfamiliar with this principle let us state further—*diseases are cured by such remedies as are capable of producing in the healthy organism symptoms similar to those of the disease existing from some other cause.* That is, a drug cures because said drug is capable of producing a disease similar, or like the one it has just cured; in other words produces a similar drug disease in the same parts and tissues as those affected with the natural disease, which can be done *only* by drugs which produce similar symptoms. This is the true basis and only essential element in Homœopathy and is a fact as stable and fixed as anything in physics—the basic principle of Homœopathy in a nut-shell.

The doctor thinks that pleasant, mild and agreeable medicine is the greatest pull for practise the homœopath possesses. Now the facts are just the reverse. Only the homœopath knows the contempt the average layman has for the little sugar pills and mild dilutions. If the homœopathic physician did not produce results his form of medication alone would soon put him out of business. But the good homœopath does cure even such conditions as chronic cases of *appendicitis, gallstones, gravel, mastoiditis, goiter, adenoids* and various tumors and growths where the dominant school employs the knife. Even as average a homœopath as the writer has permanently removed warts from the body with the properly potentized drug placed on the tongue. When we are able to select the proper remedy its action is by dynamic or rhythmic force. If failure occurs it is the fault of the physician and not the law. When the body is diseased the blood is harboring some foreign element producing an extraneous growth or other condition. Then if the drug similimum is selected it destroys this disease element when the growth or disease disappears simply because it is starved out; and when medicines are potentized the crude and drastic taste of the drug is eliminated, while the dynamic power, or force, or action of the drug is enhanced. This may seem to

be a mystery but it is no more essentially a mystery than talking one thousand miles through the ether.

The doctor scorns a meager office equipment but if he understood this *law* about all the equipment he would need would be a "fever thermometer, a fountain pen and a prescription pad." For the real cure of disease all his elaborate office paraphernalia is useless; or its use as a means of entertaining his patients constitutes its sole value. Our chief office fixture should be our own grey matter. We must have a thorough knowledge of Homœopathic Materia Medica and select the remedy with unerring skill to make cures. Like "Christian Science" and the various types of "faith" cures, all our machinery may relieve functional nervous disturbance through suggestion. Also the Osteopath, Chiropractor and various other mechanical healers, may restore hysterical and other nervous troubles as well as palliate and relieve pain for a time and thus serve a valuable adjunct, but they often do great harm by attempting to diagnose and treat diseases that are beyond their legitimate sphere, for the *true cure of actual disease must ever be through chemical action because life is manifested in the body as a bio-chemical force.*

"Better Obstetrics"

These editorial remarks are in the main very good. There is no excuse for the physician not being fully equipped for obstetrical work. If the case demands it a little chloroform as well as instruments in *careful* and *conservative hands* are often of value and do no harm. Minor irregularities may be taken care of with the indicated homœopathic remedy. But any drug given to stimulate the uterus to undue action is fraught with *grave* danger. The Editor says, "Pituitrin is the greatest blessing that has come during the past two or three years to the women in labor." I beg to differ here and rather regard it as a curse instead of a blessing. Pituitrin is in a class with ergot, so popular as a drug to stimulate labor some thirty or forty years ago and the use of which resulted in many a ruptured womb and on that account finally abandoned. Pituitrin possesses the same potentialities of danger. When we consider that the muscular contraction of the womb is over five hundred and fifty pounds during labor is not nature urging that uterus to the limit? Can we then presume with impunity to increase that power even to the extent of one pound?

In the writer's practise of forty-five years he has cared for over seventeen hundred labor cases without the loss of a mother during labor and no uterine stimulant was employed. This is mentioned merely to show what a conservative and careful handling of such cases will accomplish.

The hypodermic needle is fraught with danger in these cases and should be discarded because what is done with the needle cannot be in any degree undone. On this account I would educate every prospective mother to not permit its use at that eventful time. The "twilight sleep" fad will pass—indeed, has passed. An accoucheur may use pituitrin in nine cases with apparent gratifying success but in the tenth will occur a ruptured uterus with fatal result. *Our slogan should always and ever be Safety First.*

We had in my city 556 births during 1914 with six deaths in labor, and within the past few months our daily papers have recorded four deaths during labor. Now, pituitrin is in general use; hence compare this death rate with the writers of 1700 cases without a death. Consider further that of these 556 cases at least half were probably too quick to receive any aid from the physician and hence the large per cent. of losses in the remaining 278 cases (a fearful record), when there should be none. We know that harm often comes from the abuse of a drug, but with pituitrin, as it was with ergot some forty years ago, it is necessary to discard the use entirely, if it should be only to avoid the abuse. Mr. Editor where now is the blessing to women with this comparison of results since the employment of pituitrin has become common? *A word to the wise should be sufficient.*

Thomas E. Reed, M.D.
Middletown, Ohio.

REED, THOMAS E

DEATH OF DR. REED

Disease of the Heart Ends the Life of a Well-Known Physician.

Dr. William Ashton Reed, the well-known physician, died yesterday afternoon at the Rittenhouse Hotel, where he was spending the winter. His illness was a short one and the immediate cause of death was disease of the heart. Dr. Reed was born in this city in 1827, was educated at the University of Pennsylvania, Brown University and the Hahnemann Medical College, in which institution he was at one time professor of physiology.

For many years he was actively interested in the Horticultural Society of this city, of which he was for a long time vice president, and among his latest labors was the energetic promotion of the project to erect the new Horticultural Hall, which is now an assured success. During the war he rendered service in the Christian Commission upon the battle-field. His private practice for many years has been a very extensive one. A widow and a son survive him.

Phila Times, Jan. 16. 1895.

Dr. William A. Reed was born in Philadelphia, June 25, 1827, died in the same city January 15, 1895. He received collegiate honors at the Madison University and the University of Lewisburg. After graduating in medicine from the Hahnemann Medical College, of Philadelphia, in 1852, he commenced practice in the neighborhood of Fourth and Pine Streets. Soon after graduating, he was appointed Demonstrator of Anatomy in his alma mater, which position he filled for two years, succeeding to the chair of Physiology. His position as professor attracted toward him large classes, which he ably and successfully taught for a period of six years.

Hahn. Monthly. March. 1895.

William A. Reed, M.D., a native of Philadelphia, graduated from the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1852, and has practiced in Philadelphia ever since. He occupied the Chair of Physiology, as a member of the faculty of the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, from 1855–56 for five consecutive years. He is still engaged in the active duties of his large practice.

W. C.

Name in full

William A. Reed

P. O. Address in full

123 North 11th St. Philad^a

Graduate (or Licentiate) of

Hom Med Coll of Pa

REED, WILLIAM ASHTON.—Was born in Philadelphia June 25, 1827. He graduated from the Madison University and the University at Lewisburg. He entered the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania in the autumn of 1851, graduating therefrom in 1852. He was a student of Dr. James Kitchen. After graduating, he commenced practice at Fourth and Pine streets. He was soon after appointed Demonstrator of Anatomy in the college, which position he held for two years, the sessions of 1852–'53 and 1853–'54. In the autumn of 1855 he was elected to the Chair of Physiology, holding this position until the end of the session of 1859–'60. He joined the American Institute of Homœopathy in 1857. He was also a member of the Philadelphia County Homœopathic Medical Society. During the War of the Rebellion he was connected with the Christian Commission at the front. He was for many years a Vice President of the Horticultural Society of Philadelphia. He died January 15, 1895, at the Rittenhouse Hotel, where he was passing the winter. His illness was short and his disease was of the heart.

WILLIAM A. REED, M. D.

Is a native Philadelphian. He was born in the old city proper June 25, 1827, and is the oldest son of Jacob Reed who was the founder of the well known firm of Jacob Reed's Sons, Merchants. He received his collegiate honors at the Madison University and the University at Lewisburg. After graduating in medicine in 1852 he commenced practice in the neighborhood of Fourth and Pine streets this city.

He has been in continuous practice since then. After graduating from the old Homœopathic Medical College he was appointed Demonstrator of Anatomy which position he filled for two years, succeeding to the chair of Physiology. His position as professor attracted towards him large classes which he ably and successfully managed for a period of six years. In 1849 Doctor Reed married Mary Dorset, daughter of the Reverend Thomas Browne, who bore him seven children. His youngest son, Carl H. Reed, following in the footsteps of his father, became a physician and was noted for his brightness and remarkably analytical and perspicuous mind. If he had remained in the profession of medicine he would certainly have been soon in the front ranks. Adopting electricity as his chosen field of labor young Carl now devotes his whole time to that pursuit. Dr. Reed having lost his consort by death in 1887, married September 11, 1889, Miss Annie E., daughter of L. J. Cox of this city. The Doctor's practice is a general one and has been exceptionably prosperous, his clientele being from the best families of Philadelphia.

REED, WILLIAM ASHTON

Dr Wm Reed
Died Feb - 15th 1895
aged 67 years

1522 Arch St

REED, WILLIAM LYNN

Dr. William Lynn Reed died December 4, 1911 and was buried the following day in Zion Cemetery.

Dr. Reed was born in Virgina and after years spent in country practice came to St. Louis in 1888 and continued in active practice for twenty years, then his health failed and two years ago he entered the Memorial Home on South Grand Ave. In the early years of his career he was an Old School practitioner, and he was a graduate of Rush Medical College of Chicago. Later he changed his practice to Homeopathy and for years was professor of Materia Medica in the Homeopathic Medical College of Missouri.

Whatever Dr. Reed did he did with all the energy he possessed and hard unremitting work was the cause of his ultinate break down. In religion he was a Methodist and he was as ardent in his church work as in the practice of his profession.

Dr. Reed brooked no half way measures if he thought a thing right he followed it without faltering and he was outspoken to a fault. He leaves to mourn his loss his widow Mrs. Mary S. Reed, a sister Mrs. Mary Dighton and a niece Mrs. Myra Reed Naudrin.

Clin Reporter Dec 1911

Dr. William Lynn Reed died December 4, 1911, at his home in St. Louis.
Dr. Reed was born in Virginia, and after years spent in country practice came to St. Louis in 1888 and continued in active practice for twenty years; then his health failed, and two years ago he entered the Memorial Home. In the early years of his career he was an old school practitioner, and he was a graduate of Rush Medical College, of Chicago. Later he changed his practice to homœopathy, and for years was professor of materia medica in the Homœopathic Medical College of Missouri.
Whatever Dr. Reed did he did with all the energy he possessed, and hard unremitting work was the cause of his ultimate break-down.
Dr. Reed brooked no halfway measures. If he thought a thing right he followed it without faltering, and he was outspoken to a fault.

JI A I H
Jan 1912

W. L. REED, M.D.
ST. LOUIS, MO.

REES, W T

W. T. REES, M. D.,

DIED AT OWENTON, KY., ON SUNDAY, DEC. 9TH, 1888, AGED 65.

Dr. Rees has been a practitioner of medicine in Kentucky for over 40 years, the last ten of which he was a Homœopathist. Always enjoying an extensive practice, he possessed in an unusual degree the love and esteem of his neighbors. A Christian and a thorough gentleman of the old school he was in character the ideal family physician, kindly and sympathetic.

I am sure the profession will join me most heartily in an expression of sympathy for his bereaved widow and children, one of the latter of whom, our esteemed colleague, Dr. Owen C. Rees, was his faithful attendant. A. L. MONROE.

Louisville, Ky., Dec. 19th, 1888.

Med Adv Jan 1889

DIED, at Owenton, Ky., on Sunday, Dec. 9, 1888, aged 65 years, Dr. W. T. Rees. Dr. Rees had been a practitioner of medicine for forty years, of Homœopathy for ten years. Always enjoying an extensive practice, he possessed in an unusual degree the love and esteem of his neighbors. A Christian and a thorough gentleman of the old school, he was in character the ideal family physician, kindly and sympathetic. I am sure the profession will join with me most heartily in an expression of sympathy for his bereaved widow and children, one of the latter of whom, our esteemed colleague, Dr. Owen C. Rees, was the faithful attendant at his bedside. A. L. MONROE.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Dec. 19, 1888.

Med Era Jan 1889

REEVE, FLORENTINE O

FLORENTINE O. REEVE, Cleveland, Ohio, born Colebrook, Ohio, January 28, 1851; graduated A. B., Mount Union College, 1872, and A. M., 1875; M. D., from Cleveland University of Medicine and Surgery, 1894; demonstrator of anatomy and instructor, Cleveland University of Medicine and Surgery, 1894-1895.

JOSEPH MORGAN REEVES, M. D.

Was born in the city of Philadelphia, September 18, 1854, and is now thirty-seven years old. His father, George F. Reeves, was a prominent importer of chemicals, also a Philadelphian; and his mother is of English Devonshire birth. He received the benefits of a public school education in the schools of this city and when entering manhood was matriculated at the Hahnemann Medical College. He graduated from that institution in 1877. Whilst studying medicine he was connected as assistant with the well known physician, Dr. Rufus Sargent, and upon his graduation was honored with the sharing of the burden which was then bearing heavily upon the shoulders of that good old man. He remained with Dr. Sargent for about five years at the end of which time he took entire charge of his immense practice. During this time he was also connected with his Alma Mater for about two years as Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy.

Dr. Reeves has always taken an active interest in the charities connected with his college, helping at all times by his voice and purse. For six or seven years he has been a member of the visiting staff of the Hahnemann Hospital, and for three years last past has been occupying the same position at the Children's Hospital on North Broad street. He is at present the President of the Medical Board of the latter institution as well as a member of the Board of Directors. He is a prominent member and takes an active interest in the American Institute of Homœopathy; the State Medical Society of Pennsylvania; the County Homœopathic Medical Society and the Alumni Association of the Hahnemann College. He has been too busy a practitioner to devote much time to social clubs and in fact is a member of but one, the Union League.

Dr. Reeves married November 4, 1880, Miss Josephine Lewry, and has two children, a son aged nine years and a daughter aged three. In summer he lives at Spring Lake and the balance of the year at his residence in this city. In religion Dr. Reeves is a staunch Lutheran, being a member of the Board of Officers of St. Mark's Lutheran Church.

Dr. Gustavus Reichhelm, one of the Pioneers of Homœopathy, died suddenly of Apoplexy in Philadelphia, November 21st, 1861.

Dr. Reichhelm was born at Alt Damm, a village near Stettin, in Prussia, on the 30th of January, 1807. His father at the time was Mayor of the place.

Gustavus and his brother Frederic began their studies at the Gymnasium (a preparatory school for the University of Stettin) previous to their father's death, which occurred January 30th, 1816. Gustavus remained at the Gymnasium until he was qualified to pursue his studies at the University of Halle. Here he at first applied himself to the study of jurisprudence, but soon changed from that to medicine. He continued his studies in this at Berlin.

He came to this country about the year 1834, and made the acquaintance of Drs. Hering and Wesselhœft. These gentlemen had just founded in Allentown the first Homœopathic College on this continent. Here he studied Homœopathy and from that time until his death he was an ardent disciple of Hahnemann. He commenced the practice of Homœopathy at Hamburg, Pa., but on the advice of Dr. Hering he went to Pittsburg in 1837. Here his kind-heartedness and manliness, together with his great success in practice, soon won for him many friends, and through him Homœopathy was rendered a great blessing to both rich and poor

In 1853, much to the regret of his friends in Pittsburg he removed to Philadelphia. His sudden death has shed sorrow over very many grateful hearts.

Chas G. Raue; M.D.

Am.Hom.Rev.vol.3.p 96 Aug 1862

Dr Reichhelm was one of the pioneers of homoeopathy in America. Being highly educated at the university of Halle in Prussia, and a convert to the new healing art, under the guidance of Hering and Wesselhoeft, he was well prepared as a reformer in the New World.

In 1837 he crossed the Alleghany Mts., and planted the standard of homoeopathy in Pittsburgh, where he steadily labored for about 16 years. He was eminently successful as a practitioner, and had a large and very fine circle of patrons. In 1853 he removed to Philda., where he continued to practice to the very evening of his death, which occurred Nov. 22d, 1861. When the annals of homoeopathy, for America, are written, Reichhelm must occupy a prominent place as the first to bear the blessings of homoeopathy west of the Alleghanies.

For a more extended account of his career, see "~~The~~ Kirby's American Jl. of Hom'y."vol.4.No 9. p. 129.
(Trans.Am.Inst.Hom.1865.)

The Passage of Homœopathy west of the Alleghenies.

Though the time is not fully come for writing the history of Homœopathy in America, yet the recording of facts that must eventually compose its body, and incidents that must give coloring and life to its pages, certainly is an important duty upon the hands of our generation. When in the lapse of coming years, the American people, fully blessed in the triumph of the true healing art, shall, in tearful gratitude, look back to its "days of small things,"—its early pioneers and propagators, they should be permitted to gaze through no imperfect, no refracting medium.

A chapter in each number of the Journal, devoted to reminiscences of Homœopathy in America, would not only afford rich material for the future historian, but would also stimulate to perseverance those now laboring to introduce medical reform, where medical ignorance has long held sway. An occasional chapter from a diary of some of the "Fathers," would be of real value.

In the following lines, I shall endeavor briefly to describe the passage of Homœopathy west of the Alleghenies.

A young man, educated in medicine at the University of Halle, in Germany, moved by a spirit of enterprise to seek his field of labor in the "New World," arrived in our country in the autumn of 1834. Making the acquaintance of his distinguished countrymen, Drs. Hering and Wesselhœft, with the latter of whom he had an opportunity of testing more fully than he had before done, the truthfulness of the Homœopathic law of cure, he soon renounced fully and forever the "Old School," the School of guessing, and commenced practice as a disciple of Hahnemann.

Strongly united to his new associates by attachment to a common cause and enmity to a common foe, he was soon vigorously coöperating with them in the spread of medical reform, in the land of his adoption.

In the establishment of the first Homœopathic School of medicine on our continent,* he was a mover, and while it flourished, even though far removed from it, he yet cherished an abiding interest in its welfare. But light radiating from

Allentown Academy.

the true Æsculapian altar, established around Philadelphia by the disciples of Hahnemann, gleaming in the distance, had already streaked the West, disturbing the dreams of Allopathy, and gladdening the anxious gaze of the pain-tossed, sleepless victims of disease. The time drew near when, like the disciples of the Great Teacher, they must part, and each bearing a light to open the eyes of the sleeping, and a remedy to relieve the pains of the suffering, go to seek their fields of labor in other parts. In the summer of 1837, Dr. Hering received a letter from a clergyman in Pittsburgh, urging him to send a homœopathic physician over the "mountains." The call was laid before the medical "Burschenschaft." The undertaking seemed hard and almost hazardous.

To leave such a brotherhood, to labor alone amid strangers, and in the face of violent opposition, was indeed an enterprise that might challenge the resolution and courage of the bravest. At the pause given by the magnitude of the undertaking, *Reichhelm*, whose character I have briefly sketched, being urged by Dr. Hering to accept the call, replied, "give me five minutes to think of it." The fruits of that "five minutes'" reflection are to-day ripening all over the great Southwest. The spirit that had enabled him to tear away from his fatherland, enabled him likewise to triumph over the fear of all contests and hardships, in promoting the cause to which the energies of his whole soul were devoted. The lapse of a few weeks saw him upon the summit of the Alleghenies, westward bound, and a few more found him settled in the "Iron City."

Thus, while the darkness of medical ignorance, in America, was as unbroken and uninviting as her primitive wilderness, when interrupted only by scattered colonies dotting the Atlantic coast, he entered the wild and far-spreading valley of the West, with "flambeau" and "heilkraft" in hand.

The very site, selected nearly a century before by young Washington, as the most suitable and commanding for the first stronghold of the Anglo-Saxon arms in the West, was occupied by Reichhelm, in 1837, as the most important stand to be taken in subduing his vast field to the mild and healthful reign of Homœopathy.

The spell broken,—the mountains long looming up like a hideous spectre, to guard the entrance to the land of promise, once passed,—others, catching the "Westward ho," followed toward the "setting sun."

But few months elapsed, when Dr. Pulte, also a member of the Allentown School, passing Reichhelm, planted the standard of reform in Cincinnati. About three years later, he was joined by Dr. Bauer, likewise a member of the Allentown School.

Not having at hand the means of knowing the manner of its subsequent introduction to other places in the West, I shall briefly notice the labors of our earliest pioneer in Pittsburgh.

Upon Dr. Reichhelm's arrival at his new location, the clergyman who had written the letter to Dr. Hering, alone gave him a hearty welcome. Few men have ever engaged in so important an enterprise, under circumstances so embarassing. Advocating a system, with the superiority of which the people were entirely unacquainted,—a principle, antagonistic to the notions and practice of all other physicians around him, he was compelled to bear the insolence and professional abuse of ill-bred opponents, without the hand of sympathy, or even the cloak of charity, that are now so readily extended by an enlightened community, to the reformer in any department of science. Unacquainted with the peculiar habits and tacts of American Society, the contests into which he was drawn by the "natives," seemed to him more like a "guerrilla warfare," then a scientific encounter. Very soon after his establishment, through the influence of his friend, the clergyman, he was employed as attending physician to the Pittsburgh Orphan Asylum.

The success of his practice there, for nearly twelve years, has been almost without a parallel, even in the history of Homœopathy. I omit the particulars of his treatment there, with the intention of furnishing them in a concise form, at some future time.

For a long time, Dr. Reichhelm stood alone in Pittsburgh. It is true, physicians *calling* themselves Homœopathists, made their appearance around him from time to time, yet for

nearly ten years, he found none in whom he could recognize a true and pure disciple of Hahnemann. To fraternize with such, to give them countenance, seemed to him alike inconsistent and injurious. Regarding the *purity* of Homœopathy of greater importance than its rapid and alloyed diffusion, he sternly refused his favor to any and all who, esteeming themselves far in advance of the Old School, and even able to improve the new by *correcting a law of Nature*, mixed the two systems in a wild and senseless practice. Adhering thus to fixed principles, he persevered; and persevering, he succeeded beyond his most sanguine expectations. Year after year he had the satisfaction of seeing his cause progressing safely and rapidly. Learning and wealth, at first lending him their favor, at length gave him their strong support.

To-day, he has at his side able colleagues, and around him a vast and yet increasing number of wealthy and intelligent patrons. Twelve years have now elapsed, since the passage of Homœopathy west of the Alleghenies. But how changed its appearance and prospects! In the mighty field where Reichhelm stood alone, hundreds are now dispensing its blessings to the sick and suffering. Along the broad valley, across the Mississippi, over the Rocky mountains, and along the Pacific, the disciples of the illustrious Hahnemann have made their way. Even in California, they are found comforting the lonely stranger, who, leaving a cheerful home, has sacrificed health in pursuit of the "El Dorado" of the nineteenth century." *

By the foregoing article, we learn that Gustavus Reichhelm, M. D., was a native of Germany, and a graduate of the University of Halle, that he arrived in this country, in the year 1834, and soon after renounced the old, and adopted the new school of medicine.

We are also informed that he coöperated with Drs. Hering and Wesselhœft in establishing the "Allentown Academy of Medicine." In 1837, he located in Pittsburgh, Pa, as the pioneer of Homœopathy west of the Allegheny mountains. Sixteen years of the prime of his life were spent in Pittsburgh, in the conscientious discharge of the arduous duties of his profession. Nor were his labors unrewarded. His practice

Dake's article in Am. J. Hom. V. 4. p. 129.

was large and remunerative. Starting out "solitary and alone," on his arrival, he had the satisfaction on his departure sixteen years after, (1853,) of leaving many able colleagues to reap where he had sown. Dr. R. was a strict Homœopathist, and used the single remedy in the thirtieth potency. He located in Philadelphia, in 1853, where he soon established a large and select practice. His former patients never neglected to give him a call when visiting the "City of Brotherly Love." He died suddenly of apoplexy in Philadelphia, in the year 1864, mourned by a host of personal friends occupying high social positions, many of whom had been his former patients.

Trans. Hom. Med. Soc. Penna. 1870-71. also
Kirby's Jl. Hom. V. 4. p. 229.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY.* Pa

A young man, Gustavus Reichhelm, educated in medicine at the University of Halle, in Germany, moved by a spirit of enterprise to seek his field of labor in the New World, arrived in our country in the autumn of 1834. Making the acquaintance of his distinguished countrymen, Drs. Hering and Wesselhœft, with the latter of whom he had an opportunity of testing more fully than he had before done, the truthfulness of the homœopathic law of cure, he soon renounced fully and forever the old school, the school of guessing, and commenced to practice as a disciple of Hahnemann. In the summer of 1837 Dr. Hering received a letter from a clergyman in Pittsburg, urging him to send a homœopathic physician over the "mountains." The call was laid before the medical "Burschenschaft." The undertaking seemed hard and almost hazardous. To leave such a brotherhood, to labor alone amid strangers, and in the face of violent opposition, was indeed an enterprise that might challenge the resolution and courage of the bravest. At the pause caused by the magnitude of the undertaking, Reichhelm, being urged by Dr. Hering to accept the call, replied, "Give me five minutes to think of it." The fruits of that "five minutes'" reflection are to-day ripening all over the great Southwest. The spirit that enabled him to tear away from his fatherland, enabled him likewise to triumph over the

fear of all contests and hardships, in promoting the cause to which the energies of his whole soul were devoted. The lapse of a few weeks saw him upon the summit of the Alleghenies, westward bound, and a few more found him settled in the "Iron City."

Upon Dr. Reichhelm's arrival at his new location, the clergyman who had written the letter to Dr. Hering, alone gave him a hearty welcome. Few men have ever engaged in so important an enterprise under circumstances so embarrassing. Advocating a system, with the superiority of which the people were entirely unacquainted,—a principle antagonistic to the notions and practice of all other physicians around him, he was compelled to bear the insolence and professional abuse of ill-bred opponents, without the hand of sympathy, or even the cloak of charity, that are now so readily extended by an enlightened community to the reformer in any department of science. Unacquainted with the peculiar habits and tacts of American society, the contest into which he was now drawn by the "natives," seemed to him more like a "guerrilla warfare" than a scientific encounter. Very soon after his establishment, through the influence of his friend, the clergyman, he was employed as attending physician to the Pittsburg Orphan Asylum. The success of his practice there, for nearly twelve years, has been almost without a parallel, even in the history of homœopathy.

For a long time Dr. Reichhelm stood alone in Pittsburg. It is true physicians *calling* themselves homœopathists, made their appearance around him from time to time, yet for nearly ten years, he found none in whom he could recognize a true and pure disciple of Hahnemann. To fraternize with such, to give them countenance, seemed to him alike inconsistent and injurious. Regarding the *purity* of homœopathy of greater importance than its rapid and alloyed diffusion, he sternly refused his favor to any and all who, esteeming themselves far in advance of the old school, and even able to improve the new by *correcting a law of nature*, mixed the two systems in a wild and senseless practice. Adhering thus to fixed principles, he persevered; and persevering, he succeeded beyond his most sanguine expectations. Year after year he had the satisfaction of seeing his cause progressing safely and rapidly. Learning and wealth, at first lending him their favor, at length gave him their strong support.

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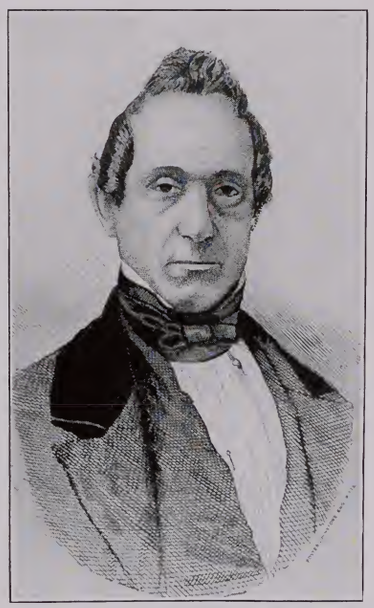
hrc



G. Richholm, M.D.

REID, FIDELIA RACHEL HARRIS, M. D., of Nebraska City, Neb., was born in Portland, Chautauqua county, N. Y., on April 19th, 1826. Her parents, Ebenezer Harris and Rachel Baldwin, both of Vermont, were first cousins, and she is the fourth child in a family of nine, all of whom lived to raise families. Her ancestors, six or seven generations back, came from England. She was educated in public and private schools, and in the village academy. At fourteen years of age, she became a school-teacher, and continued in this occupation until her twenty-seventh year, being a pupil herself during the winter seasons until attaining her majority. At seventeen she underwent a severe and painful operation on her neck to relieve a troublesome disfigurement caused by a frightful burn received in infancy. She had always taken a deep interest in physiology and in medical literature, reading Coombe's "Physiology" when only twelve years old, but the suffering she endured during the three years following the operation determined her to become a physician, should her health ever be sufficiently restored. Accordingly as she felt reasonable assurance of continued life, she began teaching incessantly in order to provide means to attend a medical college. In 1854, she began a regular course of medical studies under a private preceptor. During the winter of 1855–'56, she read and practised under Dr. O. Davis, formerly Professor of Obstetrics in the New York Central Medical College, but at that time conducting the Eclectic Therapeutic Institute, Attica, N. Y. In 1856, she entered, and, in 1857, graduated from the Eclectic Medical College, Cincinnati.

On graduating, she began practice at Beaver Dam, Wis. On July 1st, 1860, she married at her old home Rev. H. A. Reid, a Unitarian clergyman. Soon thereafter, she became especially interested in homœopathy, studied it with her husband, who only a few years before had left the medical profession, and eventually adopted it, retaining only a few eclectic formulas, with which she had been especially successful.

On the outbreak of the war she formed a band of nurses under the sanction of Governor A. W. Randall, of Wisconsin. Early in September of that year, by order of the War Department, she proceeded to St. Louis, where she assisted in organizing and establishing under the joint auspices of the government officers and the Sanitary Commission the Fifth, the Fourth Street, and the Marine Hospitals. She also acted for a time as agent of the Sanitary Commission in visiting and distributing supplies to the Ironton, Pilot Knob, and Victoria Hospitals; and for a month had charge of the Post Hospital at Sulphur Springs.

In June, 1862, with broken health, through labors in caring for the sick and wounded from the battle of Pittsburg Landing, she was compelled to return home. In the spring of 1869, she removed to Nebraska, desiring a warmer and drier climate. Her health has improved by the change, but she has not regained strength to resume full practice.

REID, F. R. H.

Mrs. F. R. H. Reid, M.D., has located at Nebraska City, Neb., and writes us that there are four homœopathic physicians in that place besides herself, viz.: Drs. H. A. Reid, J. H. Way, A. M. Smith, and S. C. Case. In Palmyra, Otoe Co., Neb., there are two more, viz.: Drs. Carley and Dapp. She says "homœopathy is steadily gaining ground and winning popular favor in the West"

Beaver Dam, May 23, 1861

Committee of Arrangements, &c.

Gentlemen,

According to your request as per circular, I send you my name, and address, as a Homœopathic practising physician. I graduated at an Eclectic School in Cincinnatti, Ohio, in the Spring of 1857, and have been practising ever since, but for the last four or five years have been reading and practising Homœopathy, and shall be gratified to have my name enrolled among the practitioners of that school.

Very Respectfully,

Mrs. E. R. Harris-Reid, M.D.

Beaver Dam,

Dodge Co.,

W. T.

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REID, JOHN MANLEY

JOHN MANLEY REID, Eureka, Kansas, born Kenton, Ohio, November 4, 1847; literary education, Northwestern Normal College, 1868; Cornell University, 1869-70, and Ohio Normal University, A. M. degree in 1876; graduated M. D. from Kansas City Homœopathic Medical College in 1897; took a course in Chicago in 1902 in electro-therapeutics; was appointed United States pension examining surgeon in December, 1903; member American Institute of Homœopathy.

REILY, WALTER EDWIN

WALTER EDWIN REILY, Fulton, Missouri, was born in Callaway county, Missouri, March 24, 1870, a son of Samuel Stewart and Jane D. Armstrong Reily. He was educated in the district schools, Stanberry Normal School, and Westminster College, spending two years in each. His medical education was acquired in the Homœopathic Medical College of Missouri, from which he graduated in April, 1896, and the Chicago Post-Graduate School, class of 1903. He located at Bowling Green, Missouri, in 1896, and practiced there until January, 1900, when he moved to Fulton, where he is now in practice. From 1896 to 1899 Dr. Reily held the office of county physician of Pike county. He is a member and ex-vice-president of the alumni association of the Homœopathic Medical College of Missouri, and lecturer in the Hahnemann Medical College of Kansas City University, Kansas City, Missouri. He also is city physician and chairman of the board of health of Fulton, and holds membership in the Southern Homœopathic Medical Association, and the Missouri Valley Homœopathic Medical Association; is ex-vice-president and chairman of the legislative committee of the Missouri Institute of Homœopathy, and member of the board of censors of the American Institute of Homœopathy. March 21, 1897, Dr. Reily was united in marriage with Lina Hume of Bowling Green, Missouri.

King Vol IV

REILLY, WILLIAM FRANCIS

WILLIAM FRANCIS REILLY, Covington, Kentucky, who is well known in professional and medical education circles in the southwest by reason of his incumbency of the chair of rhinology and laryngology in Pulte Medical College, Cincinnati, Ohio, is a native of Baltimore, Maryland, born May 31, 1856, son of Patrick Reilly and Elizabeth Mullin, his wife. Dr. Reilly acquired his elementary and secondary education in St. Joseph's Academy, Baltimore, his higher education at Loyola College, in the same city, and his medical education in the Southern Homœopathic College of Baltimore, where he came to the degree in 1895. In September following his graduation he began practice in Covington, where he still lives; and in connection with his active professional career has served as professor of rhinology and laryngology in Pulte Medical College, physician in charge of the nose and throat clinic at the Cincinnati Homœopathic Free Dispensary, and also as ophthalmic, aural and rhino-laryngological surgeon to the Protestant Home of the Friendless and Foundling. Dr. Reilly is a member and ex-president (1898) of the Kentucky State Homœopathic Medical Society; member and ex-president of the Cincinnati Homœopathic Lyceum, and a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy. He married, June 22, 1887, Mary E. Macklin.

King Vol IV

REINHOLD, HAHNEMANN E

HAHNEMANN E. REINHOLD, M.D., OF WILLIAMSPORT, PA.

Dr. Reinhold was born in Lewiston, Mifflin County, Pa., April 19th, 1344, and died March 6th, 1879, aged 35 years. He became a member of the Institute in 1870. While he was still young, his father, a highly reputable physician, removed to Williamsport. He was educated under his father's care, with a view to the medical profession, and had barely completed his studies when the death of his father threw upon him at once the responsibilities of a large practice. How faithfully and effectually he fulfilled the difficult duty thus suddenly devolved upon him may be estimated by the great concourse of his fellow-citizens that gathered at his funeral, and the proud eulogies spoken at his early grave. Although his professional career was so short, it served to win for him the respect and admiration, not only of the community in which he lived and labored, but the cordial estimation of his medical colleagues and associates.

Trans.Am.Inst.Hom.1879.

HAHNEMANN E. REINHOLD, M. D.

Dr. H. E. Reinhold was born in Lewistown, Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, April 19th, 1844. He received his literary education at the Milton Academy. His father, Dr. C. G. Reinhold, who came from Germany in 1830, practiced Homœopathy extensively in Lebanon, Dauphin, Juniata, Mifflin and Centre counties, and in 1864 removed to Williamsport, Lycoming county, where he died June 28th, 1865, leaving a large practice to the care of Hahnemann, the subject of this notice. Hahnemann had read medicine with his father, but had never attended lectures at any medical college. His slender frame and youthful appearance, it was thought at first, would prove a bar to his practice, but such was the confidence his father had established in the Reinhold name, that six months after the latter's death, the most intelligent and wealthy families of Williamsport were employing young Reinhold. He felt the need of a diploma from a reputable college, however, and collecting enough money to enable him to leave his mother, brothers and sisters, who were dependent on him, he departed for Philadelphia, entered the Hahnemann Medical College in 1866, and

NEW YORK, JUNE, 1870.

Name in full H. E. Reinhold M.D.

P. O. Address in full Williamsport Pa.

Graduate or Licentiate) of Hahnemann Med. College of Philadelphia

HENRY M. SMITH, M. D.,

107 Fourth Avenue.

Williamsport Pa. June 25th 1870

My full name is Hahnemann E. Reinhold

I graduated at Hahnemann Medical College, in the year 69.

My present address is Wmsport county of Lycoming

State of Penna. where I have resided since 1864

Previous to that time I practised in

I began to practise Homœopathy in the year 1865 at Wmsport with my father. He was the first Homœopathic physician here

graduated therefrom in 1869. He was a great worker, improving every opportunity to make of himself a master of his profession, and at the time of his death no man stood higher as a physician in his part of the State. To the rich and the poor of Williamsport, he was the same sympathetic, cheerful, assiduous physician. Dr. Reinhold was an accomplished gentleman, well known in the cultivated social circles of his city, where he was courted because of his conversational powers, and because of his knowledge of the true and beautiful in literature and art. His constant companions at all social gatherings were his sisters, to whom he seemed more like an indulgent father, than an overworked brother. His labors proved too heavy for his frail form, and in 1876 he suffered severely with pneumonia, from which he recovered only after several months of rest away from his home. After this he entered the field of his labors with renewed energy. Day and night, summer and winter, and sunshine and storm, found him ever obedient to the call of duty. Late in the fall of 1878, having felt unwell for months before, he was attacked with malarial fever, and after an illness of several months finally succumbed. A short time before his decease he was brought to Philadelphia to receive the kindly offices of some of his teachers whilst a student in the Hahnemann Medical College. He was made comfortable in the hospital in the rear of the College, but a consultation only established the fears of his attending physician as to the gravity of the case, and on March 6th, 1879, he quietly breathed his last "in the arms of his alma mater." During his entire sickness he suffered intensely, but he bore all with fortitude and resignation, and looked calmly forward to the release by death. He left a sorrowing mother, two sisters, and two brothers, the youngest of whom, Dr. Max. J. Reinhold, succeeds him in the practice of medicine in Williamsport. The post-mortem showed death to have resulted from multiple abscesses of the pancreas, liver, duodenum and omentum, the result of chronic inflammation.

Trans.Hom.Med.Soc.Penna. 1880.

C. G. Reinhold, M.D., and his son, Hahnemann E. Reinhold, came from Milton to Northumberland County in the autumn of 1864. Dr. Reinhold, Sr., being sent for, frequently made professional visits to Williamsport several years previous to his locating there. Homœopathy grew in favor so rapidly, and his practice became so large, that he broke down his not very strong constitution, by overexertion in applying himself to his profession. He died June 28th, 1865, in the sixty-third year of his age.

CENTRE COUNTY.

Homœopathy was introduced into Centre County in the spring of 1849, by C. G. Reinhold, M.D., who located in Boalsburg. Dr. Reinhold was born November 8th, 1802, at Mühlhausen, and educated at Leipsic, Prussia. While a medical student at Leipsic he became intimately acquainted with a disciple of Hahnemann, from whom he first heard of homœopathy, which he eventually studied. Dr. Reinhold practiced several years in Mühlhausen. About the year 1830 he emigrated to the United States, and commenced the practice of his profession in Philadelphia in 1831. He remained in Philadelphia till 1834, when he removed to Lebanon. During his abode in Philadelphia he was for a time associated with Dr. Charles Ihm. He remained but two years in Lebanon, when he removed to Harrisburg, in 1836, where he entered into a copartnership with Dr. Baker. They dissolved partnership in the spring of 1838, when Dr. Reinhold went to Mifflin, Juniata County, there remaining till the year 1840, when he again made a change, this time locating in Lewistown, Mifflin County. After having practiced with success nine years in Lewistown he came to Boalsburg. In all the above-mentioned places Dr. Reinhold was subject to the ridicule, slurs, and jeers of the enemies of homœopathy, who were numerous. During his stay in Centre County he controlled an immense practice throughout this and the adjoining counties. He was frequently called to visit the sick in Mifflin and Lewistown, his former places of residence. His practice also extended into Huntingdon, Perry, Montour, Union, and Northumberland counties, and his labors did much towards spreading this new and vastly superior system of practice. He made many adherents to the cause among the first families of Bellefonte and throughout Centre County. He left Boalsburg in the autumn of 1858. Since Dr. Reinhold's removal from the county several homœopathic physicians have located here, but none remained long.

C. G. Reinhold, M.D., was the first to introduce homœopathy into Northumberland County, he having emigrated from Boalsburg, Centre County, to Milton, in the autumn of 1864. He built up and maintained an extensive practice till the time of his removal, which took place in the autumn of 1864.

REININGER, E. E., M.D., of Chicago, Illinois, was born in Pottsville, Pennsylvania, May 1, 1854.

He lived in Pottsville until 1856 when his parents removed to Bridgeport, Connecticut, where they remained until August, 1865, and then moved west and settled on a farm in Cropsy township, McLean county, Illinois, where young Reininger remained until September, 1874, when he went to Evanston, Illinois, and attended the preparatory department of the Northwestern University for the space of nearly three years. In his efforts for an education he never received aid from anyone. Every dollar required was first earned. The entire sum he possessed when leaving home in 1874 was fifty-five dollars and no other resources except pluck and a willingness to earn his way. After that he taught school in McHenry county, Illinois, for one year.

His attention having been called to medicine he attended the Chicago Homœopathic Medical College during the sessions of 1885–6, 1886–7 and 1887–8, graduating therefrom on Feb. 21st, 1888. The following June he was married to Miss Nettie Traver, of Chicago, Ill., and located at his present address 1093 Taylor street, Chicago, Ill., in which location he has a large and increasing practice. He is now lecturer on the Organon at the Chicago Homœopathic Medical College.

E. E. REININGER, M. D.
1093 TAYLOR STREET,
CHICAGO, ILL.
TELEPHONE 7006.

July 13th 1892.

Thos L. Bradford Esq
1862. Frankford Rd.
Phila Pa
Dear Sir

Dr James has informed me that you make a business of collecting & selling Homoeopathic books. Authority on such matters.

I have 2 full sets of The Organon published in Liverpool & Edited by Thos Skinner. for sale They are complete including No 1 of Vol IV and Ethic of Hempelism also in German Hahnemanns Chronische Krankheiten 1st & 2nd Editions well preserved. The Organon is unbound. I hold each of organon at 15.00 and the two sets of C. D. together at 15.00 Perhaps you have something we can exchange. Can you get the 1st IX vols of the Homoeopathic Physician for me?

Yours &c
E. E. Reininger

9/93.

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graphy
have it
re.
fraternally
Reininger.

DR. C. F. REININGER,
4008 Tyrone St.,
CHICAGO, ILL.

3/9/93.

J L Bradford MD.

Dear Dr.

You can have
Bibliotheca Homeopathica
for $1.50

I had much rather
keep it. but if it is of more
value to you in getting up a
Numerical bibliography
shall let you have it
at above value.

Yours fraternally
E. F. Reininger

Dr. E. F. Heinrich.
[illegible] Taylor St.
[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA PA
MAR 18
930 AM
1893

Dear Doctor: Acknowledge return of Bibl. Hom. Glad it was of service. Hope in your work of a larger & Universal Bibliography I'll take a copy of the work. Of course.

Yours fraternally.

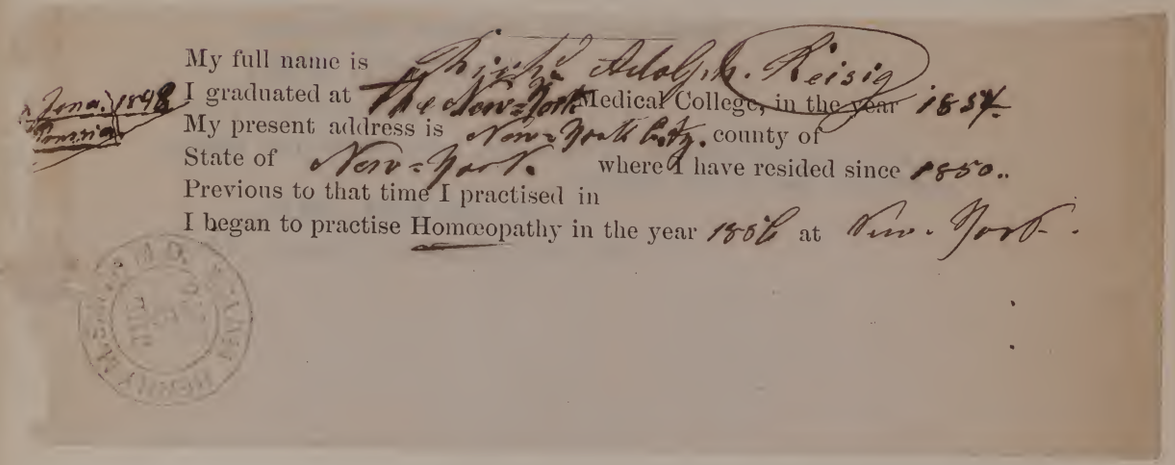
E. E. Heinrich

3/16/93.

E. E. Reininger, M.D., and Miss Nettie Traver, both of Chicago, were married June 12th. Dr. Reininger has located at 1093 West Taylor street, Chicago.

Med. Adv. V. 21. p 191.

REISIG, AD



My full name is Rudolph Adolph Reisig
I graduated at the New York Medical College, in the year 1854
My present address is New York City. county of
State of New York. where I have resided since 1850.
Previous to that time I practised in
I began to practise Homœopathy in the year 1856 at New York.

REISIG, GOTTLOB ADOLPH, M. D., of New York city, was born in Weissensee, Province Thüringen, Germany, on June 9th, 1799. His father, Johann Benjamin Reisig, was a practising physician, Medical Attendant of the Governmental Court, and at times Mayor of the city. He received an excellent education, the early part of it from a private tutor. In 1813, he went to the Gymnasium, or college, at Weimar. He studied medicine, from 1817 to 1823, in the Universities of Jena and Berlin. During this period, that is in 1820, he discharged his military duties as a Prussian by a voluntary service of one year in Berlin. From the University of Berlin he received his degree of Doctor of Medicine and Surgery, on September 19th, 1823, after having finished his examinations, and publicly, in the Latin language, defended his dissertation, "De Ventriculi in Cavo Thoracis situ congenito," with his thesis. In the winter of 1823–'24, he passed his State examinations with the highest credit, and went to Nebra, a small town in the Province of Thüringen, where he practised as an allopathic physician for about eight years. In 1832, he returned to Berlin, and met with his former fellow student and friend, Dr. C. W. Stieler, who by that time had become a homœopath. By the remarkable success attending his treatment, Dr. Stieler convinced him of the superiority of the homœopathic system, and he at once commenced its study. After a very thorough investigation and proving of its principles, he himself adopted it in his practice. Laboring in Berlin, he soon acquired an extensive patronage, the greater part of his patrons coming from the highest classes of society, even princes and members of the royal family being included among his patients. King Frederic William IV. consulted him several times, and honored him with a present of a valuable breastpin. He made the personal acquaintance of Hahnemann in Koethen, in 1833, and afterwards of the most prominent homœopathic physicians of the day. With a good many of the latter he became intimately associated, particularly with Rummel, Moritz Müller, Haubold, Gross, Stapf, and Wolf. In 1840, when the Homœopathische Central-Verein met in Berlin, he occupied the honoring position of President, being elected for that office at the annual meeting of 1839. in Leipzig.

The great exertions and the fatiguing labors attendant upon his extensive practice in Berlin began at last to tell upon his health, which failed to a degree rendering it necessary for him to enjoy a lengthened vacation. His love for republican institutions prompted him to visit America, and he received from his personal friend and patient, Mr. Theodore Tay, at that time Secretary of the United States Legation at the Court of Berlin, letters of introduction to friends in New York. After travelling through the States for some time, he returned to New York, where he was persuaded by several friends to settle. Immediately he got into a good practice, which increased steadily, and it soon reached very large proportions. In spite of his advanced age, he still continues to answer professional calls, and his reputation stands higher than ever among the best classes of society.

His literary labors have not been extensive, partly in consequence of the engrossing character of his professional duties, and partly owing to a disinclination for literary composition. His published writings have been restricted to his "Dissertatio Inauguralis de Ventriculi in Cavo Thoracis situ congenito," valuable by reason of its pathological-anatomical features, and several shorter contributions in the European medical journals, such as *Hafeland's Journal*, *Veremeyer's Jahrbücher*, and *Allgemeine Homœopathische Zeitung*.

A thorough scholar and a physician of far more than ordinary attainments and experience, Dr. Reisig is held in peculiar estimation by the profession.

DR. ADOLPH REISIG.

ADOLPH REISIG, M.D., a well-known medical practitioner of New York, died suddenly at his house, No. 54 West Thirty-Fourth Street, on Saturday afternoon, Jan. 1, 1876, at the advanced age of seventy-seven years. His health had been seriously affected by a paralytic stroke suffered during the summer, and his practice had devolved largely on his son, Dr. Richard Reisig; he was troubled, also, with heart disease. On New Year's Day, however, despite the efforts of his family to detain him, he insisted on making several social visits, and his strength was so overtaxed that death ensued soon after his return.

Dr. Reisig, who was a native of Prussia, began life as an allopathic physician, but afterward became a homœopathist of the most rigid type. Before migrating to this country he had established an extensive practice in Berlin, including in his list of patients several members of the royal household and a number of the most prominent familes among the nobility. He was induced to leave Europe by Theodore S. Fay, who was for some years Secretary of the American Legation at Berlin, and who prophesied the successful professional career which was open to a man of his talents and learning in a rich and growing country. Dr. Reisig was an enthusiastic lover of the land of his adoption; and his death deprives New York not only of a physician of distinguished abilities, but also of an honored, patriotic citizen. His funeral took place from his late home the Wednesday following at half-past ten o'clock. N.E.Med.Gaz.V.XI.p 47 Jan 1876

Gallery Publ. Co. Philada.

Dr. Ad. Reisig.

REISIG, RICHARD

DR. RICHARD REISIG.

Dr. Richard Reisig, who died on Sunday at his home, No. 468 Central Park West, was born in Breslau, Silesia, Germany, December 10, 1824, and was graduated in medicine from the University of Jena. He came to this country in 1849, and, after devoting some time to travel, settled in New-York and became the associate of his father, Dr. Adolph Reisig, who was at the time a prominent homœopathic physician of this city. Dr. Reisig had practised his profession until about three years ago, when he suffered a stroke of paralysis, since which time he had gradually failed. Dr. Reisig was married in 1858 to Miss Alice Boyd, and she, together with two sons and a daughter, survives him. The funeral, which will be private, will be held at the convenience of the family, with the burial in Woodlawn.

Tribune Sept 20 1898

REISIG—At No. 468 Central Park West, on September 18, Richard Reisig, M. D., aged 74.
Funeral private.

A Young Man Accused of Forgery.

Arthur Reisig, twenty-eight years old, son of Dr. Richard Reisig, No. 438 Central Park West, was committed for trial at the Yorkville Police Court to-day on a charge of forgery. The complainant against him was Louis F. Loeffler, wine merchant, No. 365 First Avenue. According to Loeffler, he was defrauded by young Reisig, who passed a forged check for $10 on him. The father said that he had done all he could for his son, and had disowned him on account of his ways.

REITH, JOHN W

Dr. John W. Reith

Dr. John W. Reith, formerly of this city, died Wednesday in Lancaster, Pa., following an operation. He was thirty-two years old and was a graduate of Hahnemann Medical College in 1905. Dr. Reith was president of the Goodno Tricounty Homeopathic Society. He leaves a widow, who before her marriage, was Miss Helen Sumpton, of this city.

Press Dec 11 1914

REMBAUGH, ALONZO C., M.D., of Philadelphia, Pa., was born in that city on December 6th, 1838. He is of English, German and French extraction, and was named after, and baptized by the Rev. John A. Clark, at St. Andrew's Church, May 9th, 1839. He was early bereft of the influences of an estimable mother, who was taken away suddenly by heart disease. She was the daughter of Rev. Wm. Bryant, one of the early Episcopal City Missionaries, and founder of All Saints Church in the lower part of the city of Philadelphia. His maternal grandmother was one of several children born to John and Barlina Grosin Delarou, who, in their infancy, were brought over to this country by their fugitive Huguenot parents.

Here they grew up and were married by Bishop White, about 1770–'75. They owned and occupied as a ship yard the lot directly opposite to the old Swedes Church, now owned and occupied by the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company. Ino Delarou assisted General Washington with his boats to cross the Delaware during his memorable winter campaign, contracting a cough which terminated fatally. His father came of an industrious manufacturing Pennsylvania stock.

His education was that of the ordinary common school. From the age of seventeen years until he was twenty-one, he was engaged as a clerk. On July 1st, 1861, he entered the army as a private, and rose by rapid promotion to be First Lieutenant, Captain, and Brevet Major, serving in both white and colored troops. He participated in the disastrous battle of Ball's Bluff under the command of the lamented Baker, and was wounded through the left wrist and right thigh, and taken prisoner. He remained a month in the Hospital of Leesburg, well treated by the inhabitants, was then forwarded to Richmond to remain two months more in hospital, and was finally parolled. He then spent sixteen months as convalescent on light duty at Chesapeake General Hospital, at Fort Monroe, Va., becoming, while there, thoroughly acquainted and disgusted with the barbarism of the *regular* medical treatment of the poor sick soldiers. Returning to active duty as an officer, he served through Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina, under Grant, McClellan, Sherman, Meade, Butler, Gilmore, and Terry, from 1863 to the close of his term of service on the 1st of February, 1867. On leaving the Army, he immediately commenced the study of medicine with his friend and preceptor, Mahlon Preston, of Norristown, Pa., and after pursuing a thorough course under his advice, graduated at the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia on March 4th, 1869, and located permanently in Philadelphia. He was married in August, 1869, to Miss Martha B. Crum, of New York, also a descendant of a Huguenot family.

Though not in any sense a politician, he has always supported the men and measures of the Republican party.

REMINGTON, FREDERICK ADELBERT

FREDERICK ADELBERT REMINGTON, M. D.

Dr. Frederick A. Remington, one of the leading and most successful physicians and surgeons of Sioux City, was born near Omro, Wis., August 12, 1852. His father, William H. Remington, was a native of New York, and his mother, Hester A. Remington, was born in Maine. At the age of twenty-five he entered the State University of Iowa, graduating from the medical department in 1881. He then located in Woonsocket, So. Dak., where he practiced his profession, at the same time teaching school at this place.

In 1877 he was married to Nettie E. Reese of Pleasant Grove, Minn. They had three children, one of whom is now living, Earl Clair, born September 19, 1885.

In 1890 he located in Sioux City, where in a short time his valuable services, kind and charitable disposition and self-sacrificing devotion to his profession, for which he so willingly gave his life, acquired for him an unusually large practice and circle of friends. For the past eight years he gave special attention to the surgical branch of his profession and was more than successful in this also.

Besides being a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy and the Missouri Valley Homœopathic Medical Association, he was a leading member of the Sioux City Homœopathic Medical Society and the State organization, and was President of the Iowa Oil and Investment Company.

The doctor was a member of six orders, viz., Masons, Knights Templar, Knights of Pythias, Mystic Shriners, Modern Woodmen and Woodmen of the World, and was always identified with the Republican party and was a member of the First Baptist Church of Sioux City, and Woonsocket, So. Dak.

On June 1, 1903, after a three days' illness, he died of acute myelitis. The funeral services were in charge of the local Commandery of Knights Templar, and Blue Lodge, A. F. and A. M., furnished the pall-bearers and served as escort of honor to and from the church.

Am Inst Hom. 1903

Fred Remington

REMINGTON, STEPHEN

Neillsville. Wisconsin.
Feb 7. 1898

To the Dean of
Homoeopathic University of Pennsylvania
Philidelphia Pa.

Dear Sir

About the year 1853 or 4, I received a Diploma from the H. U of Pa and it has been lost, and I write to enquire what will be necessary in order to get a Duplicate or some kind of a certificate that will answer as a substitute.

I was a Student in the office of the Elder Dr Gardiner and his oldest son was one of the Professors — Drs Small, Loomes and Helmuth were also of the Faculty

My preceptor old Dr Gardiner is dead and I think Dr Son is and Small are also dead, and I do not know whether the H U of Pa is still among the living

But I feel certain its records must have been preserved, and as it is now necessary for me to have a deposition I am in hope that this will reach some one who access to its records.

Should you know the address of either of Dr Gardiners Sons Kindly advise me, as they can help to identify me if necessary.

Hoping to hear from you at your earliest Convenience

I remain Yours truly

Stephen Remington M.D.

Stephen Remington
Deposition
M.D.
1/7/99

REMSEN, IRA

Ira Remsen, M. D., President of Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, writes that he is sorry to say that he cannot help in the preparation of the article I had projected. He states that he gave up medicine very shortly after the class to which he belonged graduated, and has had very little connection with the profession since. He left the country and remained abroad for five years, from 1867 to 1872, and this broke the connection with his early associations. Since his return he states that, so far as he can remember, he has not met a single member of the class. He states that he has little to say about himself, and that his own career is a subject which does not arouse any enthusiasm in himself, and that he has very little to say of himself, although occasionally he has to say a few words.

Modest Ira Remsen, the man who has achieved distinction on two continents, has nothing to say of his achievements or of his success; his career is a subject which does not arouse any enthusiasm in himself. We are proud of him nevertheless, and his Alma Mater is proud of him, too. We remember him as the assistant of D. D. Smith, our professor of chemistry, as one of the youngest members of the class, a gentlemanly, refined and retiring young man. One of its most promising members. Should any one choose to look up his record more particularly, he need only consult any of the encyclopædias published, or look into "Who's Who," and he can still further trace the career of one of the brightest scientist's of the day.

Chittenden

RENNINGER, JNO. S., M.D., of Marshall, Minnesota, was born May 18, 1856, at Findlay, Ohio.

His early education was received in his native place. He commenced the study of medicine in 1878 with Dr. T. G. Barnhill, of Findlay, and attended two courses of lectures at the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, graduating therefrom in 1881.

Dr. Renninger soon thereafter settled in Marshall, Minnesota, where he is enjoying a fair practice.

Dr. John S. Renninger was born May 18, 1856, in Ohio, in which state he spent his early life. He began the study of medicine, attending a term at the Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College, and in 1881 graduated from the Hahnemann College of Chicago. He located at Marshall, Minn., where he built up a large and lucrative practice. For the past few years he has not been in good health, though no serious results were anticipated until recently. He died very suddenly of an acute myocarditis, being taken while in his office attending to his business. The utmost respect was paid to his memory, the business houses of the city being closed during the hour of his funeral. He was buried at Findlay, Ohio, where his sister, the wife of Dr. T. G. Barnhill, resides.

Jl Am Inst Hom May 1911

RENNISON, ALLEN GEORGE

ALLEN GEORGE RENNISON, West Union, Iowa, born Liverpool, England, February 24, 1870; literary education, Chicago High School, Bryant and Stratton College and Carroll College, Waukesha, Wis., graduating from the latter in 1893; graduated M. D. from the National Medical College of Chicago, 1898; post-graduate course, Rush Medical College; surgeon National Emergency Hospital, 1898-99; lecturer in his alma mater on physiological chemistry, 1899, and surgeon City Emergency Hospital, Chicago, 1901; member American Medical Association and Academy of Sciences, Chicago.

RENWICK, WARD JAMES

WARD JAMES RENWICK, Auburn, Maine, was born April 12, 1872, in Hamden, New York, son of William J. and Sara (Haddow) Renwick. He is a graduate of the Walton high school, class of 1892, and attended Union College, Schenectady, New York, 1892-1894. He studied for his profession in the Cleveland University of Medicine and Surgery, receiving his degree in 1897. 1895-1897 Dr. Renwick was physician to the Good Samaritan Dispensary, Cleveland, Ohio, and since 1897 he has been in the practice of his profession in Auburn, Maine. He is a member of the Delta Upsilon fraternity, the Maine Delta Upsilon association, Tranguil lodge, F. and A. M., Bradford chapter, R. A. M., Lewiston commandery, No. 6, K. T., Kora temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., Maine consistory, S. P. R. S., 32d degree; member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, the Maine Homœopathic Medical Society, corresponding secretary, 1899-1900, vice-president, 1903-1904. May 8, 1897, he married Ada B. Benedict, and the following children have been born to them: Harold Renwick, born 1899, deceased; and Frances Benedict Renwick, born December 20, 1903.

King Vol IV

REPLOGLE, PETER S

PETER S. REPLOGLE, A. M., Chicago, former professor of gynecology in the College of Medicine and Surgery, and also incumbent of the chair of physical diagnosis, is a native of Camden, Indiana, son of Jacob P. Reploge and Susan Spidel, his wife. He comes of German stock, and some branches of the ancestral family are still living in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana. Dr. Replogle received a good elementary and secondary education, and later was a student in Hedding College, whose A. M. degree he holds; he was educated in medicine in Bennett College of Eclectic Medicine and Surgery, where he graduated in 1874. Later on he matriculated at Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital of Chicago (as now known), and was awarded its diploma in medicine in 1892. His post-graduate courses have been in Boston University School of Medicine, Chicago Polyclinic, and elsewhere. Dr. Replogle is a member and president of the Anthropological Society; member and secretary of the Chicago Materia Medica Society; member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, the Chicago Homœopathic Medical Society, the Illinois State Homœopathic Medical Society and of the Chicago Carlysle Club. In 1879 he married Julia McClelland, and has one daughter—Raeburn O. Replogle—and one son—Karl Replogle.

King Vol IV

RETHER, CHARLES HOFFMAN

CHARLES HOFFMAN RETHER,, Columbus, Ohio, born Biglerville, Pa., June 24, 1866; literary education, New Oxford College, New Oxford, Pa.; graduated M. D. from Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital, Philadelphia, 1899.

REUD, W R

Philadelphia April 16

Dr A M Smith

Dear Sir I have
to enclose an interest
in the Registration
of Homœopathic physi-
cians you are buying. I
cannot collect it for you
Mr Jane
J Jr Reed M.D
224 Spruce St Phila

Yours truly J Reed

Feb 3, 70

M.D.

Sir

forward

Office

Reed M.D.

Med College

1869.

California

69. Philadelphia

222

Respectfully J Reed
Member Am Inst of Homœopathy

HENRY M. SMITH M.D.
FEB 10 1870
NEW YORK

Sacramento Cal Feb 3, 70

H. M. Smith. M.D.

Dear Sir

As requested I forward to you my Address & Office Name William R. Reed M.D.

Graduated at Hahnemann Med. College in year of 1869.

Present Address Sacramento California

Resided Six months

Practised previously in Philadelphia

Began to practise in the year 1869. Philadelphia

Respectfully W. R. Reed

Member Am Inst of Homeopathy

REYNOLDS, ARTHUR JUSTUS

ARTHUR JUSTUS REYNOLDS, Flint, Michigan, was born in Grand Haven, Michigan, June 19, 1880, son of Dr. John N. and Florence (Keeler) Reynolds, the former a graduate of the Missouri Homœopathic Medical College, St. Louis, and a practitioner at Grand Haven, Michigan. After his graduation from the high school at Grand Haven, Arthur J. Reynolds read medicine with his father, and from 1899 until 1903 was a student in the homœopathic department of the University of Michigan, and in the latter year also did post-graduate work in that institution. Since 1904 he has practiced in Flint. He was interne at the Homœopathic Hospital of the University of Michigan in 1903-04. He is a member of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of Michigan, the Saginaw Valley Homœopathic Society and the Alpha Sigma fraternity. King Vol IV

REYNOLDS, HARRY CAMPBELL

HARRY CAMPBELL REYNOLDS, Passaic, New Jersey, was born in New York city April 6, 1874, son of William Henry and Elizabeth Beaty (Read) Reynolds, and is of Scotch-Irish descent. He attended private schools four years, later the public schools and Newburg (New York) Academy, the latter in 1891. He was graduated from the New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital in 1899, and since June, 1900, has practiced in Passaic. He served as externe to Flower Hospital, the Metropolitan Hospital, Blackwell's Island, and the Brooklyn Homœopathic Hospital; now he is visiting surgeon to St. Mary's Hospital, Passaic, and lecturer on emergencies in its nurses' training school. Dr. Reynolds is a member of the Academy of Pathological Science of New York city, the New Jersey State Homœopathic Society, Gamma Alpha Chapter of the Phi Alpha, Yomtakale Country Club of Nutley, New Jersey, and of the Century Club of Passaic. On April 21, 1903, Dr. Reynolds married Florence Josephine Smyth.

REYNOLDS, HERBERT

Name in full

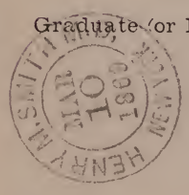
Herbert. Reynolds

P. O. Address in full

Boridesburg Phila. Pa

Graduate (or Licentiate) of

Homoeopathic College Phila



REYNOLDS, JOHN NELSON

JOHN NELSON REYNOLDS, Grand Haven, Michigan, was born in Porter county, Indiana, August 24, 1844, son of Justus S. and Laura (Janes) Reynolds. He attended the district schools at Piper's Corners, Ontario, Canada, and was graduated from the grammar school at Ingersoll, Ontario. His medical preceptor was Dr. William Springer of Ingersoll. He attended the Cleveland Homœopathic Hospital College in 1863-4, and the Missouri Homœopathic College, St. Louis, in 1866-7, there receiving his degree, and practiced in St. Clair, Michigan, in 1867-8, as a partner with Dr. George H. Palmer. Later he was professor of surgery at Hahnemann Medical College of the Pacific, San Francisco, California. He has practiced, since 1868, in Grand Haven, and has done considerable post-graduate work in the hospitals and clinics in Chicago, including Dr. E. H. Pratt's course. In his practice he makes a specialty of diseases of women and children. He holds membership in the American Institute of Homœopathy, the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of Michigan (senior), the Homœopathic Medical Society of Western Michigan, and was at one time president of the second named organization. He was also health officer of Grand Haven several years. He was alderman in 1877-78-79, a member of the school board for nineteen consecutive years, and has taken the Blue Lodge, chapter and council degrees in Masonry. He married in September, 1868, Florence E. Keeler, who died December 5, 1885, leaving three children: Anna Louise, wife of William J. Younghusband of Detroit, Michigan; Jessie Mae, and Arthur J., a homœopathic practitioner of Flint, Michigan. He married October 11, 1887, Frances Permelia Parks.

King Vol IV

REYNOLDS, L H

REYNOLDS, L H

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, **$2.00.**

THE

AMERICAN HOMŒOPATHIC REVIEW,

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

Please to enter my name as a Subscriber to The American Homœopathic Review, Vol. III. Enclosed is $2.00 Annual Subscription for 1862–3.

Name, L. H. Reynolds

Address, Brockport

Monroe County

New York

REYNOLDS, PORTER L. F.

Dr. Porter L. F. Reynolds joined the Homœopathic Medical Society of Albany County in 1869. The doctor had practiced the allopathic system a number of years. He had served several years as surgeon in the war of the rebellion, and while in the army was led to investigate the claims of homœopathy by the results of remedies prescribed by homœopathic physicians for soldiers in his regiment. He was so thoroughly convinced of the efficacy of homœopathic remedies, and of their superiority in the treatment of some forms of disease met with in the army, that he resolved to investigate the system carefully and impartially on his return to private practice. On leaving the army at the close of the war he commenced practice in Albany. He pursued the study and practice of homœopathy, and soon became a convert to the new system.

World's Convention. 1876. V.2.

OBITUARY.

—Dr. Porter Reynolds of Oneida, died at his late home April 20, of typhoid pneumonia. Dr. Reynolds was a surgeon in the late war and for many years a prominent and esteemed physician in Albany.

N Y Times May 1887

REYNOLDS, RALPH W

RALPH W. REYNOLDS, Cleveland, Ohio, born Conneaut, Ohio, May 21, 1869; educated at Case School of Applied Science, class of 1895; graduated, Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College, 1902; post-graduate course New York Ophthalmic and Aural Institute, 1903.

REYNOLDS, W U

WARREN UEL REYNOLDS, M. D.

Dr. Warren Uel Reynolds was born in New York City on October 9, 1849, and died at Stamford, Conn., on March 4, 1905. His life work was accomplished in New York City and it was distinguished by the devotion of his professional ability to different fields in which the best medical skill is utilized. He was graduated in 1886 from the New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital, and, with the degree of the New York Ophthalmic Hospital added in 1888, Dr. Reynolds more than completed his allotted score of years in the career of medicine. He began his practice in First street, also buying the practice of Dr. Pratt, and remained there and in the neighborhood of Fifteenth street on the East Side for some years, but later removed to the upper West Side. He was connected for a period with the Department of Health, and to the service of this appointment he gave much of his characteristic ardor and industry. His fidelity to duty and kindliness of nature were shown in a marked degree to those who knew him best in his relations with the affairs under his control. He was a member of Company B of the Seventh Regiment, and his friends recall that in youth, on his graduation from the high school, he was offered an appointment to the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis. He was an active member of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of New York, of the American Institute of Homœopathy, which he joined in 1891, and other professional and social organizations.

A I H 1905

W. U. Reynolds, M. D.,
New York.

REYNOLDS on W

HENRY M. SMITH M.D. JUL 5 1870 N.Y.

New Cumberland Mine
Comstock, Nev
June 8. 1870.

My Dear Sir

A Man whose Son has been my Patient for a fungus in the head - wishes to collect for me

~~Ginshine~~ Water green
~~Prickly~~ Prince Blood root
Sarsaparilla Juniper Shepherds
Dwarf elder Wormwood -

Can you dispose of them, or any of them? — or give me any idea of the value in market - Will you accept Agency at what %

If you encourage me to do so I will set two men or more to collecting at once - & forward say 100 ℔ wormwood next week

We claime £200. Damages

Kind love to your Father
I wish he could
Come Dear

$200. Damages

to your Father
he could
e Deed ——

After letting it lay idle
all March April May =
Mr Hughan 130 Paul St
throws up the Mineral &
Magnetic Ore bid in a pet =
— I have asked him to send
the Deed by Mail or
otherwise to Reynoldson & Starke
Care Smiths Bros 10 J. H. Ave
New York =

So soon as advised
of its receipt will
write your Father —

We have some 6 Tons
now on bank that some
people suppose to have
Money value

Your sincere friend
W. Reynoldson

To Dr Henry Smith

MORGAN JOHN RHEES, M. D.,
Wheeling, W. Va.

Wrote he "became a member of the American Institute of Homoeopathy by signing the Constitution at meeting in Philadelphia, 1846". He served on the Bureau of Materia Medica three years, 1858, 59 and 60. In 1853 he communicated a proving of Rhus laurina. In 1854 he sent a communication on the "Diseases peculiar to California", more a criticism however, of the "Symptomen-Codex". In 1858 he contributed a proving of ~~Rhus~~ Rumex crispus. In 1879 a paper was received from him on "Means employed in drug attenuation".

Dr. Rhees was the son of J. Loxley Rhees and was born in Philadelphia April 15th, 1824. His great grandfather, Benj. Loxley, was keeper of the king's stores in Philadelphia before the Revolution. His grandfather, Rev Morgan J. Rhees, in company with Dr. Benj. Rush purchased land and established a Welsh Colony, in Cambria County Pa. In 1834 his parents were converted to Homoeopathy by Dr. Geo. H. Butte of Nazareth, Pa. and in deference to his mother's wishes and against his natural taste for mechanics, he decided to become a physician, went to Nazareth, entered the office of Dr. Butte as a student, acquired a knowledge of German, read Hahnemann's works in the original and in the fall of 1843 entered Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, graduating in March, ~~1864~~ 1846. ~~-Returning from the meeting of the i~~ In April he began practice at Mount Holly, N.J. After returning from the meeting of the Institute in June he invited all the Homoeopathic Physicians he knew in the State to meet at his housewhere was organized the New Jersey Branch of the Institute, with three members. In 1849 he went to California by way of Cape Horn , unsuccessful in the ~~seare~~ search for gold began practising in Stockton in 1851, married Miss Charlott L. Head, of Boston, October 18th, 1853 and returned to practise in Mount Holly in 1855, where he continued until 1868, when he retired to a farm where he sunk most of his property and was obliged to return to practice, and in 1869 established himself at Hollidaysburgh, Pa, where he remained until 1873, going thence to Newtonville, Mass. After practising here five years, removed to Wheeling, W. Va., where he continued until his death, March 26th 1899. Dr. Rhees was a frequent contributor of original ~~and tra~~ articles and translations from the German to the American Homoeopathic Review until he found himself "unable to agree to some of its ideas". He assisted Dr. Hering in proving Glonoine and by translating some of his papers on Kalmia.

A. I. H. 1899

Hollidaysburg Pa Feb. 7. 1870

H. M. Smith M.D.

Dear Sir

From a notice I have seen of a work by Burnhard Bachr on "the Science of Therapeutics according to the Principles of Hom." I suppose it would be of use to me. But having no opportunity of examining it, and having bought very poor books before now on the recommendation of Medical Journals I would be obliged to you to use your own judgement in the matter, and if you think it really valuable, send it to me with the following articles, and books;

1 copy Guernsey's Obstetrics
1 " Jahr's Therapeutic Guide 3.55
2 qts Homoopathic Alcohol

Over

✓ 1 gross long pill boxes which will hold 1 ℥ No 6 glob.
✓ 1 lb No 6 globules.
✓ 3 lbs Pulv. Sugar Milk
✓ 2 lbs No 0 Pellets (best)
✓ 1 doz vials like sample enclosed 935
✓ 6 doz corks for vials like sample
✓ 6 doz " for No 1442 vials

Please send by Adams Express and I will send check for the amt of bill by return mail.

My full name is Morgan John Rhees. I graduated at Jefferson Medical College, in the year 1846.

My present address is Hollidaysburg, County of Blair, State of Pennsylvania, where I have resided since Nov. 6th 1869. Previous to April 1st 1868 I practised in Mount Holly Burlington Co New Jersey. In the interval I had retired from practice. I began to practice Homoeopathy in the year 1846 at Mount Holly N. J.

My present field of practice has

been vacant for several years,
and I have already a fine practice
for a beginning, averaging about
15 patients a day, mostly among
the best families in the place.

Yours Truly

M. J. Rhees.

RHEES, MORGAN JOHN, M. D., of Hollidaysburg, Penna., was born near the southeast corner of Second and Spruce streets, Philadelphia, July 15, 1824. His father, J. Loxley Rhees, was principal of the Model (public) School, near the corner of Eighth and Race streets, for more than twenty-two years. His grandfather, Rev. Morgan J. Rhees, was a Welsh gentleman, who, in company with Dr. Benjamin Rush, of Philadelphia, purchased a tract of land in what is now Cambria county, Penna., on the western slope of the Allegheny Mountains, and established there a colony of Welsh emigrants. Dr. Rhees's great-grandfather was Benjamin Loxley, keeper of the king's stores in Philadelphia before the revolution. His education was obtained in the Model School, and in the High School of Philadelphia. His parents became converted to homœopathy under the treatment of Dr. G. H. Bute, about the year 1834, and were ever afterward its enthusiastic advocates. His natural tastes would have led him into some mechanical pursuit, but in deference to his mother's wishes he decided in 1842 to become a physician, and during the winter of 1842-'43 studied the German language. In April of the latter year he went to Nazareth, Penna., the home of Dr. G. H. Bute, and entered his office as a student of homœopathy. Here he read the works of Hahnemann and others in the German, during the summer, and in the autumn of 1843 matriculated in Jefferson Medical College, where he graduated in March, 1846. In April he commenced the practice of homœopathy in Mount Holly, N. J., and in June attended the meeting of the American Institute of Homœopathy, in Philadelphia, and became a member of that body. On his return home he issued invitations to all the homœopathic physicians he knew of in New Jersey, to form a branch of the American Institute. Three physicians besides himself met at his office, adopted a constitution and by-laws, and elected officers. He was elected Secretary, and at a subsequent meeting was appointed a delegate to the meeting of the Institute at Boston in June, 1847.

In 1849, having become infected with the gold fever—although he had built up a large practice in Mount Holly—he went to California, via Cape Horn, to seek gold. His search was unsuccessful, and after a varied experience of six years, he returned to Mount Holly, and in October, 1855, resumed practice. Here, against an unscrupulous competition, he built up a second time a large, and, for a country town, a profitable business. In April, 1868, he sold his practice and retired to a farm, where, in about sixteen months, he sunk nearly all his property, and was obliged to return to practice. He went to Hollidaysburg, Penna., in November, 1869, where he received immediate and generous support.

During his residence in California he practised medicine at times, and was appointed physician to a homœopathic hospital. He was married, in 1853, to Miss Charlotte L. Head, formerly of Boston, Mass. He corresponded with the American Institute, and, his communications being approved, he was appointed a member of the Central Bureau of Materia Medica. This appointment he held for several years, and in conjunction with Dr. B. F. Joslin, endeavored to accomplish some good, but without much success. During this time and subsequently he contributed frequently to the *American Review of Homœopathy*, both original and translations from German periodicals. He has always been held in the highest estimation by his friends and patients, for his soundness of judgment, correctness in diagnosis, honesty in expressing his opinions, and success in practice. He is, and has always been, a Hahnemann in practice, and has endeavored to maintain a just mean between the extreme schools of homœopathy. If he had been less retiring, and more self asserting, and had had a genuine love of his profession, he would have been one of the most eminent members of the homœopathic faculty.

MORGAN JOHN RHEES, M.D.,

WHEELING, W. VA.

Wrote he "became a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy by signing the Constitution at a meeting in Philadelphia, 1846." He served on the Bureau of Materia Medica three years, 1858, '59 and '60. In 1853 he communicated a proving of Rhus Laurina. In 1854 he sent a communication on the "Diseases Peculiar to California," more a criticism, however, of the "Symptomen-Codex." In 1858 he contributed a proving of Rumex Crispus. In 1879 a paper was received from him on "Means Employed in Drug Attenuation."

Dr. Rhees was the son of J. Loxley Rhees and was born in Philadelphia, April 15th, 1824. His great-grandfather, Benj. Loxley, was keeper of the King's stores in Philadelphia before the Revolution. His grandfather, Rev. Morgan J. Rhees, in company with Dr. Benj. Rush, purchased land and established a Welsh colony in Cambria County, Pa. In 1834 his parents were converted to Homœopathy by Dr. George H. Butte, of Nazareth, Pa., and in deference to his mother's wishes and against his natural taste for mechanics, he decided to become a physician, went to Nazareth, entered the office of Dr. Butte as a student, acquired a knowledge of German, read Hahnemann's works in the original, and in the fall of 1843 entered Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, graduating in March, 1846. In April he began practise at Mount Holly, N. J. After returning from the meeting of the Institute in June he invited all the Homœopathic physicians he knew in the State to meet at his house, where was organized the New Jersey branch of the Institute, with three members. In 1849 he went to California by way of Cape Horn. Unsuccessful in the search for gold, began practising in Stockton in 1851, married Miss Charlotte L. Head, of Boston, October 18th, 1853, and returned to practise in Mount Holly in 1855, where he continued until 1868, when he retired to a farm where he sunk most of his property and was obliged to return to practise, and in 1869 established himself at Hollidaysburgh, Pa., where he remained until 1873, going thence to Newtonville, Mass. After practising here five years, removed to Wheeling, W. Va., where he continued until his death, March 26th, 1899. Dr. Rhees was a frequent contributor of original articles and translations from the German to the *American Homœopathic Review* until he found himself "unable to agree to some of its ideas." He assisted Dr. Hering in proving Glonoine and by translating some of his papers on Kalmia.

Am Inst Hom 1899

My full name is Morgan J. Rhees
I graduated at Jefferson Medical College, in the year 1846
My present address is Hollidaysburg county of Blair
State of Penn. where I have resided since Nov 6. 1869
Previous to that time I practised in Mt Holly N.J.
I began to practise Homœopathy in the year 1846 at Mt. Holly

M. J. RHEES, M. D.

Mt. Holly N.J., Apr. 27/99

Frank Kraft, M.D.
Rec. Secy Am Inst of Homeopathy
Cleveland, O.

Dear Sir:-

Dr. Morgan J. Rhees, a member of the Am. Inst., died March 26, 1899, of heart-failure. He was born on July 15, 1824, and was therefore nearly 75 years of age.

I thought it proper to notify you of his decease.

Yours very truly
Joseph L. Rhees Esq

FRANK KRAFT, M.D.
APR 29 1899
Cleveland, Ohio.

Referred to
H. M. Smith M.D
necrologist A.I.H.

Dr. Morgan J. Rhees, a graduate of Jefferson Medical College, 1846, was a student of Dr. George H. Bute, of Nazareth, Pa. He settled first at Mount Holly, N. J., and practiced there till 1849, when he went to California. After a varied life, he returned to Mount Holly, remained there from 1855 to 1868, when he moved to Hollidaysburg, his present residence. This gentleman assisted Dr. B. F. Joslin in his proving of *Rumex crispus*, translated A. Savery's proving of *Asclepias tuberosa*, was a contributor to the *American Homœopathic Review*, and established the first Homœopathic Medical Society in New Jersey, which was composed of Drs. R. S. Middleton, of Burlington; J. R. Andrews of Camden, J. C. Boardman, of Trenton, and himself.

W. H. C.

RHEES, MORGAN J

Extract
Copy of letter rec'd from Dr M J. Rhees Jan 8th 1872 & returned to him March 8th 72 through Dr Hendry 119 N 11th St Phila at Dr Rhees's own request.

Morgan J. Rhees M.D. S.E. cor. was born near 2nd & Spruce sts Phila. July 15th 1824. in a house belonging to his grandmother who was the widow of Rev. Morgan J. Rhees. formerly of Wales, and daughter of Benjn Loxley, formerly keeper of the King's Stores in Phila before the revolution. He (B.L.) became a rebel - the friend of Washington and of Franklin ("having assisted the latter in his immortal kite-flying"). The King offered a reward of £5000 sterling for his head. The father of our subject was J Loxley Rhees, for 22½ yrs Principal of the Model School near 8th & Race sts.

In the Winter of 42-43 Young Rhees commenced the study of the German language under the tuition of Mr Philip Cregar, with a view to preparing himself for the study and practice of Medicine and

and particularly of Homoeopathy
most of the Homoeopathic literature
of that day, being in the German language.
In April 1843 he went to Nazareth
Pa. and commenced the study of Med-
icine with Dr Geo. H. Bute, "who" he
says "allowed me the use of his books and
got angry when I asked too many anx-
ious questions. The Doctor though a
good man and a most excellent Symp-
tomatologist; was an enthusiastic admirer
of Hahnemann, and as I am very much
disposed to be skeptical in my inquiries,
he thought I suppose that I sometimes
doubted the truth of Hahnemann's State-
ments; Whereas in my ignorance of pathology
I was merely asking how such and such
things could be possible." He entered
Jefferson College, Phila. in the Autumn of 1843,
and after having attended 2 full courses
of lectures, took charge of Dr Bute's practice
at Nazareth, while that gentleman made

RHEES, MORGAN J

a visit to the South. Returning to Phila in July he entered the Offic of Dr W. Williamson to assist in preparing medicines and keeping books, until November when he again entered Jefferson College and graduated in March 1846.

In April 46. he located at Mt. Holly N.J. and commenced the practice of Hom. "pure and unadulterated". "Having had the foolishness and inefficiency of Homeopathy dinned into" his "ears for three winters in college" he yet "had abundant reason to be satisfied with that system," and soon built up a large but not very profitable practice in Mt Holly and vicinity. "In 1846 I attended the meeting of the American Institute of Homeopathy at Phila. and my name was enrolled as one of its members. After I returned home from that meeting, I issued invitations to all the Hom. Physicians I knew of in New Jersey to meet and form a branch of the Amer. Inst. Three gentlemen

viz R. S. Middleton M.D. of Burlington, J. R. Andrews M.D. of Camden & J. C. Boardman M.D. of Trenton met at my office, adopted a Constitution & By-Laws and elected as Officers Andrews Pres-ident and myself secy. We held quarterly meetings and appointed delegates to attend the meeting of the Am. Inst. at Boston in June 47. J. R. Andrews & J. Rhees were the delegates and both attended the meeting."

In May 49 he left Phila for California having "contracted the 'yellow fever' in a violent form. There was a fine opening for a Hom. Physician in San Francisco, and I was well armed with Introductions from Dr C. Hering, But I was bound for the mines to pick up a nugget and could not stop for anything". During the next 9 mos he "nearly starved, not being able to find the nugget but had the consolation of voting for the first Constitution of California. In the Spring of 1850 I practiced Hom. somewhat among the miners at Jacksonville Tuolumne Co. charging $8 a visit and receiving my pay in gold." Leaving here, after various on July 8/50 he brought up at Stockton and after a time became assistant Physician at a hospital conducted on the Homoeopathic plan, acting as nurse

cook, scullion and general drudge for about 4 months, when I quit and opened an Office on my own account I was succeeding admirably and getting into a good practice when I was laid up for two weeks with Inflammatory Rheumatism. While sick some of the first merchants of the city sent for me and I was obliged to refer them to my next door neighbour who got all the best practice in town from that beginning and kept it too."

"I think in 1852 I wrote a communication to the Am Inst. of Hom. which was read before its meeting in June of that year on the necessity of a scientific work of Hom. Mat. Med. That year I was appointed on the Central Bureau of Hom. Mat. Med. an appointment I held for several years. I left Stockton and Cal in

Aug 1855 and resumed practice
in Mt Holly N.J. in Oct 55 after my return to N.Y.
I assisted Dr S. F. Joslin in his
proving of Rumex Crispus and in
other ways endeavored to secure the
best results from the organization of
the Central bureau. In the subsequent
years I contributed frequently to the
Am. Hom. Review. (under the editor-
ship of Dr H. M. Smith.) both original
articles and Translations from the
German Periodicals." Dr Rhees here
complains that in the "New Provings"
there is copied his translation of A.
Savery's proving of Asclepias Tuberosa
and after saying "I copy this proving as
it was translated by Dr Rhees and pub-
lished in the Am. Hom Rev. Vol 2nd and
will not offer any clinical remarks with
this proving" and "he has changed many
expressions left out many words, inter-
polated clinical remarks and placed

resumed practice
, in Oct 55 to 57, 85 &
S. F. Jones in his
nex Crispus and in
vored to secure the
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. Smith.) both original
Translations from the
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in the "New provings"
his translations of A.
of Asclepias Tuberosa
I copy this proving as
by Dr Rhees and pub-
Hom Rev. Vol 2nd and
clinical remarks with
d "he has changed many
ut many words, inter-
inical remarks and placed

the name "Savery" after them, all calculated and intended to cast discredit on the proving ~~Then~~ worse than all he has had the hardihood to introduce the following sentence. 'The prover had Chancre 10 yrs ago. one yr ago while proving the medicine on the 3rd day a Chancre appeared on the left side of the prepuce, then on the right lasting two days.' and he has left out the whole of the following symptom "Erections without lust particularly in the morning' "

"When the attempt was made to make the Am. Hom. Rev. the organ of the high dilutionists I refused to be any longer a contributor or subscriber, (although strongly urged to continue) because I considered this high dilution absurdity as great a heresy as the giving of tinctures and 1st & second dec. dilutions. I believe with Hahnemann in high enough, and while I think that potency is ~~best~~ best in

even in the worst cases I do
not hesitate to give the 6th
or 3rd cent: when I deem them necessary"
"In April 1868 I sold my practice in
Mt Holly and retired to my farm where
I remained till Nov 1869 when I
came to Hollidaysburg Blair Co. Pa.
to begin life anew at the age of 45
I am not now a member of any
medical Association, not even the
Am. Inst of Hom. unless my name
has been retained contrary to my express
request - when I paid my last dues, - that
it should be struck from the list."

had consulted with the Sebonne
Physicians ~~and~~ that they came
to the conclusion that I could not
practice medicine here, but could
have to seek some locality where
my practice was better known.
I thanked him once told him
I should do as I pleased, that
as long as I took none of his prac-
tice he did not care where I
held forth. — The draft of 63
called me and I went into
the U.S. service as Asst.
Surg of the 20 Pa Cav. —
Surgeon Gen. King knew I was a
homepath, I requested the usual
examination, and on the merit
of that to be entered, he wanted
me not to commit myself as it
would implicate him, having
no right to enter any one but
a "regular"

was left in the Confederacy by
Genl Hunter after the battle of
Piedmont * June 5. 1864 in charge of 547
wounded Union soldiers in
Staunton Hospital, was taken
to Libbey Prison Latter part of Sept.
and after a few weeks sojourn
in that purgatory was sent to
Annapolis Md. by flag of truce
boat New York. — was with Genl
Sheridan through all his
raids to the surrender at Ap-
pomattox. — was discharged on
July 27. 65. and for want
of something better, went into
partnership with my old
preceptor on Aug 1st. Taking
three days rest. — We established
a drug store in connection with
our practice, Is it a wonder,
I was dissatisfied? My partner
an Allopath, and I a Hom.

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1871

believer in S. S. C. My practice as might be expected was mongrel in the extreme and very unsatisfactory. In Jan. 1870 we dissolved partnership and I moved to the Albemarle region in North Carolina. A section of country where no white man has ~~any~~ any business to settle. Intermittent and remittent fevers kept us continually down, and after four years of hard struggles, drifted again to the old home + located in Belleview four miles from my former home and on the death of my old partner in June 1875. took up my old position in Anne-ville. I was again the only homeopath in the County until in the Spring of '76. Dr J. C.

Johnston, a graduate of the
Old University once aftenward
of the Hahnemann Med Col in Phila
locates in Lebanon and is build-
ing up a good practice, thus giv-
ing us two homeopaths in the
Co. - Dr R. L. Hoffmeyer from
Manchester Md. will locate
in a neighboring village (Jonestown)
in the coming Spring, giving
us one more & before many years
we expect to have one in every
town in the Co. -

I have during my sixteen
years practice, proved a number
of drugs, on my own person,
so as to elicit the most prominent
symptoms, but never kept a
record of them. - Have written
but one article for the journals,
but Keep a Case book wherein
I note the most important

in my

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Lanon Co
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2.
H. L.

1

cases that occur in my practice,

Wm Grumbein M. D.
Annville
Lebanon Co
Pa.

If the above can be of any use to the parties requesting it, either as written or abridged, as best suits their purpose, they are welcome to it. It is necessarily imperfect, and could not be more condensed to be understood, and I am afraid as it is, is almost incomprehensible.

W. G.

RHODES, CHARLES MELANCHTHON

CHARLES MELANCHTHON RHODES, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, was born April 15, 1873, in Bedford county, Pennsylvania, and was educated in the State Normal School at Huntington, Pennsylvania, and also in Princeton University. He matriculated at Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, and on the completion of his course of study received from that institution the degree of M. D., graduating with the class of 1900. He is a member of the Goodno Medical Club, the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania and of the American Institute of Homœopathy.

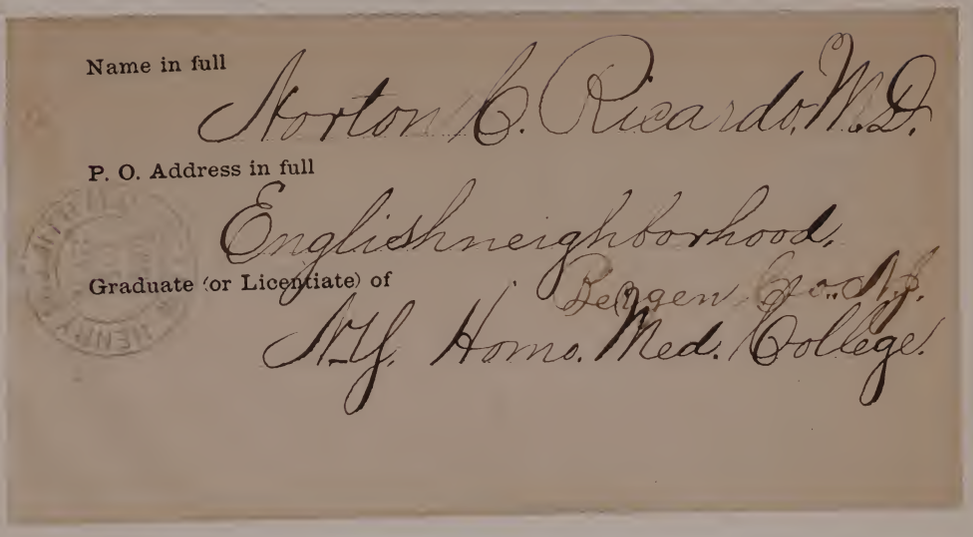
King Vol IV

RHODES, ROBERT D

My full name is Robert D Rhodes
I graduated at Cleveland Medical College, in the year 1856
My present address is Fredonia county of Chautauqua
State of New York where I have resided since Fall of 67
Previous to that time I practised in a few months at Clarendon
I began to practise Homœopathy in the year 1867 at Fredonia
New York

SMITH M.D. NEW YORK

RICARDO, NORTON CLEVELAND, M. D., of Passaic, N. J., was born in New York city, on the 23d day of September, 1847. He is the son of the late George Ricardo, well-known as the manufacturer of the "Excelsior Poudrette," on Staten Island. He received his literary education at the Western Military Academy in Connecticut, under the principalship of A. S. Garvis, graduating from that institution in 1863. He afterwards turned his attention to the study of medicine, and after pursuing a full course in the New York Homœopathic Medical College, graduated as a homœopathic physician, on the 1st day of March, 1869. In April, 1868, he was married to Miss A. Lavinia, the eldest daughter of James Berdan, of Hackensack, N. J. Shortly after receiving his degree of doctor of medicine, he settled in English Neighborhood, now Fairview, on the Northern Railroad of New Jersey, entering at once upon a large country practice, but in the fall of that year, chose Passaic, N. J., as his permanent home. He is here enjoying a good and remunerative practice.



RICE, ALVIN B

DR. ALVIN B. RICE, of Jamestown, N. Y., died on May 8th. He was graduated from Bellevue Medical College in 1867, and was a vice-president of the New York State Homœopathic Medical Society. H M June/03

ALVIN BUTTON RICE, M. D.

Dr. Rice was born near the village of Panama, N. Y., Oct. 22, 1841; he attended the public schools and later Amherst College; he studied medicine under Dr. Glidden, of Panama, and after a course at Ann Arbor and Bellevue Medical College, he graduated from Bellevue in 1867; for two years he practiced in Panama, but becoming dissatisfied with the crude and harsh methods of the old school, he was led to the study of homœopathy, and after a course in New York he practiced the system in Panama until 1889, when he removed to Jamestown, at the foot of Lake Chautauqua, where he ably represented his school until his death, which occurred at midnight, May 7, 1903, the only warning having been an attack of palpitation in the lodge room earlier in the evening while engaged in writing resolutions upon the death of one of the members.

In 1868 Dr. Rice married Miss Helen M. Davis; of their three children but one survives.

The doctor was a member of the Baptist church and an ardent Knight Templar; his funeral was attended by Commanderies from Dunkirk and Salamanca, as well as the Jamestown Commandery.

The doctor was the only homœopathic member of the Chautauqua County Medical Society, an old school society, having been elected two years before. The Society passed the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That in the death of Dr. Rice this Society loses an esteemed and honored member;

"Resolved, That we tender to Dr. Rice's family our sincere sympathy in their affliction.

"Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes, a copy sent to Dr. Rice's family, and that they be published in the Jamestown and Dunkirk papers." Am Inst Hom 1904

RICE, FORDYCE, M. D., of Washington, Iowa, was born in Conway, Franklin county, Mass., on March 14th, 1806. His father removed to Casenovia, Madison county, N. Y., when he was but seven years old. He worked on his father's farm until he reached his twenty-first year, having gained his education by attending public school during the winter seasons until seventeen years old, when he commenced teaching school, and continued to teach during the winter and to work on the farm in the summer, until twenty-one years of age, when he commenced a course of study in the Seminary at Casenovia, with the intention of preparing for a college course of instruction. After having spent half a term in that institution, he was engaged to teach a school in Canasaragua, where he commenced the study of medicine in the office of Dr. Samuel Kennedy, which he prosecuted for four years, three of them in the office of Dr. Jonathan Silsby, of Casenovia, and one year in Utica, N. Y., in the office of Drs. Goodsell and Abell. He attended medical lectures in Fairfield, Herkimer county, at the Western College, then located there. From the society of Herkimer he received a license to practise medicine and surgery in the State of New York. After receiving his license he at once commenced practice in the town of Lebanon, Madison county, N. Y., in company with Dr. E. B. Burroughs, where he practised three years. At the expiration of his term of partnership, he returned to Casenovia, his old residence, and there pursued the business of his profession upon the allopathic system until 1844, a period of thirteen years. Then he was thrown into contact with homœopathy, studied and tested it. His tests proving eminently satisfactory, he concluded to abandon allopathy altogether. At that time homœopathy was but little known in Madison county, and on his first adoption of it he had to encounter considerable opposition, prejudice and ignorance, setting down the new system as mere quackery. He was enabled to show its beneficent character, gradually overcame all opposition, and built up a larger practice than before. He has never swerved in any degree from pure homœopathy, consistently maintaining its superiority to the old school system. He removed to Washington some ten years ago, where he has succeeded remarkably well in building up a large and valuable practice, and in promoting the cause he has so earnestly espoused.

Name in full

Boyce Lee

P. O. Address in full

Washington Washington Co N.Y.

Graduate (or Licentiate) of

Licentiate of Herkimer Co N.Y. in the year 1831.

RICE, GEORGE BRACKETT

GEORGE BRACKETT RICE, Boston, Massachusetts, was born in Westford, Massachusetts, July 19, 1859, son of George Mathias and Persis Fayette (Weeks) Rice. He traces his ancestry to Edwin ap Rhyss, son of Sir Thomas ap Rhyss of Wales, who landed in America about the year 1660. On the mother's side the stock is English and a branch of the Stuarts. Her ancestor, Leonard Weeks, came to America in 1856. His elementary education was acquired in the district schools of Dublin, New Hampshire, his secondary education in the high schools of Peterboro, New Hampshire, and his higher education at Michigan University, where he attended two years. He received his degree of M. D. from the Boston University School of Medicine in 1886. He took a post-graduate course in Vienna in 1894, and received a diploma from Stoerck. He also took a course at the Post-Graduate School in New York in 1893, and again in 1896. He settled in Lexington, Massachusetts, and has since practiced in Marlborough and Quincy, coming to Boston in 1895. Dr. Rice is specialist in diseases of the nose and throat at the Massachusetts Homœopathic Hospital, professor of diseases of the nose and throat in the Boston University School of Medicine, of which institution he is treasurer. He is a member of the medical board of the Westboro Insane Hospital, the Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society, the Boston Homœopathic Society, the Hughes Medical Club, Boston, and the Society of Arts, London, England. He married in 1886, Jeannette Noyes, by whom he has one child, Paul Mosely Rice.

King Vol IV

RICE, HARRY EDWIN

HARRY EDWIN RICE, Boston, Massachusetts, whose practice in that city and vicinity is specialized to cases in gynecology, surgery and electricity, is a native of New York city, born July 22, 1860, son of Edwin D: Rice and Julia C. Ripley, both of whom were descendants of early settlers in the colony of Massachusetts. According to family history, the Rice ancestor came from England in the ship "Lion," and the Ripley ancestor (William Ripley) married a daughter of Governor Bradford, one of the first marriages in the Massachusetts colony. Dr. Rice acquired his elementary education in public schools and his secondary education in the Springfield High School, where he graduated in 1879. He fitted for Yale, but circumstances compelled him to abandon his purpose of securing a higher education, and immediately took up the study of medicine and entered the New York Homœopathic Medical College in 1880, graduating from there in 1883. He also was a private pupil of Helmuth and later was assistant to that famous surgeon until the spring of 1884, when he removed to Springfield, Massachusetts, and engaged in practice, giving special attention to surgery and gynecology. In 1901 he left the "city of homes" and took up his residence in Boston. In 1883 Dr. Rice was resident surgeon to Hahnemann Hospital, New York city; in 1900 he was one of the two surgeons who established the Hampden Homœopathic Hospital, Springfield, and was an active factor in the life and progress of that institution, until failing health from overwork compelled him to give up for two years all professional employments. He holds membership in many medical societies, and also in several social and athletic clubs, among the latter being the Springfield Canoe Club, the "A. C. A.," the "L. A. W.," the Nayasset and Winthrop clubs of Springfield, and the University, the Algonquin, and Boston Athletic clubs of Boston. In 1896 Dr. Rice married Lilian Adams Stone of Hartford, Connecticut, and of their children, one—Marjorie Rice—is now living.

King Vol IV

Hyland W. Rice.

RICE, HYLAND WASHINGTON, M. D., of Aurora, Ills., was born in Wilmington, Del., February 19th, 1847. He is the son of the late Thomas B. Rice, a much respected wholesale and retail grocer of Wilmington, Del. His early education was received at the schools of Wilmington. He subsequently attended the Wyers' Academy at West Chester, Pa., and finally completed his literary and classical course at the Hudson River Institute at Claverack, Columbia county, N. Y., where he received his diploma.

His father intending he should embrace the profession of the law, directed his course of study towards that end, and although uncongenial to his taste and opposed to his own views, he nevertheless applied himself to the reading of law. Shortly after the death of his father, which occurred in 1862, he found that circumstances rendered it expedient that he should reduce his expenses to the lowest possible amount. He was therefore obliged to relinquish study and enter upon a mercantile life, which he pursued until he had saved sufficient money to permit of renewed application to the study of a profession.

After a few years of close attention to business, he commenced the study of medicine in the office of M. Macfarland, M. D., of Philadelphia. Having attended the regular course of lectures at the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, he there graduated in the spring of 1870, and at once removed to Illinois, locating at Elgin, Kane county, where he remained until the fall of 1871; when ill health obliged him to abandon his practice.

In January, 1872, he married Marie Waterman, of Wilmington, Ills., and in March of the same year settled in Aurora.

He has contributed to the medical writing of the day, and has been extensively connected with various secret organizations of the country. He is joint author of the "Third Amplified Rank of the Order of Knights of Pythias;" also a member of the Supreme Lodge of the World of the Order of Knights of Pythias. He also holds the position of Secretary of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Kane County Illinois Mortuary Association, which he was instrumental in organizing; is also Secretary of the Fourteenth District Homœopathic Medical Society of Illinois, and member of the State Association.

RICE, NATHANIEL BROWN, M. D., of East Saginaw, Mich., was born at Parish, Oswego county, N. Y., October 29th, 1829. He is the son of Nathaniel, and a lineal descendant from Edmund, born in England, in 1594, who reached Massachusetts, in 1638. The old homestead has never passed from, and is now owned by the family.

Nathaniel was educated in private schools; entered Falley Seminary, in 1849; studied medicine with A. C. Livingston, M. D., of Fulton, N. Y., in 1851–'54; at Buffalo Medical School, in 1852–'53; at Albany, in 1853–'54, and was graduated that June, and immediately commenced practice at Fulton, N. Y., in partnership with A. C. Livingston for three years. In 1857, he built the Fulton Gas Works, and sold them the next year; holding control until 1862. He attended Bellevue Medical School, New York city, in 1862; settled at Saginaw city, Mich., in 1863; and for two years was engaged in the salt and lumber business; sold out; espoused homœopathy; and removed to East Saginaw, Mich., in 1857. He was in practice with Dr. A. B. Spinney for two years, and since then has practised alone. His time is now divided between his practice and chemical manufactures. The latter will soon demand his undivided attention. As an allopathist, Dr. Rice was a member of the Oswego County, New York State, and American Medical Associations, and is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy. He married Helen M. Parker, August 22nd, 1854, and has one son. Politically he has been a constant Republican, and was Surgeon of the 48th New York Regiment.

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Name in full

Nathaniel B. Rice

P. O. Address in full

East Saginaw Michigan

Graduate ~~of Medicine~~ of

Albany Medical College
Albany
N.Y.

Spring class
1854

Niagara Falls July 27th

Prof. Beakley

Sir

I shall have to make your acquaintance by letter as I have some inquiries to make in relation to the Homeo. College Phil. I have a Student who intends to attend the next Course of Lectures at your City. What I want to say is this, By what authority do. you confer Degrees, by do you have a Special Charter for your School from the Legislature, same as any other School!

I want to say a word in relation to myself. I have a "Diploma, but not from a Homeo. College. I have practiced "Homeopathy in this Town 6 years and previously 3 years in old School, If I could under the Circumstances attend a part of a Course and Graduate at Phil. I should be strongly inclined to do so.

I would like to trouble enough
to have you answer the inquiries
when you come out to see "Niagara"
we will make it all on the Square
In haste,
Respectfully Yours
H. B. Rice

H B Rice

SMITH M.D. JUN 1 1867 NEW YORK.

Saginaw City Mich
May 29th 1867

Geo. E. Belcher M.D.
and Others

Messrs

Your circular
I some days since received and
to day. I regret to say that
I cannot attend the Institute
in person on the 5th of next month
in your City. I cannot without
much trouble fill the blank
enclosed with three names of mem-
bers. I walked in the paths of the
Old School for a long time as you
see by blank. Should Dr E. A. Lodge
or Dr E. H. Drake of Detroit or Dr
F. D. Stowe or Dr W. H. Woodbury of
Fulton Oswego Co. N.Y. be present you
may refer to them. Hoping to hear
that you have a large & profitable
session I remain Very Truly Yours M. B. Rice

RICE, PHILIP

DR. PHILLIP RICE
Of San Francisco

PHILIP RICE, San Francisco, was born September 30, 1868, in Fort Atkinson, Iowa, son of Philip H. and Elizabeth (Gross) Rice, natives of Germany. He attended successively the high school at Marion, Iowa, Tilford Academy and Vanderbilt University, at Nashville, Tennessee. His professional education was acquired in Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, 1891-2, and in Hering Medical College, Chicago, from which he received his degree in 1894. He practiced in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 1895; Marengo, Iowa, 1895-97; Hilo, Hawaii, 1898-1901, and in San Francisco since 1902, confining his attention to diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat. He equipped himself for special work in this direction by post-graduate study in 1901-2 in the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, in the University of Vienna and the Post-Graduate University of Halle, Germany. He is lecturer on rhinology and laryngology and on materia medica in Hahnemann Medical College of the Pacific; oculist and aurist to the City and County Hospital of San Francisco; consulting oculist and aurist to the United States Marine Hospital, San Francisco, and oculist and aurist to the Maria Kipp Orphan Asylum, San Francisco. Dr. Rice is a member of the City and County Homœopathic Medical societies of San Francisco, the California State Homœopathic Medical Society, the American Institute of Homœopathy, the American Homœopathic Ophthalmological, Otological and Laryngological Society, the International Hahnemannian Association, Meissen Club of San Francisco and the F. & A. M. and I. O. O. F. orders. He married, December 31, 1898, Ollie L., daughter of William N. Maydwell of San Francisco.

King Vol IV

RICE, ROBERT

DR. ROBERT RICE DIES AFTER TWO MONTHS' ILLNESS

Victim of Cancer—Wife Suffers Collapse and Is Confined at Gale

Dr. Robert Rice, 150 Main street, one of the best known practising physicians in the local medical profession, died at the Gale hospital at 4:35 yesterday afternoon after an illness of about two months, undergoing two surgical operations. Death was caused by cancer. Mrs. Rice, who is the sole survivor, suffered a severe nervous collapse following her husband's death and is confined to the hospital where he died.

Dr. Rice was born at Pollockshaws, Glasgow, Scotland, 53 years ago and came to this country when 16 years of age. He earned his education, making use of every opportunity available, earnestly struggling and also giving assistance to others who were also striving to gain an education.

During his high school studies he worked in the Andover and Stevens' mills and then went to Boston university. While participating in athletics he injured his back and was a year in recovering from that injury. He then entered the Hannamanin Homeopathic Medical school in Philadelphia and graduated in 1908. He then entered Crosher hosiptal as an interne for one year and then came to Haverhill to establish a practise. He was closely associated with the late Dr. Duncan Macdougal and Dr. Jewett.

Dr. Rice has left many friends in this city who remember him not only professionally but socially and a tribute to him would be incomplete without mention of the Christmas parties that he gave to the children on Mt. Washington. He planned these parties weeks ahead and entertained on Christmas day from 50 to 100 children with a Christmas tree laden with gifts of toys and something warm in winter weather. Ice cream and cake were always served to the boys and girls.

(Continued on page 10)

Dr. Robert Rice Dies After Illness of Two Months

(Continued from page 1)

He was married to Miss Margaret Menzes on April 4, 1917 and took up his residence at 325 Washington street. The birth of his little son, Duncan Macdougal Rice, crowned his happiness. The family moved to Main street and not long after changing their place of residence the little boy died.

Dr. Rice was a member of Merrimack Lodge of Masons; Merrimack Valley Lodge of Perfection; Princes of Jerusalem, Boston; Rose Croix; Massachusetts Consistory of 32nd Degree Masons and Clan Douglas, Scottish Clans. He was a member of the Gale hospital staff, the Pentucket Medical society and the Massachusetts Medical association.

The funeral will be at 2:30 Wednesday from the North church in charge of Merrimack Lodge of Masons and Clan Douglas, O. S. C. Physicians of this city will meet at Simas' drug store at 2:15 and attend in a body.

MANY MOURN AT THE BIER OF DOCTOR RICE

Funeral Services Conducted at North Church

The funeral of Dr. Robert Rice, prominent physician and citizen, was held yesterday afternoon at 2:30 from the North Congregational church. The services were conducted by Rev. Silas L. Morse, who read scripture selections and offered prayer. He spoke of the lovable characteristics of the deceased and his kindness to the poor as a physician and citizen.

Chopin's funeral march was played by the organist, and two vocal selections, "In the Garden" and "Face to Face" were sung by H. Wilfred Zink. The selections were Dr. Rice's favorites.

A large representation of professional associates, members of fraternal bodies and of the city's public and private life attended the service. Alderman Albert L. Bartlett represented the city at the final rites. The Pentucket Society of Physicians attended in a body, with the staff of the Gale hospital and a delegation of nurses.

Committal services at Linwood cemetery were conducted by Merrimack Lodge of Masons, and Clan Douglas, Order of Scottish Clans. The interment was in the family lot at Linwood.

There was a great number of floral pieces from the medical fraternities, fraternal and social bodies with which the deceased was affiliated, besides many tributes from his many friends.

The Passing of Dr. Robert Rice.

The death of Dr. Robert Rice comes with a deep sense of personal loss to all who enjoyed the privilege of knowing him. He was an untiring student in his profession and limitless in his sympathies and benefactions.

The handicaps under which he labored, due to the restraints of his early life, may or may not have sharpened his pity for those who bore similar burdens; but in every crisis that threatened the public health he was literally unsparing of himself. He was as truly a martyr to humanity as any man of his own or any other profession who burned the candle of his vitality faster than was wise, but more slow than his own devotion demanded.

Into whatever work of charity engaged his attention he threw himself with unsparing vigor. His heart and mind and soul were too much for his body. They set it tasks which it could not perform without the recuperation which his very zeal denied.

Every memory of his kindly services, his red-blooded sympathy, his genius for friendship and friendly help is abiding. His friendships were many and strong and those who knew him will mourn his passing most sincerely.

Died July 1922.

RICE, T. R.

The firm of Lamar & Rice, physicians and surgeons, have dissolved partnership, Dr. T. R. Rice retiring. The doctor will locate at Vincennes where he has formed a partnership with Dr. J. C Holloway, well known here. Dr. Rice has been here in the practice of his profession for the past two years and has made many warm friends among the citizens of the city and vicinity. He is a thorough gentleman in every respect and stands way up in his profession, and THE DEMOCRAT extends its heartiest wishes for his future success. At the present time he is serving as the secretary of the county board of health, to which position he was elected by the county commissioners last spring.

The Pike County Democrat

FRIDAY, JULY 20, 1894.

(Petersburg, Pa.)

RICH, CHARLES D

Charles D. Rich, M. D.

On Sunday, Jan. 18, 1897, at Washington Heights, Ill., Dr. Charles D. Rich, in the thirty-first year of his age.

Ten years ago Dr. Rich graduated in medicine at the Chicago Homoeopathic Medical College. He served a year and a half as interne in Cook County Hospital, and then attended the Post-Graduate School in New York. Soon after his return to Chicago he was married, the bride being Miss Mabel Kellogg, daughter of the late Dr. E. H. Kellogg. He made his residence on Calumet avenue and Thirtieth street, and in a remarkably short time was engaged in a busy practice. He accepted a chair in the college from which he graduated, where he lectured during his active life in Chicago. Four years ago failing health compelled him to leave this climate. After spending the time in Arizona, California and the islands in the Pacific, he returned to Chicago last summer. The winter marked the end of his brief but busy career.

Among those who entered the ranks of the medical profession in Chicago in recent years there is none who, by virtue of his talents and his personal qualities, took a higher position than did Dr. Chas. D. Rich. A man of noble character, of perfect moral rectitude, and yet one of a deeply sympathetic nature, he attracted to him a multitude of friends. All admired and respected him; all who knew him well, loved him.

He early took a prominent place in the profession. His colleagues had the utmost confidence in his knowledge and in his judgment. As a teacher he was peculiarly successful, and was a great favorite with every student.

By all who were so fortunate as to know him his loss will be deeply mourned, while he will ever be remembered for the charm of his frank and cordial manner, his honesty of purpose, his great strength of character, combined with a tender-heartedness and an unselfish devotion to others that seemed to give him greatest satisfaction.

His monument he erected in the undying affection of his many friends.

Med Era Feb 1897

RICH, FRANK DYCKMAN

FRANK DYCKMAN RICH, Chicago, Illinois, was born in that city, March 18, 1870, son of Arthur Draper and Esther (Dyckman) Rich. The paternal grandfather, Larned Rich, a farmer, was born in New York and died at the age of forty-five years. His wife, also a native of that state, died at the age of ninety-two years. Arthur D. Rich, born in Ticonderoga, New York, in 1827, was for many years a lawyer of Chicago, and died in 1900. His wife, born in Albany, New York, in 1834, still survives. Her father, E. B. Dyckman, born in New York, became a farmer and capitalist of Schoolcraft, Michigan, and died in 1880, while her mother, born in the same state, died at the age of thirty-five years. Dr. Rich attended the public schools of Chicago, the preparatory department of Northwestern University, and completed his sophomore work in the University of Michigan. He was graduated from the homœopathic college of that university with the M. D. degree in 1893, and completed a post-graduate course in the Chicago Homœopathic College in 1896. He was assistant to the chair of ophthalmology, otology and pædology in the homœopathic department of the University of Michigan in 1893-94; practiced in Manistee, Michigan, as specialist on diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat until 1903, and since that time in Chicago, now being associated with Dr. J. H. Buffum. He is now (1905) lecturer and clinical assistant on the eye and ear in the Chicago Homœopathic Medical College and clinical assistant and demonstrator in rhinology and laryngology. He was coroner of Manistee county, Michigan, in 1902-03; United States pension examining surgeon for that county, 1902-03; member of the city council of Manistee in 1903; and medical examiner for the Modern Woodmen, Modern Brotherhood, Royal Neighbors, and Endowment Rank of Knights of Pythias. He is a member of Beta Theta Pi fraternity, Alpha Sigma (homœopathic) and the above mentioned lodges. He married, August 8, 1899, Alice E. Porter, nee Stewart, of DePere, Wisconsin.

King Vol IV

RICH, FREDERICK W

FREDERICK W. RICH, Riverside, Illinois, born Chicago, Ill., March 24, 1859; graduated, Chicago Homœopathic Medical College, 1889; health officer village board, Riverside, ten years.

RICH, JANE A.

Dr. Jane A. Rich was a daughter of Judge Davis Rich, of Shoreham, Vermont. She entered upon the study of medicine and attended the lectures of the Medical College for Women (homœopathic), at New York, and graduated in March, 1875. She practiced through the summer and fall of 1875. In January, 1876, she went to New York city, and died April 23d, 1876, of diphtheria, after an illness of three days.

She was a woman of remarkable energy and skill, and homœopathy has lost a powerful advocate.

World's Convon. 1876. V. 2.

RICHARDS, DAVID STIMSON

Name in full

David Stimson Richards.

P. O. Address in full

Richmond, Sagadahoc Co, Maine.

Graduate (or Licentiate) of

Bowdoin Medical College, Brunswick, Me.

HENRY M. SMITH LIBRARY NEW YORK OCT 1900

RICHARDS, E

E. RICHARDS, M. D.,
White City, Kan.

RICHARDS, FRANK LLEWELLYN

FRANK LLEWELLYN RICHARDS, Berwyn, Pennsylvania, was born in Oswego, New York, August 26, 1873, son of Llewellyn Bartlett and Sarah Allen (Morrell) Richards. He was educated in the public schools of Stafford Springs, Connecticut, the high school in Oswego, and Syracuse University, which latter institution conferred on him the degree of Bachelor of Arts in June, 1905. He matriculated at Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, and was graduated with the class of 1898. He was appointed to the Brooklyn Homœopathic Hospital, June 1, 1898, but resigned from the same in the following September to locate for practice at Berwyn, in Chester county. He served as junior physician to the eye department of Hahnemann Dispensary, Philadelphia, 1900-01. From 1901 to 1904 he was secretary of the school board at Easttown, Pennsylvania. He is a member of Beta Theta Phi fraternity, Phi Alpha Gamma society (medical), Chester County Medical Society, and the Tri-County Homœopathic Medical Society. October 10, 1899, he married Martha Dutton Barnes, who bore him one son, Edward Llewellyn Richards.

King Vol IV

RICHARDS, GEORGE HERBERT

GEORGE HERBERT RICHARDS, Orange, New Jersey, was born in that city, January 7, 1863, and is a direct descendant from Thomas Richards, who settled in Hartford, Conn., in 1634; graduated from Orange High School, 1881; New York Homœopathic Medical College, 1885; visiting physician Essex Homœopathic Hospital, Newark, N. J., and secretary of its board of trustees; visiting physician East Orange Dispensary, and associate physician St. Mary's Hospital, Passaic, N. J.; school commissioner city of Orange, 1902-06, and president of its board of health, 1905; member American Institute of Homœopathy.

Geo. D. Richards, M. D.

RICHARDS, J C

J. C. Richards, M.D., commenced the practice of homœopathy in Lock Haven in the year 1866, having previously practiced allopathy in the United States Hospital at Mobile, Alabama. He was a member of the Board of Health of Lock Haven for several years. Two allopathic physicians, serving on the same board, made strenuous objections, but without avail, as Dr. Richards was retained as a member. This was quite a victory for homœopathy, and Dr. Richards deserves credit for the determined manner in which he fought the opposition. He now has a fine practice, marked with great success.

Name in full J. C. Richards

P. O. Address in full Lock Haven Clinton Co. Penn.a

Graduate (or ~~Licentiate~~) of the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia and Homœopathic Medical College of Philadelphia

My full name is John C. Richards. I graduated at Jefferson Medical College (Allopathy) and Homeopathic College of Phila in the years 1865 and 1866. My present address is Locke Haven, Clinton County, Pennsylvania. I first commenced the practice of Homeopathy here in 1866 - previous to that time was surgeon in the army -

RICHARDS, GEORGE W., M. D., of Orange, N. J., was born in Columbia, N. J., November 28th, 1829. He is descended on his father's side from Puritans, and on his mother's side is a scion of the Huguenots. Having passed through the preparatory academic studies, he became a pupil in medicine with Dr. Green, an able and accomplished physician in Madison, N. J. Continuing with him for two years and a half, he went to New York, and entered the office of a relative, Lewis A. Sayre, M. D., a distinguished surgeon of that city, with whom he studied a year and a half. Matriculating at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, he graduated there, in 1853. He applied for a position in the New York State Emigrant Hospital, and received the appointment of Assistant House Physician. In this office, he acquitted himself so efficiently, that in three months, he was tendered the position of House Physician. This promotion was as complimentary as such advancement was unusual, the requirement being a year's residence as assistant. During his connection with this institution, embracing about eighteen months, nearly *eighteen thousand* patients were treated, or one thousand per month.

He next visited Europe, and made a careful and critical examination of the hospitals of London, Dublin and Paris; and on his return, commenced practice in New York city. A vacancy occurring in the medical staff of the Hewitt Dispensary, he was chosen out of twenty-one applicants to fill the position. He continued there for fifteen months, during which time *twenty thousand* patients were treated. While here, he began to experiment with some of the homœopathic remedies, in chronic cutaneous diseases, and to his great surprise found them prompt and efficient. These results so fully convinced him of the superiority of the homœopathic system, that he embraced it, tendered his resignation to the dispensary, and in a short time was appointed one of the physicians to Fulgraph's Homœpathic Dispensary, the largest institution of the kind in New York. After three years of steady practice in New York, he went to Newark, N. J., and formed a partnership with Dr. Lafon, one of the oldest and ablest homœopathic physicians in that city. In a few weeks, with the co-operation of Dr. Lafon, he established a homœopathic dispensary, the first in the State. He opened at the same time, a branch office in Orange, four miles distant, of which he assumed the charge. This arrangement lasted one year, when on the dissolution of the partnership he removed to Orange, Dr. Lafon remaining in Newark. He has a successful practice, and has gained largely the confidence of the community.

He has served as President of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the Eastern District of New Jersey, and has contributed to the literature of his profession, through the pages of *The New England Medical Gazette; The North American Journal of Homœopathy*, and *The Homœopathic World*, of London.

He was married December 23d, 1861, to Miss Lydia Amelia Doland, of New York city.

Obituary.

Am Hom't May 15 1893

—Dr. George Washington Richards died at his home in Newark, N. J., May 2. Born in Columbia, N. J., in 1829, he was a son of Cyrus Richards. Graduated from the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1853, he became house physician of the State Emergency Hospital. Afterward he visited the medical colleges of London, Dublin, and Paris, and returned to a large practice in New York City, becoming a member of the medical staff of the De Milt Dispensary. There he became converted to the homeopathic school. Afterward he formed a partnership with Dr. Thomas Lafon of Newark, and established the first homeopathic dispensary in New Jersey. He was once president of the Medical Society of the Eastern District of New Jersey, and at the time of his death was president of the New Jersey Medical Club and the New Jersey State Homeopathic Medical Society.

Name in full George W. Richards

P. O. Address in full Orange N. J.

Graduate ~~(or Licentiate)~~ of College of Physicians & Surgeons N. Y.

HENRY M. SMITH M.D. MAR 10 1869 NEW YORK

HENRY M. SMITH, M. D.,

107 Fourth Avenue.

My full name is Geo. W. Richards

I graduated at College of Physicians & Surgeons N.Y. Medical College, in the year 1853

My present address is Orange county of Essex

State of New Jersey where I have resided since 1857

Previous to that time I practised in New York city

HENRY M. SMITH M.D. NEW YORK DEC 13

I began to practise Homœopathy in the year 1856 at N. York city

The first regular practitioner of Homœopathy in Orange was Dr Caspari.

Dr R

Calvary Pub. Co. Philada.

Geo. D. Richards

RICHARDS, M R

M R RICHARDS

RICHARDS, ROBERT MILTON

ROBERT MILTON RICHARDS, Detroit, Michigan, was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, September 28, 1868, son of Samuel Johnston and Hannah Eliza (Johnson) Richards. He attended the public and high schools at East Liverpool, Ohio, was a student, 1891-94, in the Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College, and received therefrom the degree of M. D. Since that time he has practiced in Detroit. He was interne (1894) and later member of the staff of Grace Hospital, now being gynecologist to the out-patient department. He is lecturer on theory and practice in the homœopathic department of the University of Michigan, and also is a medical inspector of the public schools of Detroit. Since 1899 he has been treasurer of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of Michigan. He is medical examiner for the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia, the Michigan Mutual Life Insurance Company of Detroit, the endowment rank of Knights of Pythias of Chicago. Dr. Richards is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, the Detroit Homœopathic Practitioners Society, the Detroit Press Club, the Fellowcraft Club, and is a Mason and Knight of Pythias. He married Emma J. Fundis of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, June 18, 1895.

King Vol IV

RICHARDS, WILLIAM H.

Graduated at Harvard College in 1866. located at Phenix R. I. afterwards removed to Warren. (W.Conv.)

Phenix, R. I. March 10 - 1870.

Dr Henry M. Smith,

Dear Sir,

My full name is William Hughes Richards. I graduated at Harvard Medical College, in the year 1866. My present address is Phenix, Kent Co. R. I. where I have resided since Sept. 66. I began to practise Homeopathy at the same place & time as above mentioned.

I am yours truly,

Wm H. Richards

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Richardson Aubrey

DR. A. J. RICHARDSON, a former physician in this city, died at his home in Pasedena, Cal., Saturday. He was graduated from the Hahnemann in 1882. His office was on 13th st., near Dauphin, until he went to California seven years ago.

May 6 1918

RICHARDSON, ANDREW JACKSON

ANDREW JACKSON RICHARDSON, New York city, was born in Sutton, Vermont, September 8, 1847, son of Joseph Richardson and Lucina Allen, his wife, and is a descendant on the paternal side of Ezekiel Richardson of Norfolk, England, who landed in Charlestown, Massachusetts, July 6, 1630, and who in 1640 was one of the founders of Woburn. Dr. Richardson was educated in a preparatory school in Sutton, and later (1866-67) was a student at Newbury College. His medical education was acquired at the New York Homœopathic Medical College, where he graduated in 1870. Since that time he has practiced in New York city, and in connection therewith was at one time surgeon to Hahnemann Hospital, 1870-75; attending physician to Yorkville Homœopathic Dispensary, 1873-78; attending physician to New York Christian Home for Intemperate Men, 1880-1902, and consulting physician to the same since 1902. Dr. Richardson is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of New York, the New York County Homœopathic Medical Society and of the New York Homœopathic Materia Medica Society. He married, September 10, 1873, Euphemia Hays. Their children are Arthur Hays Richardson and Bertram Allen Richardson.

King Vol IV

Andrew J. Richardson, M.D.

Andrew J. Richardson, New York, N. Y.

Born, ————

Died, April 17, 1916

Graduated from the New York Homeopathic Medical College and Hospital, 1870.

Member of Institute since 1890.

Member of local and state societies, and at different times during his professional life was active in many homeopathic institutions of New York.

Jl A I H Aug 1917

A. J. Richardson M D Troy

New York City May 1870

H. M. Smith M.D

Sir

My full name is Andrew. J. Richardson.

I graduated at the New York Homoeopathic Medical College in the year of 1870.

My Present address is 148 East 83 St. N. Y. City.

Yours

A. J. Richardson M.D.

RICHARDSON, BRADBURY M

Name in full

Bradbury M. Richardson

P. O. Address in full

Greenfield L. I. N. Y.

Graduate (or Licentiate) of

N. Y. Hom. College

Bradbury M. Richardson, M. D., 1842-1917. Dr. Richardson was educated at Dartmouth College and at the New York Homeopathic College. He was affiliated with the New York State Homeopathic Medical Society, Kings County Homeopathic Medical Society and the American Institute of Homeopathy.

Dr. Richardson was born in Sutton, Vermont, July 2, 1842, and died in Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 23, 1917. A long illness, following arteriosclerosis, had interrupted active practice. From 1872 to 1880, Dr. Richardson was Surgeon of the 47th Regiment. He was widely known and esteemed as a physician and as a citizen. **G. W. R.**

Jl A I H
Jan 1918

RICHARDSON, E. T., M. D., of Brooklyn, N. Y., was born in Danvers, Essex county, Mass., on September 12th, 1814. His father, Captain Edward Richardson, was well known and highly esteemed as a ship-master in the port of New York, and was for many years prominently identified with the New York Port Society; the American Seaman's-Friend Society, and many other philanthropic and benevolent enterprises among seamen. He died in April, 1872, at the age of eighty-three years.

Dr. Richardson was graduated at Brown University, R. I., in the fall of 1835. On completing his collegiate course, he entered the office of Dr. Gurdon Breck, an eminent surgeon in New York city, and graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York in the spring of 1839. In the fall before his graduation, he entered the New York Hospital as assistant to the resident physician. In the spring of 1840, he succeeded to the post of resident physician for one year. The position and practice were of inestimable value to him when he entered upon his more private practice. On completing his term of service in the hospital in the spring of 1841, he located in what was then the village of Syracuse, Onandago county, N. Y., and there commenced the practice of his profession. In the autumn following he was married to Susan P. Smith, of Hadley, Mass., who continued his faithful friend and sympathiser until her decease, on October 3d, 1872.

Dr. Richardson continued the practice of medicine according to the principles of allopathy, successfully performing his laborious work, until the summer of 1848. About two years before this, he had formed a partnership with Dr. Lyman Clery, and their business rapidly and steadily increased, surpassing that of the other physicians of the place. At that time homœopathy began to engage the attention of the people of that county, and to disturb very greatly the equaniminity of the physicians who had been trained in the older school, and who had the annoyance of seeing many of their patients pass over to the homœopathists. The rapidity with which the principles of the new school were advancing, and the great success which attended their practice, induced a careful and candid examination of the system, in order more fully to understand its teachings. Determined not to prejudge the system, but resolved to give it a most patient and candid examination, he sent to New York for homœopathic books and medicines. The books were carefully studied; and, as the principles avowed in these seemed perfectly rational, he tried the effect of the medicines upon his patients, whom he kept in ignorance of his plans. His success during several months was so convincing, that he had no hesitation in avowing his thorough adoption of and adhesion to the homœopathic system. Of course the announcement of his change of views and of practice was received by his allopathic brethren very differently. Many sneered at their conversion to what they considered a precious humbug, while others came to inquire and learn.

In the spring of 1855, he removed from Syracuse to Brooklyn, where he still continues the practice of his profession, and has a large and lucrative practice.

In politics, Dr. Richardson is a Republican, as he had been a member of the Whig party. He has never held any political office, and has not the slightest desire to hold one. His energies are all given to the duties of his profession, which he finds ample enough for the employment of all his time and strength.

EDWARD T. RICHARDSON, M.D., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

This worthy physician was a "senior" member of the Institute, having been elected as early as 1847. He was born in Danvers, Mass., September 12th, 1814, and died in Brooklyn, August 14th, 1881, being then within one month of sixty-seven years of age. He was a son of Capt. Edward Richardson, formerly a well known ship-master of New York, a prominent and public-spirited citizen, especially commendable for his benevolent efforts for the benefit of sailors. He died in 1872, aged eighty-three years.

Dr. Richardson was fitted for college at the academy in South Reading, Mass. He entered college at Waterville, Maine, at seventeen years of age. Two years after he entered the junior class of Brown University, Providence, R. I., and was graduated there in 1835. Soon after taking his degree in arts, he commenced the study of medicine in the office of Dr. Gurdon Buck, an eminent surgeon of New York City, and in the spring of 1839 received his doctorate in medicine from the Regents of the University of the State of New York at the College of Pysicians and Surgeons. He was assistant to the resident physician for six months, and then succeeded to the post of resident physician for a year. In 1841, he commenced practice in the village (now city) of Syracuse, N. Y. After a few years he became associated with Dr. Lyman Clary of the same town. About 1846, circumstances, more fully narrated in a sketch of Dr. Clary in the Transactions of the Institute for 1877, induced both these physicians to examine, much against their inclinations, the system and claims of Homœopathy. This they did with much secrecy and reluctance, both having been previously no ways backward in denouncing its pretensions as fraudulent and unreasonable. With this strong prejudice against the new system, they determined to sift the question to the bottom. Their experiments so constantly turned out so different from their expectations that they were not many months in convincing themselves of the injustice of their opposition, and of their duty to join the ranks of the school they had freely denounced. Dr. Clary was at that time President of the County Medical Society, and Dr. Richardson was one of the Board of Censors. Their acknowledg-

ment of their change of views, and their intended change of practice, was as prompt and frank as their former antagonism had been decided and outspoken. They resigned the offices they respectively held in the medical society, giving as their reasons their loss of confidence in the methods of the old school, and their approval, after sufficient evidence, of the system of Hahnemann, thereby drawing down upon themselves much odium, and withdrawal of fellowship by their professional brethren in Onondaga county.

Such, however, was their hold upon the public confidence, that these events effected but a small and temporary loss of patronage, which was more than made up by subsequent accessions to their clientele. Not a few of the members of the society were soon induced by their example to study the subject for their own satisfaction, all of whom, it is believed, reached, sooner or later, the same conclusions.

Dr. Richardson joined the Institute the following year, and has been a useful and exemplary member till his death. He was also a member of various other societies for the promotion and defense of Homœopathy. About, 1855 he removed to Brooklyn, where he remained until his decease, enjoying to the last the respect and esteem of all who knew him, and of many who only knew of him by his benefactions and charitable works. He took a deep interest in religious matters, especially those connected with the Baptist denomination, and was as exemplary in all the duties of private life, as he was conscientious and skillful in his professional work.

At a special meeting of the Homœopathic Medical Society, of the County of Kings, held at Brooklyn, August 17th, 1881, the following minute was unanimously adopted:

We are called together to give common expression to our sorrow at the death of our friend and fellow-laborer, Dr. Edward T. Richardson. He was one of the oldest and most widely known practitioners of our school in Brooklyn, and his reputation for skill in his profession was equalled and upheld by his fame as a noble, generous, Christian man.

In view of the loss we have suffered in this unlooked for departure of our brother to the better life, and sensible of the keen and bitter grief that will be felt by those who enjoyed the pleasure of his society and the benefit of his conversation in his home,

Resolved, That we tender to the relatives of our departed friend our sincere sympathy with them in their irreparable affliction.

R. C. Moffatt, M.D.,
Cor. Secretary.

E. Hasbrouck, M.D.,
President.

Trans.Am.Inst.Hom.1882.

Name in full

Edward T. Richardson M.D.

P. O. Address in full

87 Montague St Brooklyn N.Y.

Graduate ~~(or Licentiate)~~ of

New York College of Phys.ns & Surgeons

1839

RICHARDSON, EMMA F

EMMA F. RICHARDSON, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, was born in Oskaloosa, Iowa, December 1, 1857, her parents being Elam and Sarah (Stanley) Stafford. Her father was a graduate from an "old school" college of medicine about fifty years ago; later took a diploma from the Worthing Medical College (eclectic) at Cincinnati, Ohio, or its immediate successor, and in 1894 was graduated from the Homœopathic Medical College of Missouri. He died in 1899, aged seventy-two years. Dr. Richardson attended Kimball Academy and the high school at Oskaloosa, Iowa, and after graduation from the latter studied in the collegiate department of the State University of Iowa. She commenced the study of medicine under the preceptorship of her father, and from 1890 until 1893 she was a student in the homœopathic department of the State University of Iowa, there receiving her M. D. degree. She practiced in Oskaloosa, Iowa, in 1893-94, and since that time in Cedar Rapids, making a specialty of diseases of women. She is a member of the Hahnemann Medical Association of Iowa, the Central Homœopathic Medical Association of Iowa, and president of the Humane Society of Linn county, Iowa. She became the wife of Henry L. Richardson in 1883. He died in 1899, leaving one daughter, Nellie Richardson.

King Vol IV

RICHARDSON, FRANK CHASE

FRANK CHASE RICHARDSON, Boston, Massachusetts, was born in Boston, August 11, 1858, son of George Henry and Eliza Ellen (Chase) Richardson. On both the paternal and maternal sides his ancestors were pioneers in the settlement of New England, the former being engaged in mercantile pursuits in Massachusetts and the latter in Maine. His revolutionary ancestors were: on his father's side, Samuel Richardson, Jr., and on his mother's side, Col. Paul Dyer. His elementary education was obtained in the Boston public schools, he fitting for college at the Boston Latin School. He obtained his medical degree from Boston University School of Medicine in 1879. In 1880 he graduated from Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, full diploma. Subsequently took post-graduate course in the New York Post-Graduate School, Harvard Medical School, at Vienna, and again at Harvard. He was engaged in active practice in Boston up to 1893, since which time he has paid special attention to diseases of the nervous system. He is chief of clinic for nervous diseases at the Homœopathic Dispensary, Boston; neurologist for the Massachusetts Homœopathic Hospital, Boston; registrar and professor of clinical neurology at Boston University School of Medicine. For ten years he was secretary, and afterward was president. of the Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society; ex-president of the Boston Homœopathic Medical Society; member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, the surgical and Gynæcological Society and various other medical organizations. He is a Mason, being a member of the Knights Templar and the Mystic Shrine. He is also an Odd Fellow, a member of various fraternal organizations. He is a member of the University Club of Boston, of the Boston Athletic Association, Boston Yacht Club, Point Shirley Club, etc. In 1883 he married Nellie Chase, daughter of E. C. Chase, of Portland, Maine, by whom he has had two children, Halton (deceased) and Conrad Richardson.

King Vol IV

RICHARDSON, MAURICE H

MAURICE H. RICHARDSON.

"It is not all of life to live, nor all of death to die." Living is existing, but simple existence is not living in the full sense. It is not how *long* a man lives, but how *well* he lives. Dr. Maurice H. Richardson lived much in that his accomplishments far exceeded at 60 years those of most men who have been allotted twenty years more to their lives. His life as a physician could in many respects be taken as a model for the young physician to copy. Much more is to be learned by the embodiment of practical qualities in one concrete instance than by a volume of abstract teachings. When the young physician asks, "What are the essential qualities which contribute to the successful physician?" let him find his own answer by looking about him and analyzing those lives which at their termination have shown the full fruitage of a ripe harvest.

Dr. Richardson was an indefatigable worker. Success is not a child of luck but of labor. Few men, however willing, have the capacity for such labor as Dr. Richardson performed throughout his life. Moreover he was an industrious worker. His efforts were directed in a line to bring results. Many men are ever busy but rarely industrious,—busy in the unessentials of life, spending time picking up pins which could be bought at less effort, or fighting wind mills.

If the recording angel made prominent one quality of Dr. Richardson's character more than another it must have been this, "He loved his fellow men." We get in this world pretty largely what we give, and he gave such a large measure of whole-hearted personal service to all whom he could in any way serve that a rich return of genuine personal love was his by right of exchange. When a man gives himself he gives the best he has. This giving was evidenced by his successful teaching, his operating, his writings and in his personal contact with his fellow physicians, especially with the younger men. His optimism gave him faith in men and things, and without such faith few men have the courage to work whole-souled for the accomplishment of their ideals.

N E Med Gaz Oct 1912

RICHARDSON, OSCAR K

Next, I have to report the death of Dr. Oscar K. Richardson, my office associate. Dr. Richardson had recently been suffering from some severe pains of the nature of an angina pectoris. About two weeks ago, in fact, on the night of November 30th, after having been out to a dinner party, he developed a very severe and alarming attack of the angina, and I was with him for several hours. He was easier and was quiet the next day. Attended to his office practice for the next three or four days, and then, as a result of the examination given him by Dr. Hamlin and myself and one or two others who were in consultation with us, he was urged to take a week's rest in bed and see what that would do for him. Inasmuch as we had found marked evidence of arterio-sclerosis and interstitial nephritis we thought he should take the rest. He had been in bed from Monday until Friday, seemingly doing very well indeed. Friday about 6:30 he told his wife to go down and eat her dinner with the daughter, then to bring his nourishment to him, and in the meantime he would try and get a nap, saying that he was feeling very comfortable. While Mrs. Richardson was eating she heard a sound of heavy breathing, immediately rushed upstairs and found him breathing his last. Dr. Hamlin and myself were immediately summoned, reaching his bedside in a few moments but life was extinct.

Dr. Richardson's funeral services were held at his residence on Monday, the 15th inst., Scottish Rite Masons rendering their beautiful services, the doctor being a thirty-third degree Mason. A large number of his Masonic friends, his patients and his brother practitioners came to pay their last respects to this well-beloved man.

Dr. Richardson, whom I have known since his early medical student days, was in every sense a self-made man, having taken care of and educated himself since he was a boy of twelve, going through the public schools, the State University where he obtained his A. B. degree and the medical department of the State University from which institution he graduated in 1893. He had risen steadily in his profession and was acknowledged one of the leading practitioners in the city of Minneapolis. No man that I ever knew had lived a cleaner, purer life than had Dr. Richardson. No man could be more absolutely depended upon. He was one of the chief worker's in our State Society, and in our Legislative Committee the past winter he was one of our staunchest workers.

He leaves a widow and one child, a daughter of eight years; a brother, a sister, a father, and mother and numerous friends to mourn his early demise, as he had not yet quite reached the age of forty-two years. "May he rest in peace." H. C. Aldrich, M. D.

Med Cent'y Jan 1910

Dr. Oscar K. Richardson, of Minneapolis, Minnesota, died December 10, 1909, at his home from angina pectoris due to or complicated by arteriosclerosis and interstitial nephritis. It has been my privilege to have known Dr. Richardson intimately since the beginning of his medical student days in 1889, when he entered the Homœopathic College in the University of Minnesota, from which college he graduated in June, 1893, having taken his A. B. degree at the same university. Dr. Richardson was literally a self-made man, having taken care of himself since he was a boy twelve years of age, working his way through the public schools, the high school, the university and the medical college.

He was born on December 19, 1867, in Waitsfield, Vermont, and came with his family to Minnesota in 1870. Dr. Richardson was married in May, 1898, to Florence Amidon, an old school physician, who survives him with their daughter, Dorothy, aged eight years.

Richardson was a worker in whatsoever he was interested, politics, medicine, Masonry, in which he had attained the thirty-third degree or the religious organization which he attended.

He was prominent in the Delta Upsilon college fraternity, of which he was a charter member, and had been for years a delegate representing the homœopathic college in the general Alumni Association of the University of Minnesota.

He stood high in the estimation of everyone. He had been president of both the Minneapolis and the Minnesota societies, and was destined to stand high among the members of the American Institute, had his life been spared.

Graduating as he did in 1893, he began practice immediately in Minneapolis and had attracted to himself a large clientele among the best people of the city.

As a man, everyone liked him; as a physician, his patients adored him. He was simple, plain, unaffected, lovable, genial, whole-souled, honorable, clean, upright. One of the best men I have ever known. The world was better for his having lived in it.

His funeral services were held at his residence on Monday, December 13th, the officiating clergyman being the Rev. M. D. Shutter, of the Church of the Redeemer (Universalist), though the Scottish Rite services were held by his brothers of that order.

The last words of that service are the most fitting to close this brief notice—"May he rest in peace."

Dr. Richardson joined the Institute in 1893.

H. C. Aldrich.

Jl Am Inst Hom Jan 1910

RICHARDSON, WILLIAM CONKLIN

RICHARDSON, WILLIAM C., M.D., was born March 12, 1849, near Davenport, Iowa. His early years were spent on a farm, principally in Illinois, where his father removed while he was quite young.

He entered the army in 1863, being then but fourteen years of age, enlisting as a private in the 17th Illinois cavalry. He served during the remainder of the war, and at its close was honorably discharged. He is now a member of Ransom post, G. A. R.

In 1864, while on special service in St. Louis, he became so well impressed with the city as a field of future usefulness, that at the end of his term of service in the army he determined to locate there to practice his chosen profession.

After completing his studies, he began the practice of medicine and surgery in St. Louis, and in a few years succeeded in making for himself an enviable name in the medical fraternity, and building up a large and lucrative practice.

In 1870 he married Miss Dinaise Verdier, an accomplished lady, a native of France, but reared and educated in St. Louis.

Dr. Richardson was from the commencement of his medical career an enthusiastic and untiring student of his profession, and soon became recognized as one of the lights of his school. He was appointed Adjunct Professor of Diseases of Women in the Homœopathic Medical College of Missouri in 1869, and in 1873 was made Professor of Obstetrics and Surgical Diseases of Women, which position he still occupies.

In 1878 he was elected Treasurer of the College, and later Dean, which office he now holds. From 1875 to 1878 he was a department editor of the *American Observer*, and in 1880 editor in chief of the *Medical Courier*, and is a frequent contributor to the medical journals and societies, including local, state and national, in all of which he holds an active membership.

Amidst all this multiplicity of work, Dr. Richardson has found time to do something in the way of authorship. In 1876 he published a small treatise on Cholera Infantum and Other Diseases of Children, and in 1878 A Text-Book on Obstetrics, which has become a standard work not only in the medical schools of this country but in Europe.

The Doctor is one of the best-known men in this community, being connected most extensively with the A. O. U. W. He was initiated into Enterprise Lodge, No. 5, St. Louis, in March, 1876. The following month the Grand Lodge of Missouri was instituted. At this its session he was elected Grand Recorder, and it has repeatedly confirmed the wisdom of the choice by re-electing him at each succeeding session.

The Doctor's interest in the Order was made manifest by inaugurating a more perfect system of medical examination, which has proved to be the most perfect yet devised by any beneficiary order. It was adopted by the Supreme Lodge unanimously, and the Doctor was at once appointed Supreme Medical Examiner under it, and still holds this office.

While occupying this position he compiled a book of instructions for medical examiners, which is the recognized guide for over ten thousand medical examiners throughout the entire United States and Canada.

Since 1882 he has been Chairman of the Supreme Lodge Committee on vital statistics, and his reports have circulated all over the world. He is known everywhere as *the* authority on vital statistics relating to the work of beneficiary societies. His reports on this subject show great study and wide research.

Dr. Richardson is a fluent lecturer, and his reputation as a speaker is such that he is often called upon to deliver public addresses for societies and institutions of learning. His reputation as a consultant and surgeon is so extensive that he is frequently called to distant cities for consultation and to perform operations.

In November, 1892, he was elected Public Administrator of the city of St. Louis, for a term of four years. He had always before kept out of politics, but the Republican party, with which he has always been identified, was so earnest and emphatic in tendering him this nomination and subsequent election, that he was finally constrained to accept it. His election this year, by the largest number of

votes of any one on the ticket, when everything else went Democratic, was a mark of the high esteem in which he is held by the community.

All of the time that can be spared from his practice is devoted to the promotion of the welfare of two of our best-known institutions, the Homœopathic Medical College of Missouri, and the A. O. U. W., in both of which he is honored with the highest official positions.

WILLIAM CONKLIN RICHARDSON, Tampa, Florida, a practitioner of medicine in St. Louis thirty-one years, public administrator eight years, and former dean twelve years, and professor of surgical diseases of women in the Homœopathic Medical College of Missouri twenty-five years, was born in Clinton, Iowa, March 12, 1849, son of John Martin Richardson and Hester Conklin, his wife, being of English descent on the paternal side and Holland Dutch on the maternal side. He was educated in the public schools, and later became a student of medicine in the old Homœopathic Medical College of Missouri, where he graduated M. D., 1868. Dr. Richardson began practice in Springfield, Illinois, remained there one year and then took up his residence in St. Louis, where he practiced thirty-one years, removing thence to Tampa four years ago. In St. Louis he was always an active figure in professional circles, in general practice, in hospital and college work, and also in the capacity of editor and author. His college and hospital work include the deanship and also incumbency of the chair of surgical diseases of women in the Homœopathic Medical College of Missouri; the professorship of obstetrics in the old St. Louis School of Midwifery and the presidency for fifteen years of that institution; consulting surgeon to the Good Samaritan Hospital, and chief of staff of the Missouri Lying-in Institution. For three years Dr. Richardson was editor-in-chief of the "Homœopathic Courier," and for five years editor of the obstetrical department of the "American Observer." His contributions to the literature of the profession include a work on "Cholera Infantum," "A System of Obstetrics," and a work of "Instructions for Medical Examiners, A. O. U. W." In the fraternal body just mentioned, Dr. Richardson has taken an earnest interest, and for many years held its important offices of supreme medical examiner and surgeon general to the uniform rank. He is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, member and ex-president of the Southern Institute of Homœopathy, the Missouri Institute of Homœopathy and of the St. Louis Society of Homœopathic Physicians and Surgeons.

King Vol IV

WILLIAM C. RICHARDSON, M. D.

Vern C. Richardson, M.D.
Valley Chapter 13 (1917) P5 St. Louis

DR W. C. RICHARDSON,

Professor of Obstetrics and Surgical Gynecology in the Homœopathic Medical College of Missouri, St. Louis.

COMPLIMENTS O

ST, LOUIS JOURNAL OF HOMŒOPATHY,

ST. LOUIS, MO., U. S. A.

RICHMOND, H W

Hon Richmond W.D.
Clinton

RIchter, HENRY W

My full name is Henry W. Richter
I graduated at University Medical College, in the year 1861
My present address is Brooklyn county of Kings
State of New York where I have resided since graduation
Previous to that time I practised in
I began to practise Homœopathy in the year 1861 at Brooklyn

H. M. Smith M.D.

Dear Sir. My father (W. A. Richter M.D.) died May 1st
0. In the future address me to save you expense
and trouble. Respectfully Dr H. W. Richter

RICKER, GEORGE E

Obituary.—George E. Ricker, M. D., Hahnemann, '78, died at his office in the Syndicate Block, Minneapolis, on Saturday, September 22. An autopsy performed by Drs. J. W. Little, Henry Aldrich and W. E. Rochford showed that death was due to dilatation of the heart. Dr. Ricker was 51 years old and came to Minneapolis at the age of 5 from Bangor, Me., with his parents. He was educated in the city schools and was later graduated in the classical course from the State University. His professional training was received at Hahnemann Medical College, in Philadelphia, where he received his degree of M. D. in 1878. A year later he married Miss Helen J. Wilcox, of Minneapolis, and settled in Northfield, where he practiced for three years. After another year spent in Jacksonville, Fla., he came to Minneapolis, where he had since been in practice and a leader in his profession. In 1903 he was appointed city physician by Mayor Haynes, and his work in this capacity was most creditable. The department was put on a common sense, efficient basis and all former disputes and differences ended. He was also professor of clinical surgery in the College of Homœopathy of the State University. Previously he held the same position in the first homœopathic school established in the city in 1886, and after the merger with the university he continued to serve. He was a skilled physician and a brilliant student of his profession and affairs generally. His ability, generosity, and genial disposition won him a host of friends. He was a prominent member of the Elks and belonged to several Masonic orders and to other societies, being an early member of the Minnesota chapter of Chi Psi.

.Hahn Mo Nov 1905

Dr. George H. Ricker,

Of Minneapolis, died suddenly of heart failure on September 23, at the age of fifty-one years. He was born in Bangor, Me., but grew up in Minneapolis, and was graduated from the Hahnemann Medical College, of Philadelphia, in 1878. He was made professor of surgery in the Minnesota State College of Homœopathy in 1888, and retained the position until his death. In 1903 he was appointed city physician. Med Century Nov 1905

RICKER, MARCENA SHERMAN

MARCENA SHERMAN RICKER, Rochester, New York, was born in Castile, New York, July 23, 1852, daughter of Benjamin H. Sherman and Eliza Llewellyn Sherman. She received her literary education in the public schools of Castile, a private school, the Gainesville Seminary, and the State Normal College at Albany, where she graduated in 1875. Her medical education was acquired in the Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College, where she came to her degree in 1888. Since that time Dr. Ricker has taken several post-graduate courses in New York. In May, 1888, she located in Rochester, where she has since been engaged in the general practice of medicine. She is a member of the medical staff of the Rochester Homœopathic Hospital and also of the Door of Hope of Rochester; member and and has been secretary and president of the Monroe County Homœopathic Medical Society, and also is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, the Western New York and the New York State Homœopathic Medical societies, of the College Woman's Club and of the board of managers of the Door of Hope Association. She married, June 6, 1893, Wentworth G. Ricker.

King Vol IV

Died.—Dr. John Milton Ricketts.—It is indeed a sad task that we assume in endeavoring to inform his professional friends and brethren of the death of Jno. Milton Ricketts. Deceased was born near Findlay, Handcock Co., in Sep. 1852: his early years were spent on his father's farm, in the meanwhile receiving such education as the district school afforded; about his eighteenth year his father removed to Findlay where he was able in the high school to pursue such studies as the common schools did not embrace. In 1873 he began the study of medicine with the late Dr. W. M. Detroiler, and after attending his first course of lectures in '74 and '75 at the Homœopathic Hospital College of Cleveland, remained in the office of Drs. Schneider and Boynton until he graduated in March 1876, at which time he received the Sander's Obstetric Prize. In Dr. Schneider he found his desideratum. Having a natural inclination for surgery, here he found both a large field for observation and his ideal surgeon. Soon after his graduation he visited Petrolia, Pa., with a view of locating there, but not liking either the country or class of people, left, and after looking around for some time, finally located at Bowling Green, Wood Co., Ohio. Here he soon had a fine practice which was constantly growing until May 1877, when at the solicitation of the writer, he came to Findlay, Ohio, and together took charge of the office made vacant by the death of Dr. W. M. Detwiler. In August 1879, he came to the conclusion that he would prepare himself *thoroughly* for a surgeon by taking a three years course in Europe. Accordingly in September following he sailed from New York, arrived safely in England and preceded at once to St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Here he remained nine months studying histology, microscopy, pathology and surgery, and at the end of that time proceeded to Strasburg, Germany, where for six months he studied anatomy and pathology with Von Recklinghausen. Having by this time gained a thorough knowledge of anatomy, he proceeded to Vienna, Austria, where he determined to take a two years course in the various branches of surgery. Here he was busily engaged last March when he contracted a severe cold, which settled on his lungs and did not seem to yield to treatment. He consulted the best physician of Vienna, who advised him to go to Switzerland; in June he left ostensibly for Switzerland, but when he arrived at Munich, Bavaria, he concluded to go to London; here he consulted Bronton and others, who advised him to go to Colorado Springs, Colorado. After a little delay he embarked for America and arrived at New York July 26th, here he sojourned a week with relatives and on July 31st, we were favored with a visit from him of several hours duration. He looked nearly as well as ever, but had a cough with expectoration night sweats, etc., but had had no hæmorrhage. Proceeding at once to Lincoln, Nebraska, he stopped two weeks with his father, sister and brother, then to Colorado Springs. At the last place he seemed to gain from his arrival till September 20, when his father received a telegram stating he had been prostrated with hæmorrhage. His father went at once to his bedside and was with him until his death. It seems that after the hæmorrhage that fever of a malignant type set in and carried him off about four weeks later. His remains were conveyed to Lincoln for interment. Had he lived certainly he would have become one of the leaders in the profession of this country. As it is "he has passed in silence and pathetic dust," and all his labors seem to have been for naught, still we may find in him an example worthy of imitation and not set down in our offices and think we know all there is to be known, or with a spirit of indifference and think that we know enough to get along with, without striving still more to prepare ourselves for a great and noble profession.

U.S.Med.Inves. Feb. 15. 1882 J. C. FRITCH.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Napier

request the honour of your presence

at the marriage of their daughter

Jean Mac Lean

to

Doctor Rowland Ricketts

Friday morning, November twenty-eighth

at half after nine o'clock

St. Clement's Church

Twentieth and Cherry Streets

Philadelphia

RICKEY, A. C.

OBITUARY.

RICKEY.—Recently, A. C. Rickey, M.D., Professor of Diseases of the Nervous System in Pulte Medical College of Cincinnati.

At a meeting of the Faculty of Pulte Medical College, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Since the last regular meeting of the Faculty of this College, through the dispensation of Providence, our esteemed friend and colleague, A. C. Rickey, M.D., has been taken from us by an early death, and as we desire to place upon record our appreciation of his worth, therefore,

Resolved, That the members of this Faculty will cherish the memory of their departed friend and brother, with the regard inspired by a long and harmonious association, and that they will feel his death as a personal bereavement.

Resolved, That in the death of Professor Rickey, this College has sustained the loss of a wise counsellor, an able instructor, and a stanch friend, ever ready to assist in promoting her welfare, and guarding her interests.

Resolved, That we tender to his afflicted family, our deep sorrow and heartfelt sympathy, rejoicing, however, in the consolation that while he has been taken from them and from us, his brilliant intellect, his conscientious work, and his religious character assure us that this sad event is to him but the entrance into a happier life.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the records of this faculty, that a copy be sent to the daily papers, and that a copy be transmitted to the family of our deceased friend.

G. C. MCDERMOTT,
J. M. CRAWFORD,
C. D. CRANK,
Committee.

Hahn. Monthly. Dec. 1882. (V. 17. p 768)

DIED.—A. C. Rickey, M. D., at Dayton, O., June, 1882; born April 1, 1850. Graduated in medicine in Cincinnati in 1871. He practiced in Toledo, Iowa, and in Dayton. Dr. Rickey was an honorable, conscientious physician, such as the profession should contain exclusively. His manner was pleasant, and he won many friends. Pulmonary gangrene was his affliction. Med Advance July 1882

Med Counselor June 28 1882

Died.—Alden E. Rickey, M.D., was born in Tuscarawas county, Ohio, April 1, 1850, and died in Dayton, Ohio, June 9, 1882. In the year 1868 he graduated from the Fairfield University in the state of Iowa; and in the year 1871 he graduated from the Ohio Medical College in Cincinnati, and immediately entered on the practice of his profession in Toledo, Iowa. He was licensed to preach the gospel in the year 1873 and was admitted to the Upper Iowa Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. After pursuing the calling and encountering the trials of a Methodist itinerant preacher for about a year and a half, he discovered that his health was rapidly giving away, and it became necessary to abandon a work upon which he had fixed his heart. He moved to Dayton, Ohio, and resumed the practice of medicine. For three years past he has delivered weekly lectures before the students of the Pulte Medical College in Cincinnati, besides discharging the duties of his rapidly increasing practice in this city.

In his last illness which was protracted and exceedingly painful, Dr. Hickey was not able to converse much. From the first attack he knew he was standing on the verge of life, liable at any time to die.

Memorial.—A. C. Rickey, M. D.—At a meeting of the Faculty of Pulte Medical College, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted.

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Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the records of this faculty, that a copy be sent to the daily press, and that a copy be sent to the family of our deceased friend.

G. C. McDermott.
J. M. Crawford.
C. D. Crank.

U S Med Inves Nov 1
1882

RIDGE, JONATHAN T.

Jonathan T. Ridge, Philadelphia; Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, 1882; aged 71; died May 12, of angina pectoris. 1928.

RIEGEL, ADAM J

378 N. 8th St. Lebanon, Pa., Jan. 13 1899.

Prof. Pemberton Dudley, M.D.
Phila. Pa.

Dear Doctor, Not knowing whether you are in the State Board of Health any more or not; but I wish kindly to ask your advice in a matter relating to our local Board of Health.

I saw a child on Saturday Jan. 11 and diagnosed the case Scarlet Fever, reported it as such at 12-30 P.M.; the following morning Jan. 12, the family sent for me at about 7 A.M. and not being home I went there after I came home which was at 8-30 A.M. and found the child had died at 7 A.M. already of Convulsions from a retrocession of the rash. When I came there the house was not flagged yet and I went right to the Secretary of the Board of Health and asked him whether he did not report the case and

he said he reported the day before already and went nights to see the Health Officer who is an Allopathic Phy sician. The Health Officer went to the house at about 10 A.M. on Nov. 12/99 and wanted to persuade the family that the child had no Scarlet Fever and would not put up the flag and asked me to report my Death certificate as Pneumonia or Catarrhus which of course I would not do. Then he decided on a Post mortem held this morning Nov. 13/99. I made arrangements with the family to be present with another Phy sician which they allowed. When we came there this morning Nov. 13 he had put up the flag and doctor want to hold a post mortem. He flogged the house last evening Nov. 12 at about 9 o'clock and allowed them to hold the funeral on Tuesday Nov. 14. As the Health officer treated me similarly in a case before and I would kindly ask you

advice in this matter and if anything can be done to remedy his absconding to other peoples business, I would like to do it. Please advise me and oblige.

Yours fraternally

A. Riegel M.D.

Adam J. Riegel

RIEGER, JOSEPH

JOSEPH RIEGER, Dunkirk, New York, born Niagara Falls, N. Y., September 1, 1865; academic education, full course, but did not graduate; graduated M. D. from Chicago Homœopathic Medical College, 1893; post-graduate studies at New York Post-Graduate School of Medicine and Chicago Polyclinic; member of the American Institute of Homœopathy.

ea,

RIEMENSCHNEIDER, ERNEST WILLIAM

ERNEST WILLIAM RIEMENSCHNEIDER, Cleveland, Ohio, born in Berea, Ohio, in 1872; graduated, German Wallace College, M. A. 1892; graduated M. D. from Cleveland University of Medicine and Surgery, 1896.

RIGGS, D H

RILEY, HENRY AUGUSTUS, M. D., of Montrose, Pa., was born in the city of New York, on November 21st, 1801. His parents were both natives of Middlesex county, Conn., and of English extraction. Having received a good primary education, he became a student of the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, and graduated in the Classical Department in 1820. He then entered the law office of the late Horace Binney, of Philadelphia, but after prosecuting his studies for a few months, he was persuaded, on recovering from a very severe attack of inflammation of the lungs, to turn his attention to medicine. He accordingly became a private student of Dr. N. Chapman, then Professor of the Institutes and Practice of Medicine in the Pennsylvania University, and graduated in the Medical Department of that institution in 1825. Subsequently he practised for four years in New York, associating with several physicians who afterwards became prominent in the early annals of homœopathy in that city, among them John F. Gray, M. D., and Hans B. Gram. At the expiration of that time he was drawn to the ministry, and early in 1829 entered the Theological Seminary at Princeton, N. J., to prepare therefor. Graduating in 1832, he married Emma V. Smith, of Chester county, Pa., and in the fall of that year entered upon the Presbyterian ministry in Pittsburg, where his labors resulted in the organization of the Third Presbyterian Church of that place. The following year he took charge of what was then known as the Eighth Avenue Presbyterian Church, of New York. In 1839, he was called to Montrose as Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, a position he held for twenty-five years, when declining health necessitated his resignation.

While residing in New York his attention had been directed to homœopathy, and an examination of its claims had convinced him of their validity. He had therefore adopted the system in the treatment of the members of his own family. On resigning his pastorate he was strongly urged by his friends to return to the practice of medicine, and determined to do so, though as a homœopath. There were at the time six or more allopathic physicians in the village and one homœopath, a convert from the old school. In consequence of poor health Dr. Riley confined himself to the limits of the borough, within which he secured an encouraging portion of the practice. Gradually, however, his health compelled him to discontinue a practice the superiority of which was more clearly demonstrated by each day's experience, and in 1869 he retired altogether.

His first wife dying in 1843, he married, in 1845, Blendence Miller, daughter of a well-known physician of Truxton, N. Y.

Name in full Henry A Riley

P. O. Address in full Montrose
Susquehanna Co. Penn.a

Graduate (or Licentiate) of
University of Pennsylvania
Pa.

RINEHART, CLARENCE CASTLE

CLARENCE CASTLE RINEHART, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, was born in that city in 1844, and after completing his professional studies at Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, he graduated with the class of 1878, receiving the degree of M. D. He is connected with the staff of the Homœopathic Hospital of Pittsburgh, and is president of the medical board of that institution. He is a member and ex-president of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania, member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, the Homœopathic Medical Society of Allegheny County and the East End Doctors' Club. King Vol IV.

RINEHART, STANLEY MARSHALL

STANLEY MARSHALL RINEHART, Allegheny, Pennsylvania, was born January 25, 1867, in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. He received the degree of bachelor of philosophy from Adrian College, Adrian, Michigan, and in 1891 graduated from the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia. For two years—1891 to 1893—he served as interne at the Pittsburgh Homœopathic Hospital, later was appointed surgeon of the same institution, and subsequently served as city physician to the Allegheny Homœopathic Hospital. He also has served as county medical inspector for the state board of health. He is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania, and the Homœopathic Medical Society of Allegheny County.

King Vol IV

RING, ALLAN MOTT, M. D., of St. John, New Brunswick, was born in St. John, New Brunswick, Canada. After graduating from the High School Edinburgh, he became a student at the Universities of Edinburgh and New York, and graduated at the latter institution in 1867. Having concluded a literary and classical course, he began the study of medicine; attended lectures, and finally graduated at the University of New York.

In January, 1867, he was appointed Resident Physician of the F. P. House of Industry, New York (homœopathic). In April, 1867, he was elected a member of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the County of New York. During the year 1867, he removed to his native city, St. John, and there commenced the practice of the Hahnemann system, and although obliged to contend against many disadvantages, his efforts to establish the new school were attended with marked success.

In 1867, there was only one homœopathic physician residing at St. John—Henry C. Preston, M. D., formerly of Providence, R. I., a practitioner of skill and eminence, acknowledged as a scientific and able man.

The slow growth of homœopathy in the maritime provinces of Canada, owing to the violent opposition of the old school so long established, rendered its practice one of great toil, and called forth in its adherents patience and perseverance; nevertheless, the system slowly but surely gained ground, and, upheld by the wealthy and educated classes of New Brunswick, it is now established on a firm basis. In 1869, he was instrumental in establishing a Homœopathic Pharmacy at St. John. In 1870, actuated by a spirit of benevolence and a fervent desire to further the truths of the great teacher Hahnemann, he at his own expense opened a free city dispensary. In this laudable undertaking he was assisted by Henry G. Preston, M. D.; also by M. H. Peters, M. D., a convert to the homœopathic system after twenty years' practice of the old school.

The Pharmacy not being financially successful, it was closed in 1872; but while not remunerative, it did good service in disseminating the knowledge of homœopathy, in establishing confidence, and extending the field of operation.

Although much absorbed by the duties of his profession, and devoted to study and investigation of all new theories, he has contributed many valuable articles on medical topics to the leading journals and different publications. He is an ardent and zealous disciple of Hahnemann, and earnest in his endeavors to advance a system which experience and close observation have taught him to regard as a wise and humane practice. In 1869, he was elected a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy. He is regarded as a careful and successful practitioner. In his manner he is modest and unpretentious.

RING, CHARLES FRANCIS

CHARLES FRANCIS RING, Urbana, Ohio, born in that city, December 6, 1854; educated Urbana University preparatory school; graduated, New York Homœopathic Medical College, 1881; post-graduate studies in London, Paris and Edinburgh, 1887.

RING, HAMILTON

DIED.—We regret to announce the sudden death of Hamilton Ring, M. D., which occurred at Urbana, O., on November 12, 1884. The disease was cerebral apoplexy. About six months ago he had two slight paralytic attacks, from which, to all appearance, he entirely recovered, and was making a professional call when the fatal summons came.

Med. Adv. V. 15. p 841.

Name in full

Hamilton Ring

P. O. Address in full

Urbana, Ohio

Graduate ~~or Licentiate~~ of

Hom. Med. College of Pennsylvania

1851.

DIED.—November 13, 1884, Dr. Hamilton Ring, of Urbana, Ohio. In the death of Dr. Ring the profession loses one of its most quiet but thoroughly efficient workers in the state of Ohio. Respected by all who knew him, whether as neighbors, patients, or colleagues, he leaves behind them the record of a useful life, of a high measure of professional success, and the fragrance of many acts of kindness scattered along the pathway of a very busy professional career.

The Urbana Daily Citizen, of November 13, 1884, gives the following particulars:—

The announcement this morning of the sudden death of Dr. Hamilton Ring caused a profound shock to the people of Urbana. The Doctor was seen on the street yesterday evening, and had been in conversation with several of his friends, so that the suddenness of his death came with a severe shock to those who had seen him but a few hours before in good health and cheerful spirits.

The facts of the case are substantially these:—Doctor Ring had made a call at the residence of Mr. C. G. Smith, and while there heard that the little son of R. C. Horr was not well. When he left Mr. Smith's on his way home, he stopped at Mr. Horr's to inquire after the child. While seated in a chair, and in the act of preparing some powders for the child, he was seized with an attack of paralysis. Mr. Horr immediately called his son William, who lives adjoining. He then sent for his mother and Dr. W. H. Houston. As soon as they arrived, it was deemed best to put the Doctor to bed, but Mrs. Ring wanted him removed to his home, and about nine o'clock a hack was called and the Doctor taken home. He lingered until about 12 o'clock, when he expired. The cause of his death was apoplexy.

The Doctor has had two attacks of paralysis during the summer, but they were slight. The last one was not unexpected to him, as he has been looking for it for some time. Dr. Ring was born in Baltimore, Maryland, in 1821, and was consequently sixty-three years of age. In his early life he was engaged in the commission business, which he followed until he began the study of medicine. He graduated from the Hahnemann Medical College, of Philadelphia, in 1850. In the spring of 1852 he came to Urbana, where he remained four years, and then removed to Mississippi, being located at Vicksburg and other points. At the close of the war he returned to Urbana, and has since resided here. He was a member of the New Church, and for a number of years past has been a member of the Board of Trustees of Urbana University, and during several years past has been the Secretary of the Board. His death will be felt in many ways in this community, as he was a man who had the respect and esteem of all classes of people. Med Counselor Nov 15 1884

New York, June, 1870.

Dear Doctor:

Will you assist me in compiling a correct list of Homœopathic Physicians in the United States, by filling up and returning to me, *at once*, the following blank, if you have not already filled up a similar one.

I will be much obliged to you for any information relative to the introduction of Homœopathy in your neighborhood, together with a sketch of your personal connection therewith.

Yours truly,

HENRY M. SMITH, M.D.,

107 Fourth Avenue.

My full name is Hamilton Ring

I graduated at the Homœopathic Medical College of Penna in the year 1851

My present address is Urbana county of Champaign

State of Ohio where I have resided since 1852, with the exception of the period of time between about 1857 and October 1865, during which period I practised Homœopathy at Port Gibson (Mississippi)

~~Previous to that time I practised in~~

I began to practise Homœopathy in the year 1851 at Baltimore (Md.), and came to Ohio in the beginning of 1852.

Homœopathy had few support-
-ers in Urbana in the beginning
of 1852; three or four families
only being prepared to rely
upon it in cases of severe sick
-ness. Two physicians had been
here for very short periods, a
year or two before, but had
not found the encouragement
to remain they wished.

During 1852 my income from
practice was but $300.; in
1853, only $450.--; from year
to year afterwards the practice
has steadily increased, except
during the war-period, when
the field was in charge of
two men one of whom neglected
the interests of Homœopathy in
accepting civil office, and the
other in consequence of his falling
a victim to the seductions of
the whiskey-bottle.

RINK, WALTER

WALTER RINK, Brooklyn, New York, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, August 5, 1862, son of William Rink and Amanda Ballard his wife. He attended the public schools, the Cumberland Valley Institute at Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania, and in 1882 entered the Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital of Philadelphia, graduating in 1885 with the degree of doctor of medicine. He began practice in Pottsville, Pennsylvania, remaining there only four months, then located in the city of Brooklyn, where he has since lived and engaged in general practice. Besides this he has served as visiting physician to the Brooklyn Nursery and Infants' Hospital, to the Prospect Heights Hospital, the Cumberland Street Hospital and the Brooklyn Home for Consumptives. He has been, or is, secretary of the Kings County Homœopathic Medical Society, the Brooklyn Medical Club and of the staff of the Prospect Heights Hospital and the Brooklyn Maternity. He married, November 28, 1891, Ellen Louise Archer, and has one child, Doris A. Rink. King Vol IV

Walter Sebastian Rink ⊕ Brooklyn; Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital of Philadelphia, 1885; on the staffs of the Carson C. Peck Memorial Hospital and the Cumberland Hospital; aged 67; died, April 26, of heart disease. 1930.

Rink, Walter Sebastian, Brooklyn; Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital of Philadelphia, 1885; on the staffs of the Carson C. Peck Memorial Hospital and the Cumberland Hospital; member of the American Institute of Homeopathy; aged 67; died, April 26, of heart disease.

RIPLEY, GEORGE HENRY

GEORGE HENRY RIPLEY, Kenosha, Wisconsin, was born at Oakfield, Fond du Lac county, Wisconsin, October 22, 1860, son of Charles Terrence and Lucy A. (Holton) Ripley. He was educated in the district schools of Fond du Lac county and Lawrence University, Appleton, Wisconsin. He began the study of medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. A. W. Kanouse of Appleton, Wisconsin, and graduated from the Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, in 1891. Since his graduation he has been engaged in the active practice of his profession in Kenosha. He is the medical examiner for the I. O. O. F., the Royal League, M. W. A., and the Equitable Fraternal Union, and holds membership in the Homæopathic Medical Society of the State of Wisconsin, the American Institute of Homœopathy, and the Kenosha County Medical Association, of which he is president. Dr. Ripley married, December 8, 1886, Florence M. Fellows.

King Vol IV

Martha G Ripley

RISHEL, JOHN G

Name in full John G. Rishel

P. O. Address in full Waterloo Iowa

Graduate (or Licentiate) of Hom. Med. Col. Chicago Ill

RISLEY, FRANK E

Frank E. Risley, M. D., '89.

Frank E. Risley, M. D., died at 164 Herkimer street, Brooklyn, N. Y., Friday morning, December 10th. Dr. Risley was a graduate of the New York Homœopathic Medical College, class of 1889. He practiced medicine in Brooklyn for twenty years, with the exception of the three years in which he conducted the Rivercliff Sanitarium, at New Milford, Conn. He had endeared himself to a large clientele by his uniformly kind, gentle and sympathetic nature. For fifteen years he was physician-in-charge of the Brooklyn Nursery and Infant Hospital on Herkimer street, where he gave much of his valuable time in daily service. He was also a member of the visiting staff of Cumberland Street and Prospect Heights Hospitals. He was a member of the Kings County Homœopathic Medical Society, and for many years an active member of the Chiron, the Brooklyn Medical and the Inter-Nos Medical Clubs. He was a member of Philadelphos Council, Royal Arcanum, and Kilwinning Lodge, F. and A. M. He was unmarried, and leaves a sister and a brother. Interment will be made at his former home in Waterville, N. Y. Chironian Jan 1910

RITCH, ORLANDO S

ORANDO S. RITCH, Brooklyn, New York, was born in Greenwich, Connecticut, June 17, 1858, son of Willis M. Ritch and Elizabeth Henderson, his wife. His earlier education was received in the public schools, Irving Institute in Westchester county, Park Institute at Rye, New York, and with a private instructor. In 1874 he took up the study of medicine and received his degree from the New York Homœopathic Medical College in 1878. He at once began practice in Brooklyn, where he has since lived; and in connection with his professional work he has been surgeon to the Cumberland Street Hospital and also to the Brooklyn Nursery and Infant's Hospital; consulting surgeon to the Prospect Heights and Brooklyn Maternity Hospital and to the Central Homœopathic Dispensary; and lecturer to the Cumberland Street Hospital. He has been regent of the Royal Arcanum, past master of the A. O. U. W., director of the Bible House, and secretary of the alumni association of the Cumberland Street Hospital. He is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, the New York State and the New York County Homœopathic Medical societies, the surgical and Gynelogical Society, the Kings County Homœopathic Society (and its ex-president) and the Brooklyn Medical Club. His children are Harold, Horace, Helen and Hild Ritch.

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OFFICE HOURS
8 TO 10 A. M.
1 TO 2 P. M.
6 TO 7 P. M.

OFFICE HOURS
SUNDAYS
1 TO 3 P. M.

ORANDO S. RITCH, M. D.
314 MACON STREET

TELEPHONE
496 BEDFORD.

Brooklyn, Sept 24th 1897

Thomas Lindsley Bradford M.D.

My Dear Doctor.

You will recall the incident, when I visited your College yesterday, speaking of our Hospital Bulletin. that among our want columns was a request for an X Ray Outfit. and we thought it, asking a great deal. well! on my return home I was informed that an Outfit had been donated, we do not mind to ask for a thing a lot. but the bulletin does good.

Fraternally your. Orando S Ritch.

RITCHIE, CHARLES A

CHARLES A. RITCHIE, Middletown, Delaware, born Zanesville, Ohio, December 19, 1870; literary education, Zanesville High School, graduate, class of 1890; medical, Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, receiving M. D. degree in 1895; has been a practitioner in Middletown since graduation; is member of the Middletown board of health and president of the State of Delaware Homœopathic Medical Society.

RITTENHOUSE, SAMUEL R., M. D., of Reading, Pa., was born near the Trappe, Montgomery county, Pa., January 16th, 1832. His father, Jacob D. Rittenhouse, was a farmer in Montgomery county, Pa. He was a man of full, robust habits, and died of apoplexy, April 17th, 1843, in his sixty-first year. His paternal ancestors emigrated from Holland in 1690, and established the first paper mill in America, at Germantown, Pa.

On the completion of his preparatory education, Dr. Rittenhouse entered the University of Pennsylvania, where he graduated in 1853. On leaving the university, he commenced practice as an allopathic physician, near the Trappe, Pa. In the autumn of the same year he returned to Philadelphia, where he attended another course of lectures at the University of Pennsylvania, and had the advantage of the Clinics at the Pennsylvania Hospital. In the spring of 1854, he entered into partnership with Dr. Lesher Trevler, at Long Swamp, Berks county, Pa., with whom he had a large and remunerative business. At this time he had no confidence in the homœopathic system. He had been taught to believe it a wretched delusion. During the year 1855, however, he was witness to such marvellous results from the treatment under that system, in several cases of disease, that in spite of all his prejudices against it, he was induced to give it a patient and careful investigation. After thoughtfully reading the "Organon," and studying the homœopathic Materia Medica, he tested the medicines in practice, and became thoroughly satisfied of the truth of the foundation principle of Hahnemann—*similia similibus curantur*. From that time his faith in allopathy died away, and he devoted himself with earnest zeal to the new system which he had cordially and fully embraced. In 1857, he removed to Millerstown, Lehigh county, Pa., where for twelve years he was engaged in a large and laborious practice. During his residence there he was married to Miss Anna Maria Shaffer. His practice became so large and onerous that his health was very much impaired, causing a fear that he would be obliged to surrender the duties of his profession. He left Millerstown for Reading, Pa., in October 1868, where he has since resided.

He is a member of the Homœopathic Medical Society of Berks and Schuylkill Counties, the Homœopathic Medical Society of Pennsylvania, and the Reading Society of Natural Sciences. He has contributed some papers to the medical journals of both schools. During the late war he was an enthusiastic advocate of the cause of the Union, and contributed numerous articles to the local papers, designed to keep up the spirit of patriotism among the people. In the year 1863, he was the candidate of the Republican party in Lehigh county for the Legislature, but was defeated. Since the close of the war he has given no attention to politics, but has concentrated all his energies upon the duties incident to his profession.

Dr. Samuel R. Rittenhouse.

[SPECIAL TO THE PUBLIC LEDGER.]

READING, June 26.—Dr. Samuel R. Rittenhouse, a well known physician of this city, died to-day in the 63d year of his age. He was a son of the late Jacob D. and Mary R. Rittenhouse, who resided on a farm in Trappe, Montgomery county, and belonged to the well known Rittenhouse family which settled in Germantown. He graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1853, practiced medicine in Berks and Lehigh counties, came to Reading 27 years ago, and was a member of the Homœopathic Society of Pennsylvania, the Hahnemann Medical Society of Reading, and the Reading Society of Natural Sciences. He had an extensive practice.

Ledger, June 27, 1895

New York, June, 1870.

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Name in full

Samuel R Rittenhouse

P. O. Address in full

Reading, Pa

Graduate (or Licentiate) of

University of Pennsylvania

HENRY M. SMITH, M. D.,

107 Fourth Avenue.

My full name is Samuel R Rittenhouse

I graduated at University of Pennsylvania ~~Medical College,~~ in the year 1853

My present address is Reading county of Berks

State of Pennsylvania where I have resided since 1868

Previous to that time I practised in Millerstown Lehigh Co Pa

County, Pa, and Longswamp, Berks,

I began to practise Homœopathy in the year 1855 at Longswamp,

Galaxy Pub. Co. Philada.

S. R. Rittenhouse M.D.

RITTENHOUSE, SAMUEL R

Med Visitor Aug 1895

Dr. Samuel R. Rittenhouse, a well known physician of Reading, Pa., died June 26, in the 63d year of his age. He graduated from the university of Pennsylvania in 1853, practiced medicine in Berks and Lehigh counties, came to Reading twenty-seven years ago, and was a member of the Homœopathic Society of Pennsylvania, the Hahnemann Medical Society of Reading, and the Reading Society of Natural Sciences.

RITTENHOUSE, SAMUEL R

SMITHM'D MAY 21 1867 NEW YORK

Macungie, Lehigh County, Pa. May 17th 1867

Gentlemen;

I take great pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of the Circular of the American Institute of Homoeopathy. I beg leave to say that my collegiate medical education was of the rough shod allaeopathic order, and that I emerged from the University of Pennsylvania, (Diploma in hand) more than brim full of prejudice against that System of Medicine founded by that great Man Samuel Hahnemann. A few years of experience however in the old System a little thinking and observation, and a few carefully conducted experiments soon convinced me that the able minds of the Old ~~School~~ School of medicine do not embody all the wisdom of the world and that the Law of Cure declared by Hahnemann is as fixed and irreversible as the Law of Gravitation. It is needless to say I embraced the New System and practice it to a very large extent to day. Being somewhat "progressively inclined" I am trying to use a smaller quantity of drugs and a little more sense as I grow older

Very Respectfully Yours

Samuel R Rittenhouse M.D.

To
Geo. E. Belcher M.D.
Henry M. Smith M.D.
and Thos.

RITTER, THOMAS JEFFERSON

THOMAS JEFFERSON RITTER, Ann Arbor, Michigan, was born in Milton, Pennsylvania, June 3, 1855, son of Thomas and Katharine (McKnight) Ritter. After attending the district schools of his native town, he completed his literary education in Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg. He was a student (1876-79) in the medical department (regular) of the University of Michigan, winning the M. D. degree, and in 1879-80 attended the Homœopathic Hospital College, Cleveland, Ohio, which also conferred on him the professional degree. He practiced in Milton, 1880-84; Dexter, Michigan, 1884-93; Wadsworth, Ohio, 1893-1900; and in Ann Arbor since 1900, his specialty being diseases of children. In the homœopathic department of the University of Michigan he was assistant to Dr. Hinsdale in 1900-01, and also assistant to the chair of clinical medicine in 1901-02. He is a member of the Northeastern Homœopathic Medical Society of Ohio, and is a Mason and an Odd Fellow. He married Delle Waite, December 4, 1880.

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ROBBINS, ANSEL JEROME

ANSEL JEROME ROBBINS, Jamestown, New York, born Winchester, Jackson county, Ohio; graduated from Kansas Normal College, Fort Scott, with B. S. degree; from Georgetown University (medical department) in 1891 as an allopathic physician; Southern Homœopathic College of Baltimore as M. D. in 1896; medical examiner for several life insurance companies and lodges; member of the American Institute of Homœopathy and the New York State and County Homœopathic Medical societies.

ROBBINS, EMILY RIDGWAY, M. D., a Philadelphian by birth and education. Matriculated at the Penn Medical University of Philadelphia, in 1855, and, devoting herself assiduously to acquiring a knowledge of the science of medicine in all its branches, graduated in 1859, after passing a highly creditable examination. The practice of medicine by women being comparatively new at that time, and women physicians being met in many instances with distrust, led her to suppose that she would meet with a more progressive spirit in a newly settled section of the country. For this reason she selected the town of Fort Madison, Iowa, and was not disappointed. She was met with cordiality by the people, and treated with respect by the physicians. The field being open for a woman, she was soon engaged in an active practice, in which she continued for three years, being a decided opponent of what she termed the "fallacious nonsense" of homœopathy.

In 1862, she was married to Charles W. Robbins of Philadelphia, a homœopathic physician, with whom she returned to her native city. In compliance with the wishes of her husband, she retired from the active duties of the profession, retaining only a small amount of office practice, for two years. Her husband being then prostrated with a severe and protracted illness, she felt called upon to take charge of his practice, which was a large one. In assuming this position she saw that there was but one alternative, viz.: to prescribe for her husband's patients homœopathically, which she did not feel herself well prepared to do; but being an apt student, she applied herself to the task of what she termed "learning to humbug the people." The result of her observations of this system, in its application at her bedside, led her to give the subject a more thorough investigation.

Her own practice being principally in chronic diseases, she applied her remedies according to the law of *similia similibus* in these cases, with results which were not only satisfactory, but surprising to herself. From this time her opposition to homœopathy ceased, though her conversion was not that of an ardent opponent to an enthusiastic advocate; but was the result of a careful study and analysis of the subject. On writing to a friend some time afterwards, she said: "I was a careful student, and endeavored to be a judicious practitioner; neither do I consider myself dogmatic; but I am well convinced that the toxicological effect and therapeutical action of drugs is taught properly only in the homœopathic schools."

After the recovery of her husband she still continued in active practice, having made many new friends during the time. But his recovery not resulting in permanent health, she accompanied him, in the autumn of 1865, on a tour to the West, where they spent eight months, stopping three or four months in her former location, Fort Madison, where she was warmly welcomed by her old friends, who sought her professional aid when it was required, as though she had never been absent from them. On one occasion, surrounded by a number of them, while she was extolling the superiority of the homœopathic treatment over the allopathic, she was greeted by a laugh from all present, with the reminder that only a short time previous no one had used more persuasive arguments than herself to prove its fallacy.

Her husband having regained his health, they returned to Philadelphia, where she resumed her practice. At its last annual session, she was admitted as a member to the Homœopathic State Medical Society of Pennsylvania.

ROBBINS, FREDERICK CARVER

FREDERICK CARVER ROBBINS, Gowanda, New York, born Boston, Mass., November 6, 1873; graduate of Brimmer Grammar School; student, Boston Latin School and Eighth High School, Boston; graduated M. D., Boston University School of Medicine, 1896; practiced in Wollaston, Mass., 1896-1897; Yarmouthport, 1897-1901; Dedham, 1901-1904; now junior assistant physician, Gowanda Homœopathic State Hospital.

IN MEMORIAM—DR. JOHN C. ROBERT.

At the regular monthly meeting of the New York Homœopathic Union, held at 53 West Forty-fifth Street, New York, November 16th, 1893, the President, Edmund Carleton, M. D., in the chair, announcement was made of the death of John C. Robert, M. D., at New Utrecht, N. Y., on the 12th inst.

After remarks by members upon the character and services of the deceased, the following resolutions were offered by B. Fincke, M. D., seconded, and by vote unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased God to remove from us Dr. John C. Robert, of New Utrecht, a graduate of Bellevue Hospital College, member of the New York Homœopathic Union and of the International Hahnemannian Association;

Resolved, That by his death we have lost a true Hahnemannian homœopathician, who in his quiet, unassuming way contributed to the promotion of homœopathic science and art, by careful provings and successful practice;

Resolved, That we deem a public recognition due to his memory, in this behalf, and also on account of his philanthropic work among the sick and suffering lowly;

Resolved, That these resolutions be entered upon the minutes of the Union, and that copies be sent to his family and to the homœopathic journals.

(Signed) J. W. THOMPSON, M. D.,
Secretary pro tem.

Hom. Phys. Jan 1894

ROBERTS, C. Charles S.

DR. C. S. ROBERTS.

JUST as we go to press we learn of the sad death of Dr. C. S. Roberts, of Rockland, Maine, by drowning on the evening of April 21, 1890. The doctor was a promising young man, one of the class graduated from the Hahnemann Medical College, of Philadelphia, on the evening of April 2. It was his intention to have settled shortly in Omaha, Nebraska. H.M. May 1890.

NECROLOGY.—The first to bring sorrow to our Alma Mater, during the past year, was one of its youngest sons. Dr. C. S. Roberts, of Rockland, Maine, having graduated with the class of '90 on the day of our last reunion. He gave good promise of being an honor to the profession and intended to settle shortly in Omaha, Neb., but on April 21st, the same month he graduated, his career was suddenly terminated by drowning.

H.M. May. '91.

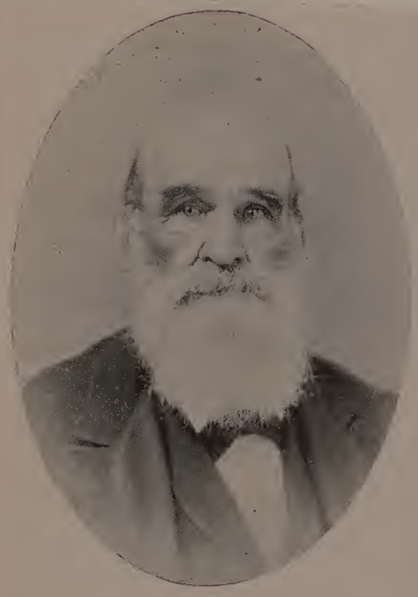
H.M. May '91

ROBERTS, DARWIN H

My full name is Darwin H. Roberts
I graduated at Burlington Medical College, in the year 1867
My present address is Fletcher county of Franklin
State of Vermont where I have resided since Jan 1868
Previous to that time I practised in Londonderry Vt
I began to practise Homœopathy in the year 1867 at Londonderry

N.Y. HOMŒOPATHIC MED. SOCIETY
JAN 17 1870
SMITH M.D. NEW YORK

ROBERTS, D H



D. H. ROBERTS, M. D.,
Owatonne, Minn.

ROBERTS, DAVID J

DAVID J. ROBERTS, New Rochelle, New York, was born in Waterville, New York, October 4, 1856, of Thomas and Sarah Roberts. In 1876 he graduated from the Waterville Academy, and in 1877 studied languages with a private tutor. He took up the study of medicine with the New York Homœopathic Medical College, whence he graduated in 1886. From 1886 to 1887 he acted as house surgeon and physician to the Ward's Island Homœopathic Hospital, and then took a post-graduate course at the New York Post-Graduate Hospital. In the year 1904 he was president of the alumni association of Ward's Island Metropolitan Hospital. He is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, New York State Homœopathic Medical Society. Westchester County Homœopathic Medical Society, New York County Homœopathic Medical Society, National Society of Electro-Therapeutists, the Yonkers Clinical Club, the Chiron Club, the Meissen Club and various other societies.

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ROBERTS, FRANCIS A

Name in full

Francis A. Roberts

P. O. Address in full

Mount Desert Maine

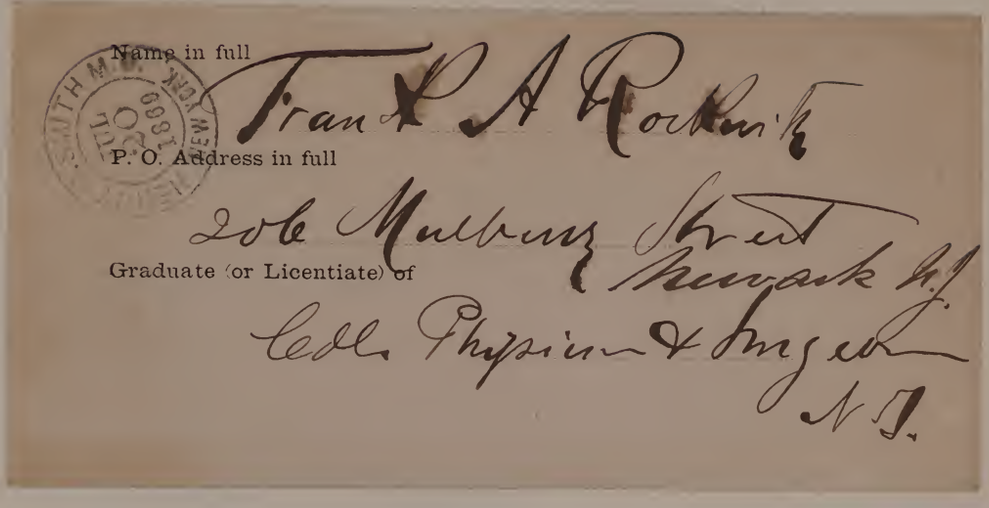
Graduate (or Licentiate) of

Bowdoin Med. Col.

Degree

M. D.

ROBERTS, FRANK A



Name in full Frank A Roberts

P. O. Address in full 206 Mulberry Street Newark N.J.

Graduate (or Licentiate) of Coll. Physicians & Surgeons N.Y.

ROBERTS, GEORGE WATSON

Biographical Sketch.

Geo. W. Roberts Ph.B., M.D., Demonstrator of Operative Surgery, was born in 1866 at Underhill, Vermont, his father being a country physician.

He received his early training in the district schools of his native state and Massachusetts. At fifteen years of age he we went to the plains of Minnesota where, while at work as clerk in a general store, he began the study of medicine.

Chironian Dec 25 1900

GEO. W. ROBERTS, M.D.

In 1883 he entered the Medical Department of the University of Vermont but becoming dissatisfied with his preparatory training and realizing the advantage of a university education, he gave up his medical course and began to study for college. After a thorough preparation, he entered the University of Vermont and was graduated in the year 1887, with the degree Bachelor of Philosophy.

There-upon he entered the New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital and after graduation went to Europe where he pursued a post-graduate course in medicine making a special study of surgery at Hamburg and Berlin

GEORGE WATSON ROBERTS, Ph. B., New York City, is a native of Underhill Center, Chittenden county, Vermont, born December 9, 1866, son of Dr. George Washington Roberts, one of the earliest homœopathic physicians in Vermont, and his wife Esther A. Graves of Northampton, Massachusetts. On both sides he is of old New England stock, in the paternal line tracing back to pioneer settlement in the Green Mountain state, and in the maternal line to the early colonists of Northampton in the Connecticut valley in Massachusetts. His elementary education was acquired in the Underhill common schools, chiefly in "the little old red schoolhouse" until he was twelve years old, when he was given two years of irregular attendance at Underhill Academy, interspersed with work on a farm and in a steam saw mill. At the age of fourteen, after the death of his mother, he went west to the prairies of Minnesota, where he found employment as clerk in a store. At this time a few boys, of whose number he himself was one, who were ambitious to gain an education, organized a night class under the instruction of a German college graduate; and while there he began the study of "Gray's Anatomy," which turned his mind in the direction of medical subjects. In 1883, at the age of sixteen years, he returned to Vermont and became a student in the medical department of the University of Vermont, Burlington, but at the end of a year he was made aware of the importance of thorough academic training as the foundation of an education in the profession of medicine. With this in view he returned to Underhill and divided his time between work in a store and saw mill (for he was obliged to earn the means wherewith to maintain as well as educate himself) and hours of study, and twice each week he drove to Jericho, several miles distant, to recite his lessons and receive instructions from Joseph Cilley, one of Vermont's famous old-time teachers, stern and thorough, yet not less proficient in the art of the schoolmaster; and his admonitions as well as his instructions seriously impressed

the young man under his teaching and aided him materially in the development of that calm, determined and self-reliant side of his nature which so frequently has manifested itself in Dr. Roberts' later professional life. In the fall of 1884 he entered the academic department of the University of Vermont, and graduated there in 1887, Ph. B., honor man, having led his class, securing his election to Φ. B. K. (Phi Beta Kappa). In the medical department of his alma mater he then began the study of medicine, taking two courses, one preliminary and one regular; and later matriculated at the New York Homœopathic Medical College, where he came to the full degree in 1889; on two subsequent occasions he visited Europe for post-graduate studies. Dr. Roberts began his professional career in the city of New York in the late winter of 1889, and also at the same time became connected with the teaching corps of his alma mater in the out-patient department; and with a single interval he has since been a part of its faculty life, in the following capacities: attending surgeon to the out-patient department, demonstrator of physiology, demonstrator of operative surgery, professor of surgery and professor of gynecology. During almost the same period he has been associated in faculty work in the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women; first as assistant to the chair of surgery, then adjunct professor to the chair of surgery, and later professor of surgery. In the New York Homœopathic Sanitarium he was resident surgeon, 1890-1894. In the Laura Franklin Free Hospital for Children he has been attending surgeon since 1894. In Hahnemann Hospital he has been attending surgeon since 1896, but his part in the life of this particular institution has been more than that of attending to the formal duties of its surgical department; he has been the chief factor in organizing the hospital on its present basis and in bringing it to the standard of efficiency and perfection it enjoys among the charitable institutions of whatever school in the great metropolitan district. He is and for several years has been attending gynecologist to the Flower Hospital; consulting surgeon to Brooklyn Memorial Hospital, to St. Mary's Hospital, Passaic, New Jersey, and to the Scranton Homœopathic Hospital, Scranton, Pennsylvania. He is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, the New York State and New York County Homœopathic Medical societies, the Pathological and Materia Medica societies; the Meissen and Chiron clubs; an honorary member of the Ohio Valley Medical Association, and corresponding member of the British Homœopathic Medical Society. Dr. Roberts is known by his works rather than by his writings on subjects pertaining to his profession, yet to him is attributed the authorship of several valuable monograph contributions to surgical literature which have been given currency through the medium of medical and surgical journals; and, besides these, he is the author of an original operation for cancer of the rectum which will live after he has passed from life's stage. Among his published works, chiefly in pamphlet, are "The Operative Treatment of Cancer of the Rectum," 1902; "Should Catharsis Precede Laparotomy?" "Conservative Pelvic Surgery," and "Cancer of the Rectum Treated by Sigmoido-Protectomy," 1905.

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ROBERTS, GEORGE W

ROBERTS, GEORGE W

ROBERTS, GRACE

GRACE ROBERTS, M.D.,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Dr. Roberts was elected a member of the Institute in 1891, at Atlantic City. She was born in Wales. Her father, a civil engineer, died when she was very young, and when she was about 9 years old her mother married again, and the family moved to a farm near Syracuse, N. Y. When she was about 13 years old she was obliged to own her own living on a farm near Holland Patent, N. Y., where she was taught to sew, and developed a talent for dressmaking, by which she was not only able to support herself, but took care of her half-sisters, whose father gave them only a scanty living. When about 20 years old she had a serious attack of typhoid fever, from which she was very slow in recovering, which, however, did not prevent her from planning dresses and partially paying her way. Dr. Caroline Winslow, of Washington (our late colleague), formerly of Syracuse, while visiting Holland Patent, was called to see Miss Roberts, who, after much coaxing, had consented to consult a woman physician. The result was that, recognizing the needs, mental as well as physical, of her patient, Dr. Winslow supplied the nourishment of the one and the remedy of the other, in the forms of a work on physiology, to be read for five minutes a day, increasing the time to longer periods, and the Homœopathic remedy as indicated. Miss Roberts became an inmate of Dr. Winslow's family in Washington, an assistant in her pharmacy and a student of medicine in her office. She attended lectures in the Homœopathic School of Medicine at Detroit, and later entered the Howard University, Medical Department, Washington, the only medical school in the District that opened its doors to women, and later completed her course at the Homœopathic Department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor. She returned to Washington in June, 1878, and began practice, meeting with success. Her health failed in 1897, and she died November 1, 1899.

.A I H 1900

ROBERTS, HERBERT ALFRED

HERBERT ALFRED ROBERTS, Derby, Connecticut, is a native of Riverton, Connecticut, born May 7, 1868, son of Samuel J. Roberts and Eunice M. Loomis, and is of English and Welsh descent, the American ancestors tracing back in New England history full two hundred years. His literary education was acquired in the West Winsted high school, where he graduated in 1886. His medical education was gained in the New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital, where he came to his degree in 1896. He practiced in Brattleboro, Vermont, from 1896 to 1899, and since the latter year has been located in Derby. He was president of the New Haven County Homœopathic Clinical Society, 1903-1904, and of the Connecticut State Homœopathic Medical Society, 1904-1905, and re-elected for another term in 1905. He is a member of the medical staff of Grace Hospital, New Haven, and of the board of education of the town of Huntington. Dr. Roberts married, December 25, 1894, Edith R. Chidsey, by whom he has two children, Herbert C. and Paul L. Roberts.

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ROBERTS, JAMES E.

Scituate.—Dr. James E. Roberts commenced the study of medicine with the late B. Nichols, M.D., of Centreville, R. I., in 1839, and graduated at the University of New York in 1842; practiced after the fashion of his *Alma Mater* until 1855. In 1856 he made an open confession of faith in homœopathy, and has remained firm in that faith to this day. Although advanced in years, he attends quarterly meetings of the society promptly, and takes great interest in everything pertaining to homœopathy. He has a large practice.

(W.Conv.)

ROBERTS, ~~JOHN~~. Jacob

Jacob

In 1844 Dr. ~~John~~ Roberts, of the town of Brookes, who had been in allopathic practice for about forty years, became a convert to homœopathy. He was induced to investigate the subject through the agency of Dr. John Payne of Belfast. At that time his grandson (Dr. F. A. Roberts, then a child) was suffering from whooping-cough, and, from all appearances, unless relieved must soon die. The good doctor and grandfather had exhausted his professional skill, and in his anxiety for the child and despair of his own ability to meet the exigencies of the case, he went to Dr. Payne of Belfast, giving him a history of the case, and asked him to prescribe. Dr. Payne did so, and in twenty-four hours the case presented a decidedly better aspect. From this time Dr. Roberts began diligently to investigate the subject, and after two years of study and practice in the town of Brooks, in 1846 removed to Vassalboro, introducing the practice into that town, and there devoting himself to the profession till his decease, which occurred in March, 1856. Dr. Roberts was a firm believer in homœopathy, as taught by Hahnemann, and practiced in accordance with the rules laid down in the *Organon*. He was one of the original members of the American Institute of Homœopathy, and a worthy representative of the cause. Many interesting anecdotes are related of him which characterize the man, the spirit of some of which it might be well for the profession of the present time to emulate. His whole aim seemed to be *cure* rather than multiplicity of cases. He would often spend hours with a suffering patient, watching the symptoms and the effect of his remedies till relief came or until he was satisfied that he had control of the case. He was accustomed to visit his patients on horseback, and on occasions like the above would often turn his horse loose to graze by the roadside until his object was accomplished, when he would hunt up his trusty animal and move on to the next case. Though he left the town of Brooks without a representative, and the field has ever since remained unoccupied, yet he inspired the people in that and the adjoining towns with an abiding confidence in homœopathy; and in Vassalboro, where he pursued the practice for ten years, he laid a firm foundation for the practice which was for some time sustained by Drs. J. H. Barrows and R. R. Williams, both of whom are now deceased, and later by Dr. F. W. Roberts, whose case first led him to the investigation of homœopathy, and Dr. D. C. Perkins, the present Secretary of the Maine Homœopathic Medical Society: *Integra mens augustissima possessio.*

(W.C.)

JACOB ROBERTS, M.D.

Of him, his son writes: "The old Quaker Doctor, one of the most benign characters of his day and generation in the State of Maine, in medicine, religion and politics. He learned to read after he was seventeen years old, and through his own efforts became the best Latin scholar east of the Kennebec River, and he did more to establish public opinion, the Quaker religion, and Republican politics than any other ten men of his time. His father was a soldier at seventeen years of age and fought in the battle of Bunker Hill and so on to Yorktown, then with two wives, raised twenty-four children, two of whom are now living. The old soldier died at the age of 86 years leaving three hundred and seventy-six living descendants."

Dr. William E. Payne* wrote of him: "In 1844, Dr. J. Roberts of the town of Brooks who had been engaged in Allopathic practice for about forty years, became a convert to Homœopathy. He was induced to investigate the subject through the agency of Dr. John Payne of Belfast. . . . . Many interesting anecdotes are related of him, which characterized the man, the spirit of some of which at least, it might be well for us who are left behind to emulate. His whole aim seemed to be to cure rather than to secure a multiplicity of cases."

Dr. Roberts was one of the early members of the Institute, becoming such in 1847, but it does not appear that he attended many meetings.

Dr. Roberts was born in the town of Buckfield, Oxford County, Me., in 1784. He was the fourth of twenty-four children of Joseph Roberts. He died at North Vassalborough, Me., March 15, 1856.

* *History of Homœopathy in Maine*, from which extracts are published in *Trans. of Inst.*, 1876, vol. ii., p. 555.

Trans. Am. Inst. Hom. 1893.

ROBERTS, JACOB

Dr Jacob Roberts was born in the Town of Buckfield, Oxford Co Me, in 1784. He was the youngest of twins (Isaac being the older) and the fourth from first of 24 that were ~~########~~ begotten of one Joseph Roberts who at 17 yeass of age fought beside his father at the Battle of Bunker Hill.

Regarding Dr Roberts his name really was Jacob not Jonathan as the evious biographers have had it. I enclose a sketch that I typed from MSS letter written by his son and just as he wtote it. If you do not re to use it entire please return ~~mt~~ the mss as I want to put it with my ollection. I should think it would be of interest. I think you will be interested in reading it if you do not print it

Enc 307

father married a widow with one child. Now with the addition of two of his brother's boys, who had been left when his brother migrated to Ohio, the old soldier with a family of fifteen migrated to the Easy becoming the first settler in what is now the old ~~town~~ ##### town of Brooks, Waldo County, Maine in 1792. About two years later there

309-a

The following sketch of Dr Jacob Roberts is by his son Dr W. P Roberts. It is of interest as showing the trials that the early practitioner of homoeopathy was obliged to undergo.

[illegible] . My father, Dr Jacob Roberts, the Old Quaker Doctor was one of the most unique characters of his day in the State of Maine, in medicine, religion and politics. He learned to read and spell after he was seventeen years old and through his own efforts became the best Latin scholar East of the Kennebec River and did more to establish public education, the Quaker religion and prohibition politics than any other ten men of his time. His father was a soldier at seventeen years of age and in the Battle of Bunker Hill, and so on to Yorktown. He was twice married and had twenty four children two of whom are now living. The old soldier died at 86 years of age leaving 376 ~~#####~~ living descendants.

Dr Jacob Roberts was born in the town of Brookfield, Oxford County, Maine, in 1784. He was the younger of twins (Isaac the other, being older). His father one Joseph Roberts, fought by the side of his father at the age of seventeen at the Battle of Bunker Hill. ~~####~~ When Jacob was about fifteen years ~~##~~ old his mother died and his father married a widow with one child. Now with the addition of two of his brother's boys, who had been left when his brother migrated to Ohio, the old soldier with a family of fifteen migrated to the East becoming the first settler in what is now the old ~~######~~ town of Brooks, Waldo County, Maine in 1792. About two years later there

xame into the settlement a family that had some primary school books to which Jacob, my father got access and which aroused that insasiate desire to have knowledge and education which never ceased ## as long as life ~~lasted~~ lasted. His father having plenty of help, gave Jake his time at the age of eighteen, and he set out alone, westward as far as Kennebec County and on to Hebron Academy, working his way and improving every moment of his time, hiding himself Sundays with a book in order to obtain more knowledge. In wighteen months after leaving home we find him a county school teacher in his native town of Brookfield. At twnety five years of age we find him with an excellent wife and a baby boy, and a certificate from the Medical Department of Old Bowdoin College, and a pair of snow shoes and a few drugs settled in the county, the first doctor in the town of Brooks. Here for more than thirty years he was a hero of heroes in the practice of the old school of medicine and he was the leading physician and surgeon in Eastern Maine. He also took the lead in educational work for he was the best all round scholar in that section. While working among the Quakers in Kennebec County he adopted ### their religion and was ## a pillar of that church. His wife became one of their preachers or exhorters. Now comes the sad part of his biography. Up to about the age of fifty five he had been ~~prosperous~~ prosperous for those times and had secured a competency of about $50.000.

But through unfortunate speculations in land he lost all his fortune and was reduced to poverty.

but the evil day came, his twin brother (Isaac) in looks and dress was an exact similar ##e (their own children could not tell them apart two rods away). In ## education and intellect, however, he was quite dissimilar. Isaac had, with the aid of Jacob, gained some property when those great Eastern land speculators from Boston sent out their devouring vultures. Isaac and Jacob were both roped in and it ruined Jacob, for he trusted Ike to look after the ##### ~~Ike to look after the~~ business he being too busy in practice to devote time to anything else. Soon all was

gone. He went to Boston to see if anything could be saved; there he was seized and thrown into jail. The Friends (Quakers) of Lynn, Mass. came to his rescue, bailed him out and then followed a long tedious church investigation which resulted in his acquittal and the excommunication of his twin brother Isaac who had out of the deals made himself comfortably well off. ~~r~~ at hand. The ~~girl~~ you, as mother was wont to do, made ready to dine a few extra Friends from a distance. Among them came Alton and Theodore Pope, friends from Vassalboro. One a noted speaker. They saw the situation although they did not know about his change to homoeopathy. They persuaded him to go to Vassalboro and start anew. This he did and they furnished him with a horse and gig to get about in. All went on fine for a time until one of the worthy members found out about the little pill business. This member went to Alton Pope and said--"Alton it is a pity thee ever brought Jacob here to bring reproach upon our Meeting, for he is insane." (The ## late Alton Pope of Cleveland, Ohio, tells the ##### story:) "I saw Jacob yesterday and he was sound as a nut, he knows more than all of us, he's not insane, what makes## thee think so?" "Why, he's dealing out little spider egg pills and he calls it homoeopathy." This, says Pope, "I could

It was about this time that his attention was called toward homoeopathy by Dr Paine of Belfast, Maine and he had begun to test its merits, when while he was away from home one day his wife Huldah suddenly died from apoplexy. Now comes an interesting episode. Very soon after mother was gone, we find father bringing all his drugs from his old office and burning them up in the old kitchen fire place and talking to himself: Goodbye, old haphazard guess work!" We all thought that mother's departure had unbalanced his mind and that he was loony. He would start off in the morning and be gone all day, with his little case of little pills and a small book, and walk miles, for his financial wreck had stripped him of all his good horses for riding and driving. We were glad when the Monthly Meeting was near at hand. The girls, as mother was wont to do, made ready to dine a few extra Friends from a distance. Among them came Alton and Theodore Pope, friends from Vassalboro. One a noted speaker. They saw the situation although they did not know about his change to homoeopathy. They persuaded him to go to Vassalboro and start anew. This he did and they furnished him with a horse and gig to get about in. All went on fine for a time until one of the worthy members found out about the little pill business. This member went to Alton Pope and said--"Alton it is a pity thee ever brought Jacob here to bring reproach upon our Meeting, for he is insane." (The late Alton Pope of Cleveland, Ohio, tells the story:) "I saw Jacob yesterday and he was sound as a nut, he knows more than all of us, he's not insane, what makes thee think so?" "Why, he's dealing out little spider egg pills and he calls it homoeopathy." This, says Pope, "I could

not believe, I had heard there was such a thing in the world but that a man of so long an experience as Jacob's and such a learned man could be engaged in it was preposterous. So I found Jacob and asked him how he was getting on. He replied: "Fine, never felt more hopeful in my life." "But" says I, what does it mean, I hear thee are dabbling in nonsense, in homoeopathy? I want thee to quit it at once, for I can not allow thee to bring reproach upon the Society and disgrace thy own good name. I thought it was a vagary of his ~~mind and by~~ mind and that by being a little stern I could jog his mind back to its old time equilibrium, but I was mistaken. Jacob, as I learned afterwards, was firm as a rock to carry out a scientific principle. He became like a caged lion and soon put me to flight. I really thought he was hopelessly insane and hastened to inform my wife and to take counsel with her as to the measures we should take to have him cured. For the Friends always care for their own members in adversity. She more calm than I said, Let us wait, watch and pray, we cannot give Jacob up as a hopeless case. So while we were waiting, watching and praying, our own little family of four children were taken ~~violently~~ violently ill when we were away from home. The governess had heard me say that I would not dare to trust Jacob, so she sent for us. We returned quickly to find our loved ones all sick and what to do we did not know. My wife said, 'We will call Jacob. He is not so insane that he cannot tell us what the disease is and it will be some consolation. So we called him and he came as full of life as though he was not ~~more~~ more than thirty years old and as soon as he looked at the children he took us one side and said: 'They have malignant scarlet fever then went right on to say, 'Under the old haphazard guess-work practice there would be no hope of saving them. Give me a tumbler and some water and a spoon as quickly as possible, I will try and save some of them.' Then came a consultation, I was in favor of sending for another doctor at once. My wife said, Let Jacob try, I think we

will lose them anyhow. I never heard of any doctor saving cases of malignant scarlet fever. I was vexed and perplexed. I took him the water and told him sternly that he could try for three hours and if he could not help them and would not use the old practice we would get another doctor. This aroused his indignation and he said--Homoeopathy is the only thing that can save any of these beautiful children, if you can not trust them to me they will all die, I believe I can save all but one." We gave them up and let Jacob have sway, he watched them and gave them the medicine as though his own life depended upon his success. They ALL survived the disease. It spread through the village and county. My father did not lose a single case. The other doctors lost more than half their cases. Homoeopathy was established, as was the sanity of Jacob in Kennebec County. So after that the intelligent doctors, his old school colleagues called him in counsel to get his skill as a surgeon and diagnostician which gave him an opportunity to become an apostle, a teacher of Hahnemann, and he did more to build up the couse in the State than any ten men have ever done. So say some of his old acquaintances.

He was an expert on snow shoes. In his early practice he often walked long distances to attend to patients and he could easily make three miles an hour. He was a light weight averaging 125 pounds. He was light of complexion and with a bald head and he never wore a beard. He did thousands of dollars worth of work from charity, would walk ten miles on snow shoes in the night to attend a confinement case where he know he could never collect a dime. The regular fee was only five dollars for a normal case. When his misfortune overtook him he burned a bundle of notes he had taken in settlement with poor patients rather than have them get into the hands of cruel speculator creditors.

The last work he ever did was to rise from a sick bed to attend a case He had not been out of doors for three months nor out of his room for six weeks when his son in law, Dr Barrows, his successor, sent him a note asking advice in a case of confinement where the arm was presenting. It was a bitter stormy day, the first of March in Maine. He was in bed when I handed him the note and his glasses; as he read the note he began to order me to get him ready to go to the country only a mile out. I said,, No, father, thee cannot go, thee are too feeble, and only look at the storm. He turned on me and said: Thee do as I bid thee at once! I ran down and told my sister (the doctor's wife) and she went up with her persuasive manners to try and coax him and as a last argument she called him crazy. He said, sharply, this is the third time since mother died that, I have been called insane, it is more than I can bear. William, thee do as I bid thee, and don't thee delay. I did his bidding, heated the robes, drew the sleigh up to the front door, had the swiftest horse in the team ready to hitch up, wrapped the lion of homoeopathy, as I had done a hundred times before for his long drives, but this time I had to carry him in my arms to the sleigh. His old tried steed seemed to know him when he was seated in the sleigh though he had not spoken a loud word for more than a year. We had to face a sleet storm for a mile but we did it in five minutes. # When I drove up the doctor was astonished. Dr Barrows came out and began to scold him for coming. The old man said: Take me to that patient and let me teach thee a lesson before I die. He got in and unwrapped to the rolling up of his sleeves and delivered the woman in twenty minutes. We were only away one hour and it for a time revived him but he only lived one week after this. The next day he sent for the doctor to come to his room and told him candidly: "I do wish thee would be a student the same as I have been since I was

seventeen years old, when I learned my letters, and there has not been a day since that I have not studied to learn more. If thee would study, thee might make use of the bright and burning lights of homoeopathy. It is deplorable that medical men cease to be students and depend upon the little they learned in their college course. When I practiced the old haphazard guess work I run in a rut and when I look over all those years I can see where I hurried hundreds of people out of the world with my heroic drugging. As soon as I had become convinced of the science of Hahnemann's teaching, I burned those old impliments of torture and was thought to be insane. I have lived and proven that I was not insane. I have not much longer to live and my mantle falls on thee and I do wish thee would study more to uphold the cause with honor. The profession is a thankless one so I have never encouraged any of my boys to be a doctor. There were six of us and five girls, The late Dr F. A. Roberts, a grandson, who died one year ago soon ~~followed Dr Barrows~~ became a doctor, and for thirty years did the best he could with an old school diploma to uphold homoeopathy in Vassalboro and the vicinity. I slept with my father and cared for him as long as he lived; I was a healthy boy of nineteen when he departed. In less than six months after his death I was pronounced a hopeless case of tuberculosis. He died of that disease in his throat and vocal chords. I was advised that there was ## a possibility of prolonging my life by a change to another clime. I took the chance and after living the life of a farmer until I was thirty five years old, all the time acting the homoeopathic doctor without compensation. None were then in the neighborhood. I finally sold my farm andwent to Chicago, got acquainted with a high dilution homoeopathist (Dr Lyman Bedford) who was ## my preceptor, took ~~two~~ three courses at Hahnemann College of Chicago, and three courses at Rush in physical diagnosis and had one year as house doctor at Hahnemann Hospital. Then practice for several years, until in Dec. 1880 I got a severe injury by a fall since which

time I have been engaged in the study of climate and organizing aid for consumptives. This is of my father the apostle of homoeopathy.

W. P. Roberts

Dr J. A. Bloch
10 Park Square Boston

Dear Sir:

I am asking for a short sketch of Jacob Roberts to hand in for Census. To one that a short sketch of such a mans life work and reported this life that a man does not do justice to his memory or give the much needed encouragement to future people of Habbenmann of our land (giving about the amount) I would make the trial of writing the biographical sketch myself although I feel inadequate to do justice to such a apostle (for he was more than apostle) of Habbenmann and give an account of Habbenmann daily 3 years of Allopathic practice

am

Mary [illegible] 1770 [illegible]
At present I omitted to say
a word on the settlement of the
effects of a Severe attack of
Influenza. My Father
in Jacob Roberts
"The Old Quaker Doctor" was
one of the most benign
characters of his day and
generation in the State of
Maine. In Medicine & Surgery
and Politics, he learned to read
& spell after he was 17 years old and
through his own efforts, became the
best Solar Engineer of the
Kennebec River, and did more
to establish Education (public), the Quaker
religion, and Republican Politics than
any other man of his time. He
Fought as a Soldier at 17 years of age
and in the battle of Bunker Hill so soon
to Join them was only two miles raised a
Children two of which are now living [illegible]
Soldier died [illegible]

Dr Jacob Roberts was born in the
town of Buckfield Oxford Co Maine
in 1784 He was the youngest of twins
(twins being twelve) and the fourth
first of twenty four that were begotten
by one Joseph Roberts who at 17 years
of age fought beside his father at the
battle of Bunker Hill The Father and son
both survived the privations of the
Revolutionary war until the land helped
to the battle of Yorktown
When Jacob was about fifteen years old his
father deported this life, his Father
married a widow with one child
and with the addition of two of his brothers
boys who had been left when his brother
emigrated to Ohio. The old Soldier with
his family of fifteen migrated to the
West and were one the first
settlers in what is now the old
town of Bruce Hall Co Maine
in 1799 - about two years

later there came into the
settlement a family that had
some primary School books
to which Jacob & Father had access
and which served to fire that insatiate
desire to know knowledge and Education
which never ceased to burn as long
as life lasted. His Father having plenty
of help gave Jake his time at the age
of 14 = and he alone rode out westward
as far as Kennebec & and on to Hebron
Academy: working his way and
improving every moment of time
hiding himself Sundays with a book
to gain a little more information
in Education months after leaving home
he find him a county school teacher
in his native town of Buckfield.
at twenty one years of age he find
himself one of the most Expeditious
and able boy a certificate from

the medical Department of old Badin in Raleigh, a pair of Snow shoes and a few books and "drop" settled in the County on a small farm (all timber) near his Paternal Sire the first Doctor in the town of Blount, here for more than thirty years he was a hero & hero in the practice of the old irregular School of Medicine and was the leading Physician and Surgeon of Eastern Maine and truth My Lord in Education work for he was the last old world Scholar in that Section, while working among the Indians in Kennebec he adopted their religion and was one of the pillars of that Church, his wife becoming one of their Preachers or Exhorters, and comes the sad part of his biography of to about the age of

Jacob Jr. he had been many
years there and those years had
had served to complete (now
worth some $5000) his Hostile days
come, his trunk was in boots
and dress was on & act similar
(their own children could not tell
them apart two rods away) but in
education and Intellect just
dissimilar Isaac had with the
help of Jacob gained some knowledge
when those Great Eastern Land
Speculators from Boston sent
and their debauching cultures
Isaac and Jacob were both
roped in Jacob resigned Jacob for
he trusted Ike to look after the business
for he was too busy in Boston to
take time to do any thing else, they soon
all was done he went to Boston
to see if he could some any thing
was signed a few and Jacob into
Isaac, the Friends (Quakers) of

Lyon was [illegible] to his Name
called him a Thief followed
a long tedious Church investigation
which resulted in his acquittal
and on [illegible] communion [illegible]
his trumpet then [illegible] Lyon
had act of the deals made himself
comfortably well off - [illegible] but
this train [illegible] his attention had
been called to Hammerton by
Dr Paine of Belfast Maine and he had
begun to test its merits when one
fine day his wife Hulda
suddenly departed this life [illegible]
Then comes the interesting part of
his life - many [illegible] mother and
some one find Father bringing
all his drugs from his old
office and burning them in
the old kitchen fire place
and talking to himself - [illegible]

old he [illegible] Ed Sues work
one day to Brothers depositions
had unbalanced his mind and
he was crazy & he moved
to [illegible] in the morning and he
done all day work A his little
cow & little pile and a small book
and walk mile for his dinner
which had stripped him of all his
good Horses he owned & rode and
drive one more sled when the
monthly meeting was near at
hand. the Girls as Brother Davis
must made ready to drive a
few extra Friends from a distance
amongst them Came Alton
and Theodate Pope Friends from
Passyborough & he a related
speaker, he a native fellow and
a woolen manufacturer, they
own the Situation although
they did not [illegible] about

Mr Johnson to "Damnyuts" the
persecutor has to go to Rossville
and start a new "Thinks he dies
and they furnish him with
a horse and sig- to get about
with all meant on gins for
a time" united and the worthy
members found out about the
two pill business. Asks him to
Alton Page and Sue = Alton it
is a pity the Sun boys at Jacob
had to bring reproach upon our
meeting to be is insane"
The lads Alton Page & Claude Cobb
test the story. Sun Jacob testing
and he was sound as a nut he
knows more than two of us he's
not insane what makes them
think so?" Why he's stealing out into
open fields and he calls it
"Damnyuts" Thinks Page found
out & helped to bed him to

there was such a thing in the world but that a man or boy from a Jew's or such a learned man could be engaged in it was unfortunate. So I went and asked him how he has settled on? he said since we were so hopeful in all things but say I don't what does it mean when one daddy's in romance in Romeo & Juliet? I want the to put it at once for I cannot allow the to bring reproach upon the society and disgrace the own world name. Upon hope I thought it was a nigger I lay in bed and then he called a little later I called if his mind back & it all came Juliet in bed was awake Jacob as I came after was this time as a rock & pass and a scientific mind

for he had made like a crowd of
men and women but she to
slight to really stop but he was
hopeless in one and hastened
to inform my wife and to
take counsel for what
measures we should take
to have been cared for.
for the Friends always care for
their own members in adversity
she more calm than at such
times said let us wait patiently
and pray we cannot see past
if he is a hopeless case = do what
we more waiting watching and praying
for our little family I then when we
were taken violently ill when we
were away from home the Governess
had heard the cry and did not close
to trust her to the darkness but
as she pretended quickly to find out
loved ones all sick and what to
do we did not know

My wife said to me said Jacob
he is dead I know that he can't
tell us what the disease is and it
will be some consolation to me
called him he came so softly to us
though he was not dressed than
he dressed and as soon as he
looked at the children he took
us one side and said, the most
malignant scarlet fever has
swept through our town and the
old has stripped our streets
there would be no hope for any
them "give me a table some water
and a spoon as quick as possible
I will try and save some of them
then came a pretty consultation
I was in town of twenty years
and the Dr came to me
and let [illegible] I think me
will lose them [illegible]
I never heard of [illegible]

cose of medicine sent them
I never looked over it took
took him the water and told him
to stay he could stay three
hours and if he could not help
them and would not use his
old practice we would return the
Lord his indgment
and he come and done pretty
through this part one of
these beautiful children I can
can't trust them to read they said
all did. I believe I can save
all but one. Jesus then
and let Jesus save say he
watched them and gave them
the medicine as though his
own life depended upon his
success they all survived the
disease spread through the
village and county the father
did not lose a single child

the others 12 lost more than
half their cases Dr Mayo
was established as one the
county Physicians in Kennebec
County. So as to put to
intelligent use his old college
called him in council to
test his skill as a Surgeon and
diagnostician which soon him
an opportunity to become one
of the a leading Physicians
and he did more to build up the
County in the State than any other
man have ever done so by
gaining his old acquaintances.
Dr Mayo Dr Jewett and Dr Shaw
in his early practice often walked
long distance to attend patients he could
easily make 3 miles per hour he was
a big man weighing 225 lbs
a fine conversationalist had keen

more a head = he did Thousands
I dallas my H. I work for about
hundred walk tranquil and com
shoes in the night to attend a
Convivent Ball where he drew
he danced never called a dance
Hungarian Waltz for 5 or 6 a round
Ball" When misfortune overtook him
he borrowed hundred of notes he
had taken in settlement of his
patients rather than have them
go into the hands of cruel
Speculator creditors" The loss
work he ever did was to get off
a sickbed - had not been out of
doors for three months or abt
I Just room for six months
When his Son in law Mr Borrow
his Successor" sent in a note
asking advice in a very Confused
when the Drs was presently it
was a bitter stormy day the first of
March in Paris" he was in

when I handed him the note and his
glasses as soon as he read the note
he began to order me & get himself
& R & the county and a mile out"
and so Further the conversation the are
so feeble and look at this storm
he turned on me and said "Thee do
as I bid thee at once" I ran down
and told my sister (the Drs wife) and
she went up with her persuasive
manner & try and persuade him
and as a last argument she called
him a coward "he said stoutly "that
is the Hubbs for me" but when
Dad that I have called
insane it is more than I can
bear" Willie "thee do as I
bid thee and don't thee delay
I did his bidding heated the
robes" then the sleigh &
the front door I led the Surgeon
horse in the town ready to

Sister Agnes offered the loan of
her sleigh to take Elsie a
hundred times before we left
on Boxing day but I was
afraid Elsie might be cold
& the sleigh left a fresh
track to follow in which
I feared might be unsafe
for Indians & I could not
[illegible] (or more than one)
[illegible]
a mile to the [illegible]
in driving [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[

Ave were and "a" ave ave hoarse
Treats for a two regular
for he and lived one week of to.
This "the next day he sent for me
on Be more to come to his
room and told him could."
I go with the rest of the students
this some as I have since I
was 17 years old then I learned my
letters and then he began to
say some first I took out students
I learn more by their mouth study
this my but stuffed and I the long to
and the my like I Jones for
in depth all that previous I
room Coast to be students and
depend upon the letter learn
in their letter and I am as
practice the letter and I was
work read in a but and when I
teach room all those years I can
see when I hurried hundreds
of people out of the wood

All the world's a stage
and all the men and
women merely players
they have their exits
and their entrances
and one man in his
time plays many parts
his acts being seven ages
At first the infant
mewling and puking
in the nurse's arms
Then the whining
schoolboy with his
satchel and shining
morning face creeping
like snail unwillingly
to school And then
the lover sighing
like furnace with a
woeful ballad made
to his mistress eyebrow
Then a soldier
full of strange oaths
and bearded like the
pard jealous in honour
sudden and quick in
quarrel seeking the
bubble reputation
even in the cannon's
mouth And then the
justice in fair round
belly with good
capon lined with
the wise saws and
modern instances
And so he plays his
part The sixth age
shifts into the lean
and slippered pantaloon
with spectacles on
nose and pouch on
side his youthful
hose well saved a
world too wide for
his shrunk shank

Next to Lafayette Co we found
ourselves a right delightful Home with
Dr Lyman Bedford who was my
preceptor & two more students
at Law Gentlemen of Oxford
two cases of Rush's
Physiology & Lectures on
Obstetrics & Lectures on Practice
at Oxford Jas A. Hunt
a practicing Physician
Dec 1850 Dr A Semmes
a fine Surgeon & Physician
Grade Lectures opened in the
Medical College at
Oxford. I did from
8 hours daily for
all Lectures & Clinics
at the Infirmary
fifty weeks of the
two sessions of Medical
Lectures

ROBERTS, MOSES P

Name in full

Moses P. Roberts

P. O. Address in full

Eastern Kentucky

Graduate (or Licentiate) of

Eastern Kentucky

ROBERTS, NORMAN

MISS DOROTHY D. ROWLAND BRIDE OF NORMAN ROBERTS

The wedding of Miss Dorothy Dooler Rowland, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Arthur J. Rowland, 4510 Osage avenue, and Dr. Norman Roberts, son of Mrs. John E. Roberts, 4837 Hazel avenue, took place at 8.30 on Tuesday evening, in the Chester Avenue Baptist Church, Forty-sixth street and Chester avenue.

George Roberts, brother of the bridegroom, was best man, while the ushers were David Tucker, Edward Smith, John J. Rowland and Paul Sutton, of Baltimore.

The ceremony was performed by Dr. A. Judson Rowland, grandfather of the bride, for many years secretary of the American-Baptist Publication Society. He was assisted by the Rev. F. Greville Eland, pastor of the Chester Avenue Baptist Church. It is interesting to note that the grandfather of the bridegroom, Doctor Peltz, was also prominent in Baptist circles. He was for many years associate pastor at the Baptist Temple, Philadelphia.

Doctor Roberts, a lieutenant in the United States navy, is a graduate in surgery from Hahnemann College. After graduation, he enlisted, having served various hospital connections. He is now in the transport service.

After a reception at the home of the bride, the couple left for a few days' trip to the seashore.

ROBERTS, OSMORE O

18

Name in full

Osmore O. Roberts

P. O. Address in full

Northampton. Mass.

Graduate (or Licentiate) of

Pennsylvania Homeopathic College
Philadelphia

ROBERTS, O. O.

Settled in Milford, N. H. in 1854 or 1855. He was the first resident physician in Milford and remained there th three or four years.

DR. J. T. TALBOT.

Northampton Mass May 19th 1867

BOARD OF REGISTRATION IN MEDICINE.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
ROOM 8, STATE HOUSE.

EDWARD J. FORSTER, M.D.,
Secretary.

BOSTON, 20 Sept 1894.

MY DEAR SIR:

~~Your favor of the~~ ~~received; in reply~~

Jno * O.O. Roberts 1853 = He was living & applied for Registration 8 Aug. 1874 - Residence Northampton Mass.

Yours very truly,

Secretary.

Yours Truly
O. O. Roberts

26 1894

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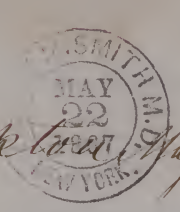
w 17000 inhabitants

DR. I. T. TALBOT.



Northampton Mass May 19th 1869

Dr Henry M Smith,

Dear Sir,

I rec'd your circular of the annual session of the American Institute of Homeopathy, would be very happy to attend if I could, but it is impossible at this time so I will content myself by sending you my address.

Yours Truly

O. C. Roberts

26 1894

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m 1700 inhabitants

DR. I. T. TALBOT,
685 Boylston Street.
OFFICE HOURS: 8 to 10 A.M. and 2 to 4 P.M.

Boston, Sept. 26 1894

Dear Dr. Bradford:

I have heard nothing of Dr. Roberts' death and without doubt he is still cupboarded in Northampton from which he rarely emerges.

I have just got my complete volumes of Am. Inst. Transaction, (thanks to your kindness) for the college and for myself bound uniformly with those lately issued. They make handsome sets. We have fine prospect for our next year college class.

a City now with over 17000 inhabitants

I think all our colleges which are not torn by internal dissensions are doing well this year

Very truly

A. T. Talbot

Northampton Mass. Sept. 27. 894

J. L. Bradford M.D.

Dear Doctor

I am in receipt today of a letter from you to Dr. J. Talbot of Boston. in which you inquire if Dr. O. O. Roberts is dead. and in answer would say that I am very much alive.

I came to Northampton Mass. in 1857. and have remained here ever since in active practice. If you will visit me I will try to make it pleasant for you and I think I can show you one of the prettiest towns in the country. (Excuse me) we are a City now with over 17000 inhabitants

If there is anything that
I can inform you about,
I shall be glad to do so.
Should any of my old
classmates inquire for me
kindly remember me to them.
Yours truly
O. O. Roberts

ROBERTS, T. E.

Dr. T. E. Roberts, of Oak Park, was married September 27, to Miss Alice Hurlbut, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel E. Hurlbut. Accept our heartiest congratulations.

New Remedies, Oct. 92.

ROBERTS, WARREN FRANKLIN

WARREN FRANKLIN ROBERTS, Marshall, Michigan, born Pinckney, Mich., June 27, 1862; medical preceptor, Dr. Eliphalet Lewis Roberts (his father); graduated M. D., Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, 1884; practiced in Marshall since 1887.

ROBERTSON, C A

DR. C. A. ROBERTSON,

Begs leave to present his respectful compliments to the Medical Profession, and to state that he is permanently located in ***Albany,*** *for the special treatment of* ***Diseases of the Eye and Ear.*** *He will give his attention* ***solely*** *to the Medical and Surgical treatment of lesions and disorders of these organs, and of their appendages; and will rely mainly upon the countenance and co-operation of the Profession, for opportunities of cultivating his specialty. He believes that he stands upon unoccupied ground, since he is informed that no* ***regular*** *physician nearer than New York City, devotes himself exclusively to this department of medical practice. Any cases that may be referred to him of organic or functional disorder of the Eye or Ear, he will be happy to attend to, either in consultation or by treatment, and will also esteem it as a special favor, to be informed of the peculiarities of cases of interest to the Profession, or to be allowed opportunities for* ***post mortem*** *examinations (particularly where affections of the* ***Ear*** *have existed).*

As to his professional ***status*** *and relations, he respectfully calls attention to the names below.*

Dr. Robertson takes this opportunity to express his kind acknowledgment of the courtesy and professional recognition that he has received from the Profession, during the few months that he has been in Albany.

17 Washington Avenue,

Albany, N. Y., May, 1865.

References by Permission:

Prof. ALDEN MARCH, M. D., Albany.
S. O. VANDERPOEL, M. D., Albany.
THOS. C. BRINSMADE, M. D., Troy.
F. J. BUMSTEAD, M. D., New York Eye Infirmary.
H. W. WILLIAMS, M. D., Ophthalmic Surgeon, Boston City Hospital.
Prof. OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES, M. D., Boston.

ROBERTSON, ERVING WELCH

Name in full Ezring Welch Robertson

P. O. Address in full 238 Earl St. Cleveland Ohio

Graduate (~~or Licentiate~~) of Michigan University

ROBERTSON, GEORGE ANTHONY

GEORGE ANTHONY, ROBERTSON, Jr., Battle Creek, Michigan, born Chelsea Mich., June 2, 1878; graduate of Battle Creek high school; medical preceptor, Dr. George Anthony Robertson (his father); graduated M. D. from the homœopathic department of the University of Michigan, 1901; post-graduate course, New York Homœopathic Medical College, 1882, and at Ann Arbor in 1902; ex-member of the American Institute of Homœopathy; coroner Calhoun county, 1899-1903; ex-treasurer, ex-vice-president and ex-president of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of Michigan.

Dr. Edward Ames Robinson, of the surgical staff of the Hahnemann Hospital, who has made a brilliant record at that institution during his residency in that institution, will leave this city on the latter part of this month for a trip to Europe.

He will visit the leading hospitals of London, Berlin and Paris, and will conclude his medical education at the Heidelberg University.

Phila Item. May 8. 1894.

Item
May 8/94.

HENRY D. ROBINSON, M.D., NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.

This worthy member of our fraternity died in the city of his residence, November 22d, 1876, at the ripe age of seventy-eight years, twenty-seven of which he had passed in the same town.

He was of French parentage, but born in England, whither his family had sought refuge during the troubles of 1793.

His medical education was begun in Paris, but was completed in this country, to which he emigrated about 1829.

For a number of years he resided and practiced in New York, but about 1849, for the advantage of his wife's health, he removed to the vicinity of New Brunswick. Finding the place salubrious to his family and attractive to himself, he was induced to remain permanently. It is a matter of regret that so few particulars of the life of Dr. Robinson have been communicated to the writer, especially the time when and the circumstances that first drew his attention to homœopathy, of which for years he was an earnest exponent and advocate.

He was a man of robust and vigorous frame, inspired by an active and energetic spirit, and of a warm and generous heart and affectionate and sympathetic disposition, which made him a general favorite with all who knew him. He enjoyed and discreetly fulfilled the duties of a large practice, with almost uninterrupted continuance, till within a few weeks of his decease, scarcely ever himself experiencing the discomforts or disabilities of sickness. He was a member of several medical and scientific societies in this country and in Europe, and among the physicians of his own State he was regarded with general respect. He joined the Institute in 1872. His wife and an only daughter survive him.

Trans.Am.Inst.Hom.1878.

HORATIO ROBINSON, Sr., M.D.,

Auburn, N. Y.

Among the veterans of the Institute—those who have been identified with it from its very foundation, was Dr. Horatio Robinson, whose death at the great age of 85 years, has occurred since our last session.

He was born February 4, 1803, in New Lebanon, Conn., where also his boyhood was passed, and where his primary education was acquired in the schools of the district. At the age of 22 he began the study of medicine under Dr. William Robinson, of Westerly, R. I., and graduated after the usual course from the Berkshire Medical College, at Pittsfield, Mass. Having married the daughter of his first preceptor, Mary Ann Robinson, he returned to Westerly and for several years was associated in practice with his father-in-law.

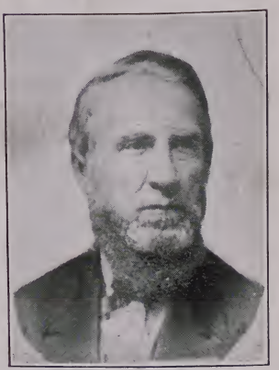
In 1836 Dr. Robinson removed to the State of New York, locating first in the town of Potter, Tioga county, but in 1841 he removed to Auburn, where, with the exception of about one year, he remained until his death, a period of nearly fifty years. It was about the time of his removal from Potter to Auburn that he was induced to examine the claims of homœopathy, a system of medical practice then but little known in that part of the country. It is to be regretted that the particular circumstances that drew his attention to the subject have not been communicated. Whatever it was that first arrested his notice, it is certain that having once began the investigation, he was not the man to be diverted from his path by considerations of policy, popularity or fear of professional obloquy. When his mind was made up, Dr. Robinson made no secret of his change of therapeutic methods, and was ready at all times to defend and justify his conduct. Up to this time there were very few avowed practitioners of homœopathy in the State west of Albany. He may be considered a pioneer of the school in central New York. Through his example and influence many physicians in that section of the State were led to follow in his track, and he lived to see the adherents of the new system multiplied by thousands, including the educated, intelligent and influential classes of the community.

By President Lincoln he was appointed physician to the U. S.

Consulate at Honolulu, Sandwich Islands. He accepted the position, but after a year's experience, he returned to Auburn and to his practice, much to the satisfaction of his large circle of patrons and friends. Save this brief episode, he was a constant resident of his adopted city after his first settlement there.

Besides his seniority as a founder of the American Institute of Homœpathy, he was for many years a permanent member of the N. Y. State Homœopathic Medical Society, and other associations for the promotion of medical reform. He was a trustee of the St. Lawrence University of Canton, N. Y., and in that capacity was a zealous advocate and influential supporter of the institution. He was a member of the Masonic Order and interested in whatever was for the public good. In religion he was a devoted adherent of the Universalist belief, and was one of the most liberal and consistent members of that denomination in his section. In all his relations, as a citizen, patriot, physician or counsellor he was highly respected and honored.

Am Inst Hom 1890



In 1841 Dr. Horatio Robinson, an allopath of fifteen years' standing, embraced homœopathy, and went to Auburn. He there formed a partnership with Dr. Humphrey, the physician to the Auburn Prison Hospital. Dr. Humphrey, not knowing of his professional change of opinion, left him and went on a visit to New York.*

Dr. Robinson's first convert was Dr. McCarty, an allopath of Throopsville. He commenced to practice in Utica in 1842.

Dr. Peterson, a lawyer by profession, got books and practiced homœopathy, taking fees therefor. He was tried, and the jury gave a verdict of three-fourths of a cent for the plaintiff, *donating their fees to the defendant.*

In 1841 Dr. Robinson treated the wife of an allopath, Dr. Cator, so successfully that Dr. Cator at once took up homœopathy.

ROBINSON, HORATIO, JR

HORATIO ROBINSON, JR.,

AUBURN, N. Y.

The subject of this sketch was the son of Dr. Horatio Robinson, Sr., whose death was commemorated in the *Transactions* of 1890 as that of one of the oldest seniors of the Institute. We have now to record the decease of his successor and son, in Auburn, where since 1851, he had been his father's associate in practice, with a short exception in Rome, N. Y.

He was born in Westerly, R. I. (where his family resided before their removal to Auburn), June 24, 1830. He was well educated in the best schools of the neighborhood, and studied medicine under the tutelage of his father. He attended the Castleton, Vermont, Medical College in 1849 and 1850, and the Cleveland Homœopathic College the following year, graduating in 1851, when he returned to Auburn to commence practice as assistant to his father. With the brief exception above mentioned, he lived in the same city until his death, which was startling and unexpected in its suddenness, on the 27th of April, 1891. He retired the night before in his usual health, having talked with his family in his ordinary buoyant manner, and in no way manifesting any indication of the impending change. In the early morning, his wife, who slept with her little grandchild in the next chamber, entering his room, found him prostrate on the floor. Alarm was given and help sent for; but it was too late. Life had fled. It is supposed that he had risen from the bed and taken a few steps, when seized with angina pectoris. He was a warm-hearted and companionable man, of social disposition, and rare conversational powers greatly enjoyed by all who knew him. Professionally, he held the confidence of a wide circle of devoted families, and his opinion on medical questions was highly appreciated by his colleagues at home and in other cities. His loss as a physician and diagnostician will be deeply felt by his professional associates and the large number of families composing his clientele. He was esteemed particularly expert in affections of women.

He was well read in English literature and had both a quick and retentive memory, which enabled him to turn readily to any passage or quotation in his extensive library. He was particularly fond of music, and as his family possessed the same tastes, his home was of a more than usually attractive character.

Though his talents and training might have gained him success as a writer, he does not seem to have made much use of his abilities in that way.

His wife was Miss Charlotte M. Walker, of Rome, N. Y. Of his five children, who with their mother survive, one is a physician practicing in Auburn, succeeding there his father and grandfather. The other four are daughters, of whom two are married.

A I H 1892

DR. HORATIO ROBINSON, one of the most esteemed physicians in Central New York, died at his home in Auburn, April 29, in the 61st year of his age. Dr. Robinson's affiliations had always been with the homœopathic school of medicine, but his skill as a diagnostition and his ability as a prescriber made his advice sought for by men of all schools, while his general information in every department of literature, science and art, gave him a high social standing. Dr. Robinson was, in the broadest sense of the word, a *physician*, seeking information from every source it could be obtained, and using it with excellent judgment in the relief of suffering.

1891 N Y Times May

ROBINSON, RAY DE WITT

RAY DE WITT ROBINSON, Akron, Ohio, was born in Scranton, Pennsylvania, April 3, 1869, son of Milo J. Robinson and Adelia Osterhout, his wife, and is of English and Holland Dutch descent. He attended the public schools in his native place, and graduated from the State Normal School at Edinboro, Pennsylvania, with the degree of M. E. He acquired his professional education in the Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College, Cleveland, Ohio, from which he graduated with the degree of M. D. in 1903. He located for general practice in Akron after his graduation, but is now specializing in gynecology and general surgery. Dr. Robinson is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, the Ohio State and the Northeastern Ohio Homœopathic Medical societies, and the Summit County Clinical Society.

King Vol IV

ROBINSON, SAMUEL ADAMS, M.D., of La Porte, Ind., was born in Franklin, Venango county, Pa., April 3rd, 1838.

His father, Rev. John Robinson, was born in Virginia, and is of Irish descent, his parents being the only representatives in America of ancient families long settled in the North of Ireland.

His baptismal name, Samuel Adams, is derived from the maternal side. His grandmother, Patty Adams, was born near Boston, and was a member of the Adams family of Massachusetts, which has produced so many great intellects, and is still a strong stock. His grandfather, Samuel Plumer, was also of an old Massachusetts family, and emigrated early to the then wild West of Pennsylvania, and settled near Pittsburg. He became possessed of large tracts of land, and established a family, which is among the best known in Pennsylvania.

Dr. Robinson was chiefly educated by his father, and, showing early a predilection for medicine, began study for his profession at the age of sixteen, and was graduated before he was twenty, from the Western Homœopathic College, Cleveland, O.

He entered on practice in Warren, Pa., where he was the pioneer of homœopathy, and established an excellent business.

He subsequently introduced homœopathy in Girard, Pa., but his health failed after some years of arduous labor. He therefore passed about two years in travel for the re-establishment of his health, and in study to prepare himself better for resumption of professional life. He attended the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and occasionally in the New York Homœopathic College, together with the clinics of the various hospitals of New York city. Being eminently fair-minded and free from professional bigotry, he wished to avail himself of whatever good allopathy can bestow, although a hearty champion of his own theory.

In 1867, he made a permanent location in La Porte, Ind., and has met with full success. He has a large experience in the diseases of this malarious district, and is exceptionally successful, patients from a great distance frequently applying for treatment of this class of complaints so often intractable and persistent in the hands of good practitioners. He has done homœopathy excellent service in this direction.

Dr. Robinson has paid special attention to diseases of women, in which he has had marked success in the midst of this engrossing general business. Physicians, who know him best, think no man in the West prescribes for more patients yearly.

Few men could endure so constant mental and physical labor, but his fine elastic constitution enables him to sustain an almost unlimited demand upon the nervous energies. The most distinguishing characteristic of Dr. Robinson, aside from an enthusiastic love for his profession, is a boundless energy, which has heretofore expended itself in efforts towards practical success. At thirty-five he has been able to place himself where we may hope he will no longer be so fully immersed in business, and that the profession will gain through his pen something from the rich stores of his practical experience.

Dr. Robinson married, about ten years ago, Esther, daughter of Hon. Hiram Greeley Butler, of Crawford county, Pa., a cousin of the lamented Horace Greeley. They have one son. Dr. Robinson is a member of the American Institute, the Indiana State Institute, and a life member of the Hahnemann Society. He was also a member of the Western Institute, and its last Corresponding Secretary.

He has refused several professorships, preferring to devote himself wholly to practice.

In addition to his acknowledged skill and large experience he has a high sense of personal and professional honor, which renders him at once the safe confidant and true friend of his patients. As a citizen he is enterprising, influential, and respected.

Name in full Sam'l Adams Robinson
Ed. Walton Viets

P. O. Address in full

La Porte, Indiana-

Graduate ~~or Licentiate~~ of

Western Homeopathic College -
Cleveland - Ohio

Galaxy Pub. Co. Philada.

S. V. Robinson

ROBINSON, WILHELMUS BOGART

WILHELMUS BOGART ROBINSON, Brooklyn, New York, was born in the city of New York, November 26, 1859, son of the Hon. Leander Van Ess Robinson, former district attorney of Rockland county, New York, and Katherine Rutgers Conger, his wife. On the paternal side he is descended from John Robinson, the pastor of the pilgrim fathers of Plymouth 1620, and from the Rev. Jonathan Day of Windham, Connecticut, 1750. On the maternal side he descends from Sarah Rapelye, the first white female born in the state of New York, 1625, and from John Conger of Woodbridge, New Jersey, 1689. Dr. Robinson acquired his literary education at the Mountain Institute of Haverstraw, New York, Mlle. Du Vernet's French school in New York city, the Yonkers Military Institute. His medical education was acquired in the New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital, where he was a student from 1885 to 1888, and where he came to his degree in 1888. Prior to his location in Brooklyn in 1895, he had lived in Easthampton, Massachusetts, Shelburne Falls, Massachusetts, 1889, and in Brunswick, Georgia, 1894. In 1896 he was appointed to the general clinic in the 26th ward Homœopathic Dispensary, and to the same position in the 28th ward dispensary for the years 1897 to 1901. During the Spanish-American war he served as 2d lieutenant Co. L, 147th volunteers. He has been prominently identified with the Knights of Pythias during the past nine years, and now is vice-chancellor of McKinley lodge No. 396 of Brooklyn. He also is secretary of Knights of Pythias Temple Association of Brooklyn, and a member of George W. White Lodge, F. & A. M., of Brooklyn. While in Massachusetts he was a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, the Western Massachusetts and the State of Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Societies, but on leaving that state resigned his membership in all of them. He was married, December 12, 1885, to Mary Elizabeth Walker, of Matteawan, New York, by whom he has five children: Wilhelmus Bogart, junior, Mary Curley, Leander Van Ess, George Walker and Katherine Rutgers Robinson.

King Vol IV

ROBY, IDA HALL

Med Vis
Mar 1899

Mrs. Ida Hall Roby, the oldest woman pharmacist in Chicago and the proprietor of the 31st street Homeopathic Pharmacy died of pneumonia March 2, 1899. She was a very successful business woman and had a host of friends in the profession.